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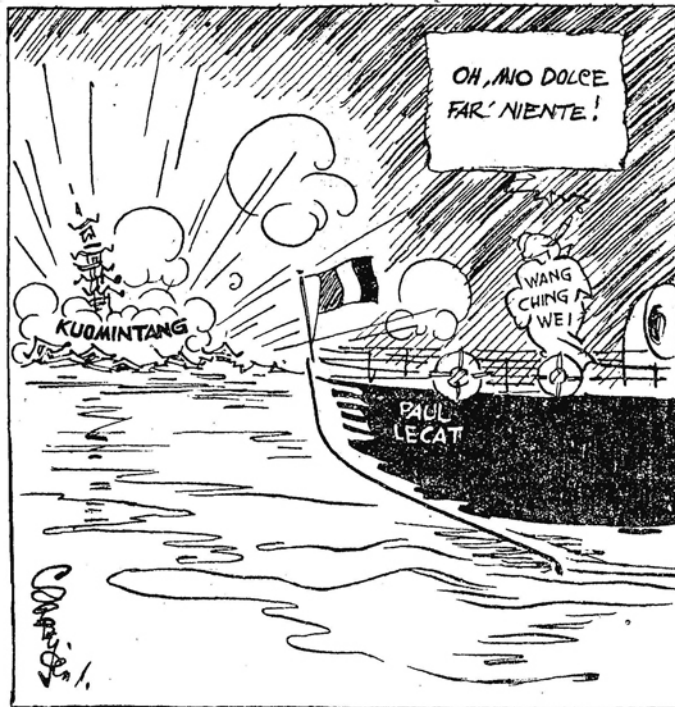
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WANG CHING-WEI'S GOOD-BYE

BRISK WORK BY THE NAVY

Ten Christians Rescued from Communist Gang: Chinese
British Subject Held Under Threat of Death

Hongkong, Dec. 23.

H. M. S. Seraph has rescued a party of Italian priests and nuns from captivity in the hands of communists between December 22 and December 27, at Swabue, in Eastern Kuangtung.

Later.

A Chinese Christian convert from Swabue arrived here on December 26 and reported to the Catholic Bishop, Mons. Valtorta, that three priests and seven nuns had been taken prisoners by communists at Swabue and that a Chinese priest was under sentence of execution on Xmas morning.

He gave the names of the priests as M. Robba and L. Bianchi, both Italians; and F. Wong, a Chinese British subject born at Hongkong. The nuns, he reported, were the Canossian sisters Cleofe and Lizetta; (Italians) Sister Romana, (Filipino) and four Chinese nuns.

According to the refugee, all of them were arrested by the communists at Swabue on December 22 for preaching and practicing Christianity, and after being paraded through the streets, the European priests and nuns were taken to a Chinese hotel, which the communists had confiscated and were using as a military barracks.

Brother Wong Ill-treated

At first the Chinese nuns were led to a common prison, but the priests protested and, finally, the Chinese captives were allowed to join the Italians.

Brother Wong was chained by the neck and feet and kept with other prisoners in a filthy gaol, from which prisoners were led out every day for execution, executioners' swords and pistols hanging on the wall of the gaol.

The Mission buildings and the convent orphanage, he said, had been completely sacked.

As soon as Bishop Valtorta received this report he called on the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Cecil

Clementi, late on Monday evening, soliciting His Excellency's assistance for the deliverance of the missionaries.

The Bishop was placed in touch with Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief China Station, who immediately ordered H.M.S. Seraph to get ready to leave for Swabue.

Commanded by Lieut.-Commr. R. B. Wilmot-Sitwell, the Seraph steamed from the harbour at midnight on December 26 carrying Bishop Valtorta, who volunteered for service as an interpreter, a Chinese priest named Chan and the refugee from Swabue.

Dramatic Scene at Swabue

H. M. S. Seraph arrived at its destination at dawn on December 27, when a rescue party commanded by Lieut.-Commr. Wilmot-Sitwell put off in a motor boat and a whaler.

While the boats were approaching the shore a crowd of at least 200 soldiers, who were taken completely by surprise, frantically gesticulated and waved the naval party to refrain from landing.

Bishop Valtorta held up a letter in Chinese addressed to the Chief of Police at Swabue. He told the crowd that there was no reason for fear and that the letter simply asked for the surrender of Brother Wong and the release of the other missionary captives.

Wading knee-deep into the water, a soldier took off the letter.

After a wait of half an hour a reply was received that the authorities were ready to surrender the European captives but that since Brother Wong was Chinese he must be dealt with according to Chinese law. To this a second note was delivered, to the effect that the Seraph had come for Brother Wong, who was a British subject.

Communist Insolence

The Chinese were warned that they must act more quickly and

Brother Wong's immediate deliverance was demanded. A time-limit of half-an-hour was given for a reply. Within this half-hour a written reply was sent. It is said that since Brother Wong was a British subject he would be delivered, but, the letter protested, the Seraph had no business in Chinese waters without permission and if the visit were repeated the warship would be fired upon from the shore.

Very shortly after, all the captives were delivered, including two convent Chinese foundlings, the head executioner accompanying them and shaking hands with Brother Wong before parting.

While the negotiations had been proceeding the Seraph had cleared for action as a precautionary measure in the event of hostilities commencing from the shore, and landing parties were ready.

However, nothing untoward occurred and, its mission accomplished, the Seraph left Swabue yesterday morning and arrived in Hongkong in the afternoon.

Bishop Valtorta immediately expressed his gratitude to the Governor and the naval authorities, while the delivered priests and nuns found it difficult adequately to express their appreciation of the kind and considerate treatment accorded to them on board the Seraph by Lieut.-Commr. Sitwell and the officers and crew.

Communists' Lust for Blood

The missionaries believed that the Communists, fearing attack by the anti-Red troops of the Canton Government, had taken them as hostages. They saw no hope of release before the arrival of the Seraph. They had repeatedly asked to be allowed to leave Swabue aboard junk but their requests were refused. Before their departure, they were warned not to return to preach Christianity.

The European priests were eye-witnesses of many executions from their prison windows. These executions, they said, were a daily occurrence, except on four days last week, when revenue launches anchored at Swabue, their presence evidently placing a restraint on the communists' lust for blood.

The executions were carried out at different times. They began in all the thirteen administrative centres of the Hoilukfung districts and later extended to all the big villages where the Soviet organization had been completed. The communists seemed to kill of their own authority. They resorted to Tcheka terrorist methods. Their victims were often seen led along the streets in a procession by rings through the nose or ear or bound by ropes.

One of the priests saw thirteen executions on Christmas morning, nine of the victims being men and four women. One of the former was told that his offence was his friendliness to the priests. One woman was shot for "helping the sisters" by working in the Chinese foundlings home. This woman knelt before the executioner begging to be shot instead of decapitated or put to death by the slicing method. An aged Chinese of 80, a friend of Bishop Valtorta, was barbarously done to death by the latter process.

Communism as it Really is

The missionaries compute the executions during the past two months at least a hundred and fifty a day in all the districts. The communist headquarters, they said, were literally painted red, with the heads of victims "ornamenting" the walls.

At every execution the people were compelled to "rejoice." They were ordered to shout even while the most revolting cruelties were being perpetrated on the victims, but when the missionaries were being marched to their prison the bystanders maintained a respectful and sympathetic silence, dreading the fate awaiting their benefactors. Brother Wong's execution by the slicing process had been publicly proclaimed to take place on Christmas morning.

According to the refugees, the worst centre of the communist organization was the Hoilukfung districts. The terrorists here were boys and girls of from 15 to 18 years old. The captor of one of the Italian priests was a boy of 16, who prodded the missionary in the stomach with a loaded revolver and said: "Follow me to prison."

As an example of the reign of terror in Hongkong, a lad of 13 is credited with 90 executions and another with 30, while a girl boasted that she had killed at least 10 persons.—Reuter.

Resignation of Canton Leaders

Hongkong, Dec. 23.

General Chang Fa-kuei, Mr. Chen Kung-po, Mr. Kan Nai-kuang, and Mr. Chen Shu-jen yesterday decided to resign from their respective posts. Subsequently, General Chang Fa-kuei and Mr. Chen Kung-po issued a joint statement to the citizens of Canton.

The Canton branch of the Political Council of the Kuomintang has nominated Generals Fang Ting-ying and Miu Pei-nan as senior members of the Provisional Military Council, to fill the vacancies.—Toho.

Proposed Attack on Canton

A report current in Hankow states that General Ho Chien, commanding the 8th, 35th, and 36th Armies in Hunan has concluded an agreement with the Nationalist Forces at present in Hankow. It is expected that an offensive against Canton through Changsha will shortly be commenced.

Certain bandits who were captured on December 21 were shot by the military at Chenglin on Christmas Day. It is reported that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's agent at Shasi disappeared about the 23rd, probably owing to demands for money and threats.

A message from Anking dated December 24 states that the situation at Anking is quiet. No British or American subjects are present. Ten thousand troops are billeted

there under General Chen Tsao-yuan and there are a few bandits in the vicinity.

CANTON A HELL ON EARTH

Every Atrocity Humanly Possible: Russians and German as Leaders

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Dec. 14

The issue is settled. The "Reds" are defeated, and have been almost entirely annihilated, but it is not a time for rejoicing in Canton. A large part of the most prosperous business sections of the city is in ruins, and scores of shops were entered and looted of everything valuable which they contained. From 4 o'clock on the morning of December 11 until the morning of the 13th the Communist régime lasted, and during that brief period Canton was a hell on earth. Led by the Russians, Georgief, Shappel, Kalsar, and Nashetra, and a German, Karlork, and aided by the staff of the Russian Consulate, where the lights were kept going most of the nights while the "Reds" were in power here, every atrocious act which it was humanly possible to commit was planned and carried out to terrorize the property owners and to gain the support of the workers of the left.

Fires deliberately were started in the eastern part of Canton, and most of the property abutting the Tai Hong Maloo is in ruins, while along the Wing Hon Maloo, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, the fire completely destroyed every building from a point a little way north of the Bund to beyond the Tai Nam Lo, a distance about equal to half the width of Canton. Insurance claims will not be paid, for the fires were of incendiary origin. In most cases the loss was complete, for few owners of property in the burned district were able to save a solitary thing, since the "Reds" threatened to kill any "capitalist" who dared remove his possessions.

All Foreigners Escape

So far as it has been possible to learn, no foreigners suffered in any manner during the reign of terror. The British gunboat Moorhen evacuated the women and children from Tungshan, and when the radicals found that the Tungshan defence corps had plenty of rifles and ammunition, they gave up the idea of looting that community. The night before they left the town, though, the "Reds" broke into practically every shop on the money mart, Sap Sham Hong (Thirteenth Street), and the piece goods merchants, and those engaged in many other kinds of business, also had their places entered by force and money and valuable goods stolen. Locks of doors were picked, bars sawed through, and when the bars and locks proved to be too much for the robbers, they sealed the walls and stove holes through the walls on the second and higher storeys to gain entrance.

Some of the government offices were not entered, but the defending garrison held out against attacks with bombs and attempts were made to burn them out by starting fires in adjacent buildings. One thousand of the 1,500 cadet officers of Wong Kee-cheung's army remained neutral, the only regular troops aiding the "Reds" being 500 of these student officers. They had been trained at first by the radical general, Yih Ting, who lately took and held Swatow for several days, but later was assigned to General Wong's 4th Army. Most of the "Reds" were Nung Tuen, or members of the Peasants' Army, which was disbanded when the government started cleaning out the radicals several months ago, assisted by many who belong to the Seamen's Union, the Composers Union, and other labour organizations identified with the extreme left. One of the first acts which the radicals performed after taking Canton was the releasing of all criminals found in the jails, and most of these fought for the "Reds."

A Surprise Counter-Attack

Lee Fuk-lam's soldiers came across the river from Honan, south of the Pearl River, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and the suddenness of their attack surprised many stragglers, who, with their escape cut off, were shot down on the

THE COMMUNIST ROUND-UP IN HANKOW

Thorough Combing Out Effected by Military with None Too Gentle Hand: Many Chinese Arrested as Well

Hankow, Dec. 17.

Yesterday's sensational coup by the local Chinese authorities has broken the back of Soviet influence in Central China—and Hankow, whose trials and tribulations for the past twelve months are mainly traceable to Communist sources, can breathe freely once more. The raid was carried out with a thoroughness that did credit to its organizers, though some innocent persons unavoidably suffered and were temporarily detained.

The raid began between four and five yesterday morning, the first centre to receive attention being the Soviet Consulate. Here the Chinese authorities left nothing to chance. Hundreds of troops surrounded the buildings with machine-guns mounted at strategic points. The entire Consular staff with their families were immediately placed under arrest, and examination of the Consular documents was at once commenced.

Shortly after the raid on the Consulate all buildings suspected of housing Communist suspects were surrounded and their occupants apprehended.

Amongst the places visited was the International Hospital in which there was a number of sick foreigners of all nationalities. About 40 armed soldiers entered the building and rushed from room to room searching, presumably, for Reds. Weapons were pointed at Sisters and patients alike and many of the latter were badly shaken by the nerve-trying experience.

All those arrested were concentrated at various pre-arranged points. When the round-up had been completed the prisoners, stated to have totalled 64 in all, were removed to Garrison Headquarters in the Chinese City for examination by the military authorities.

Amongst those arrested were a number of non-Russians, including a Dane and some Frenchmen, and, most surprising thing of all, a French police officer in full uniform. These have since been released. It is believed that the French police officer intervened on witnessing the ill-treatment of some of the Russian women by the Chinese troops and promptly had the same treatment meted out to himself, having to suffer the indignity of marching through the streets in the custody of Chinese soldiers and with his hands bound behind him.

While the objects of the raid are applauded and approved by every member of the foreign community, considerable criticism is being levelled at the various municipal authorities for allowing the troops to carry on the raid unopposed by the police. The Chinese soldier, armed to the teeth and in overwhelming numbers, is not a pleasant person at the best of times and it is generally held that the work could have been conducted just as efficiently and in not quite such a barbarous fashion under the supervision of the police.

Simultaneously with the round-up of foreign suspects in the French Concession and in the Special Districts, similar raids were carried on in the native city and in Wuchang, and it is reported that hundreds of

streets. Few of the cadet officers were killed, but they made off with their loot, leaving the city to the east, and making for Hoifung and Lukfung, two counties where a purely Soviet government has been in force for several months.

This morning, martial law restrictions to some extent are being withdrawn, and shops one by one are venturing to open their doors. Foreigners also are coming in this morning by steamer from Hongkong, where a great number went on the first day of the trouble. Hundreds of special officers were sworn in and walk their beats with revolvers in hand, for the police have not been properly reorganized as yet. Almost every policeman in Canton had his revolver or rifle taken from him when the "Reds" took the city, and several scores—especially the officers—were killed in the defence of the Bureau of Public Safety, or of the district stations.

Chinese Communists have been apprehended.

The Soviet Consul and his staff, together with their families, have been deported and left for Shanghai this morning on the San Pei steamer Fu Lung, en route to Japan and Russia. The party was kept under continual armed guard until the departure of the steamer.

Though it is regrettable that some temporary hardship has been suffered by a number of innocent persons, both Russians and other nationalities, it is generally held that the raid probably saved a repetition, on an even graver scale, of the trying experiences of the past year.

Labour Unions Humbled

Dec. 20.

As an aftermath of last Friday's round-up of Communists fifteen Chinese were executed here on Sunday, while it is expected that numerous executions will take place from now onward as the military authorities seem to be determined to stamp out Communism in this centre. The labour unions, once so powerful, are now in the dust and those of the union officials who are not already in the hands of the Military have fled or are in hiding.

Amongst those executed on Sunday were four male students and five girls who were charged with instigating the recent cotton-mill riots in Wuchang and of the remaining six, two, Tsien Dah-pei and Li Han-chin, were former members of the Provincial Government, while the latter was also President of the Sun Yat-sen University. With the exception of the two last-named and one other, all those executed were young, the girls being all in the neighbourhood of twenty while two of the males were aged seventeen and eighteen respectively.

Russian Woman Released After

Week's Detention

Dec. 22.

The twelve Russian women who have been held by the Chinese authorities for the past week were released last night under the guarantee of Mr. Belchenko, former Russian Consul-General at this port under the Tsarist régime, who has been popularly elected to represent all the interests of the White Russians here.

It is expected that the male prisoners, with the exception of two, will be released to-day or within the next day or so. The two in question are M. Glatz of the Dalbank, and M. Yessin, the Soviet Trade Representative. While the Chinese Authorities possess no proof as to the culpability of either in connection with local communistic proceedings it is held that both are undesirable and as such will probably eventually be deported.

Some of the women prisoners, when interviewed by Reuter this morning, stated that on the whole their treatment at the hands of the troops had been none too bad. Apart from the original rough handling on the morning of the arrests they suffered no severe ill-treatment, though at the time when they were first apprehended and afterwards when confined in the Chinese City they were stripped of whatever jewellery they possessed. They were subjected to no violence whatsoever at the hands of the authorities and the stealing of their jewellery was the work of individual soldiers. In the course of the week each person was brought before a military court and closely cross-examined as to his or her business, political opinions, etc.

The release of the Russians has been hailed with relief by the foreign community, as the opinion was held that the majority were innocent of any connection with communist plotting and it was feared that in the general scare caused by the Canton débacle some of the innocent might be made to suffer.

There have been no further executions of Chinese since Tuesday, but a number of Chinese Communists are still being held by the Military and their fate is as yet undecided.

It was reported from Wuchang yesterday that nearly a hundred more students had been placed

under arrest together with a number of the more notorious labour agitators.

Not Badly Treated

Dec. 22.

The twelve Russian women arrested by the Chinese military authorities recently were released yesterday evening. The five Russian men at present detained by the authorities, with the exception of Comrade Yessin, the Soviet trade representative, and Comrade Glatz, manager of the Dalbank, are expected to be released to-day or tomorrow.

The women who have gained their freedom state that they were not badly treated during their detention and that they suffered no ill-treatment at the hands of the Chinese authorities.

Three Executions

Dec. 23.

Three communists were executed yesterday, including the leader of the recent communist rising at Tungshan, to the south-west of Wuchang.

The arrest of labour leaders on charges of being communist agitators continues.—Reuter.

Comrade Chicherin's Threat

Moscow, Dec. 23.

Mass-meetings of protest against the execution of Soviet citizens in Canton are being held in Moscow, Leningrad and a number of Siberian cities.

The Russian Far Eastern Shipping Agency announces cancellation of its steamship services to all Chinese ports.

Comrade Chicherin has issued a long statement protesting against the executions and concluding by declaring that "the Soviets reserve the right to undertake measures deemed necessary in view of the bloody crimes in South China against Russia: these savage acts cannot remain unpunished."—Reuter.

CHINESE LEAVING RUSSIA

Students Deprived of Communist Education

Tokyo, Dec. 24.

Chinese students sent to Russia for study by the Nationalist Government, apprehending their personal danger as a result of the recent incident in Canton, are leaving Moscow for home by the Siberian Railway by way of Japan. The first batch of Chinese students, 17 in number, arrived at Tauraga from Vladivostok yesterday on board the str. Kagi Maru. Among these are several girl students.

Mr. Liu, one of the students, said:

"We had been receiving an education on Russian lines at the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow for a year, but the present unfavourable relations between Russia and China compelled us to withdraw from Moscow. I think many more Chinese students will return home. Madame Sung Ching-ling, wife of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and others have gone to Germany."—Toho.

THE SITUATION IN SWATOW

Generally Quiet but Coolies Being Impressed

A report from Swatow says that many Chinese coolies are being impressed by local military as baggage carriers, which has resulted in the work on cargo ships being considerably delayed. The situation on the whole is quiet, and no interference with British firms and subjects has been experienced.

In addition to the Opium Conference of the League of Nations to be held in Geneva next month, a second conference on the same subject will be held in Paris in April next, reports a telegram from Peking to the "Shunpao".

Some fifty members met in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Saturday and discussed a proposal to raise subscriptions from Chinese merchants for the purpose of relieving people who are suffering in Canton as a result of the atrocities perpetrated by Communists.

PEI CHUNG-HSI AT HANKOW

Reports of Break with the Nanking Government

Hankow, Dec. 23.

The arrival to-day of General Pei Chung-hsi with a bodyguard of several hundred well-armed troops from Shanghai is causing much speculation here. It is commonly reported that he has broken with the Nanking Government.

A Peace Pact

Dec. 26.

It is officially announced that the former followers of General Tang Seng-chi, including Generals Liu Hsin and Ho Chien, have made a pact of peace with the Nationalists whereby General Pei Chung-hsi, with reinforcements, will proceed into Hunan to take over the command of the forces being organized for an expedition against the South.—Reuter.

Hankow Generals and Communists

Hankow, Dec. 28.

In a joint dispatch to the Nationalist Government yesterday, the Wuhan military leaders including Generals Pei Chung-hsi, Chen Zung-yung, Lu Ti-ping, Yeh Kai-hsin, Chen Chia-yo, Hu Tsung-ta, Hsia Hwei and Tao Chun petitioned the Government Council asking that the nine members suspected of communist leanings who have already been placed under surveillance by the Government's order should be expressly expelled from the Party and that a mandate for their arrest be forthwith issued in order to bring them to justice.

The Wuhan generals pointed out in the dispatch that in view of the nine members' numerous crimes of conspiracy and treason against the party and the Government, the measure taken against them by the Government thus far has been decidedly inadequate in reference to their charge; and petitioned therefore that nothing short of their expulsion and arrest would be consistent with the discipline and dignity of the Party and the Government. In conclusion, they expressed strong and vehement disapproval of the nine members' further participation in national affairs, i.e., their attendance in the 4th Plenary Session, for they could not bring themselves to cooperate with the counter-revolutionists.—Kuo Min.

LI CHAI-SUM'S TROOPS IN CANTON

Control of City Taken Over Without Incident

Hongkong, Dec. 29.

General Li Chai-sum's troops arrived in Canton this morning and took over control of the city from General Li Fuk-lam's forces without incident. They are now patrolling the city. General Li Fuk-lam's soldiers have withdrawn to Honan.—Reuter.

CHINKIANG CONCESSION EVACUATED

Kidnapping and Armed Robbery in the Neighbourhood

A report from Chinkiang dated December 26 announces that the Concession has been evacuated by the soldiers who have now found accommodation in the city. Thirty wounded, however, are still in the Roman Catholic Church, and police occupy the Customs Club.

Many cases of kidnapping and armed robbery are reported from the vicinity.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, the Nanking Government has decided to grant special rewards to the Nationalist land and sea forces on New Year's Day.

In the course of a letter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the German Consul-General states that he has made an investigation of the Nationalist charge that German firms have been supplying munitions to Marshal Chang Chung-chang but has been unable to secure any confirmation.

SHANSI'S DECISION TO CONTINUE WAR

Has 120,000 Troops and Six Million Dollars: Fengtien Uneasy: Desire to Buy Success

Peking (via Tokyo), Dec. 22.

It is reported that Feng Yu-hsiang's army, under the command of General Han Fu-chu, launched an attack on General Liu Chih-liu's army, at Chining, yesterday, and captured the city to-day. It is further stated that General Wang Cheng-chien, Commander of the 1st Brigade of Liu's army, was killed in the battle and that Liu's army now is beating a retreat towards the Yellow River.

Though the Fengtien forces still are confronting the Shansi troops, there has been no marked development in the military situation. It is reported that, as Shansi retains 120,000 soldiers and recently has succeeded in raising military funds to the amount of \$6,000,000, the Shansi army will not compromise, but will continue fighting against Fengtien.—Toho.

Changchun (via Tokyo), Dec. 22.

Having received a mobilization order from Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, the 16th Division of the Kirin Army shortly will leave here for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway region. The public here entertain anxiety as to the preservation of peace and order in the city after the departure of the 16th Division.—Toho.

Japanese Marines for Tsingtao

Tokyo, Dec. 24.

It is intimated that the Government will rely on detachments of marines to safeguard the lives and property of Japanese in Tsingtao and the neighbourhood if these are menaced, but it does not intend to send Army contingents unless absolutely necessary owing to the fear that a premature despatch of troops may cause misunderstandings. If, however, Tsinan is endangered, three Infantry companies will be sent from Tientsin. The Government is prepared to despatch troops from Japan in the event of an emergency.—Reuter.

Peking, Dec. 26.

No movements have been reported from the Shantung front for the last two days, but well informed Chinese and foreign circles are expecting a further advance by the Nationalists.

It is known that Marshal Chang Chung-chang's lack of funds is becoming serious. Many of his troops, it is reported, are still clad in their summer uniforms.

In order to gather funds the authorities have raised the railway rates in Shantung by twenty per

cent, for freight and thirty per cent. for passengers, but the prospects of raising the huge sums necessary are poor in a province in which famine has brought 4,000,000 persons to the verge of starvation.

Southern Advance Delayed
Dec. 27.

According to foreign reports the Southerners are still thirty li south of Hanchuang and it is believed that the Kuominchun have not yet occupied Tsinning.

The Cabinet states that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's forces heavily attacked Tsinning a few days ago but were repulsed, and that all is quiet there now.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang are reported to consider that the Southerners are not likely to advance northwards at present; hence they are sending reinforcements consisting of two "armies" to Tsinning.

Fengtien to Buy Success

Negotiations are going on for the evacuation of Chochow by the Shansi defenders. It is believed that Fengtien will pay the Shansi forces to surrender and that they will also pay the townsfolk for the damages caused by the siege.

Fengtien Uneasy in Shansi

Dec. 28.

Reports in responsible Chinese circles state that an important military conference is shortly being held at the Fengtien headquarters at which proposal to withdraw all the Fengtien forces in Shansi will be discussed.

It is stated that all the troops now attacking Shansi are likely to be withdrawn to railway regions for three reasons: firstly, the serious position of the Ankuochun in Shantung, secondly, the extreme difficulty of getting a munitions and supplies to the troops in mountainous districts during the winter months; and, thirdly, the unexpected strength of the Shansi defences, which could be broken down only at a very big sacrifice.

The reports add that it is expected that the Fengtien forces will withdraw to Tatung, Pingkankuang and Shihchiachuang, to the north, east and south of Chihli, respectively.

The fact that arrangements are being made for the return of Fengtien officers and their families to Peking from the Shansi fronts is significant.—Reuter.

on hand. At all events, the signal for the uprising—the burning of beggar villages in all parts of Shanghai—did not eventuate.

Chiang Kai-shek, according to the Chinese press, entertained Consular officials and Japanese military officers at his house on Thursday.

It is announced that all unregistered White Russians should apply at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs before January 1, for registration. All Bolsheviks were to have completed their registration yesterday.

Soviet Steamer Fined at Tsingtao
TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

The Soviet Consulate-General in Shanghai is now closed and the keys are in the hands of Mr. F. Thiel, Consul-General for Germany. Two ships carried away on Saturday to Vladivostok a number of Soviet consular and commercial officials as a result of the recent action of the Nationalists. The str. Sishan left at 9.30 a.m. with Comrade B. Koslovsky, Consul-General for the U.S.S.R. and other officials on board and the str. Haiyen left at 2.45 p.m. the same day with officials of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet and Soviet Trade Union and also with other representatives of the Soviet organizations in Shanghai numbering 16 in all. They were escorted to a launch by the S. M. Police, the red flag being lowered before their departure from the Consulate. The str. Sishan left port with some 20 officials including Comrade Koslovsky, Consul-General; Comrade Moladin, Vice-Consul; Comrade Sorokin, agent of the Soviet Merchantile Fleet; and Comrade V. Rover, manager of the Tass News Agency, the Soviet news organization. No furniture was taken away by the officials.

The German Consul-General has received no definite instructions in regard to passport visas but it is understood that he is authorized not to visa passports of Soviet citizens. Those desiring visas must apply to Mukden and no passport visas can be granted here to those desiring to travel to Harbin.

Acting on the request of the Nanking Government, the S. M. Police visited some 40 offices occupied by Soviet citizens and as a result these offices are now closed. It is probable that there will be other citizens sent away in the near future.

A report says that the Soviet str. Simferopol arrived at Tsingtao on December 17, flying the Nationalist flag in the belief that Tsingtao was under the control of the Southerners. The ship was arrested and fined \$1,800 by the Northern administration in occupation.

The following notification, which appeared as an advertisement in Saturday's issue of the "North-China Daily News" has been posted at the former Soviet Consulate-General by Mr. F. Thiel, German Consul-General:—

I HEREBY notify that I have, acting under instructions from my home government and with the consent of the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to-day taken charge of the building of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. and of the interests of citizens of the U.S.S.R. residing in the provinces of Kiangsu, CP-kiang, Kiangsi, Anhui and Fukien. They may, if in the course of their lawful pursuits the necessity arises to have Consular assistance, apply to the German Consulate-General provided always that they refrain from political activities and specially from any attempt to meddle with internal Chinese affairs.

The confusion in Hankow inevitably caused through the arrest of Russians and others thought to be communists is at an end. A number of the suspected persons have been released.

THE Shanghai "Zarya", in summarizing the Russian situation, stated in its Tuesday's issue that 108 Soviet representatives had left port. There still remain the balance of 1,100 men and women with Soviet passports.

THE Chinese papers say that, owing to the fact that the Ministers of certain countries in Peking refuse to agree to the proposal, the agreement whereby the Powers bind themselves not to import any munitions into China will now be abandoned.

THE opening of the fourth plenary conference of the Central Executive Committee and the Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang which was to have taken place on New Year's Day has been postponed.

THE MORALIZING OF DR. C. C. WU

Resignation of Minister for Foreign Affairs An Occasion for Reproaching the Nationalists

Shanghai, Dec. 29.

In a letter to the Nationalist Government dated December 28, Dr. C. C. Wu, resigned his post as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Wu's resignation, as he himself explained, was prompted by a sense of regret "of his inability to have accomplished anything", since his acceptance of the portfolio. The Central Government, Dr. Wu pointed out, during the past few months, has not been always able "to compel the enforcement of its orders within and without", due to a state of continual internal dissension, whereas "foreign relations are invariably intimately bound up with the state of internal affairs." Under the circumstances, Dr. Wu could find no useful purpose in his continuance in the office.

Pending the appointment of his successor, by "a new administration which is about to be ushered in," Dr. Wu in the letter also informed the Government that he has instructed Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to assume temporary charge of the affairs of the Ministry.

The following is a translation of Dr. C. C. Wu's letter of resignation to the Nationalist Government:—

Following the reunification of the Nanking and Hankow groups in the Party and the consequent reorganization of the Nationalist Government, I was instructed to continue to serve as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Unworthy as I am, I felt in duty bound to accept the momentous task entrusted to me in view of the fact that at that time the political situation was just being stabilised and there was an urgent call for my services. Since the establishment of the Government, however, the political situation, especially as regards the Central Government, has been continually in an unsettled state, so much so that the realisation of various plans in connexion with foreign relations has become impossible. I need scarcely point out that foreign relations are intimately wound up with the state of internal affairs. Where internal dissensions exist, diplomatic success is impossible. It is within easy recollection that soon after the Nationalist Armies captured Wu-Han, we succeeded in securing the retrocession of the Hankow and Kiukiang Concessions, and our renewed strength at that time compelled the attention of the whole world. However, when the Nanking and Hankow régimes were set against each other and the party split was in clear evidence, the efforts of both régimes in connexion with diplomatic affairs came to a practical standstill. Past facts testify conclusively to the truth of my statement.

Labouring as I have done under difficulties when the Central Government cannot always compel the enforcement of its orders within and without, I feel that, while I ought not to evade responsibility, no useful purpose can be served by my continuance in office, and I regret my inability to have accomplished anything during the past few months. As a new administration is about to be ushered in, I deem this an opportune moment for me to tender my resignation. I request, therefore, that I may be relieved of my various offices in order that the present administration be wound up and a new régime be inaugurated.

I am permitted to express a sincere hope, as better days are approaching, for the early stabilization of the political situation and renovation of party and political affairs. Particularly, I hope that whatever obstacles have stood in the way of the conduct of foreign relations will be forthwith removed, so as to facilitate the task of the foreign minister and enable him to devote his undivided attention to his proper duties. Only under these circumstances can the diplomatic programme of Dr. Sun be realised in the near future.

I shall proceed to Shanghai on the presentation of this dispatch. Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been in-

structed by me to assume temporary charge of the affairs of the Ministry.
Nanking 28th December, 1927.

(Signed) CHAO-CHU WU

Sun Fo's Resignation

The petition for the acceptance of resignation of his post as the Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government was submitted to the Government on December 27 by Mr. Sun Fo. In the petition, Mr. Sun set forth at length the reasons compelling him to resign, of which the following is a résumé.

After having reviewed the circumstances leading to his acceptance of the Finance portfolio on October 1, Mr. Sun gave the recalcitrant attitude of Anhui and Chékiang, particularly Chékiang, as the dominant reasons for his resignation. The declaration of financial independence on the part of the above-mentioned two provinces not only made Mr. Sun's scheme of financial unification impossible, but actually hampered the practical task of meeting the budget.

In the case of Anhui, the Director of the Opium Suppression Bureau and the Director of the Rolled Tobacco Tax Bureau, appointed by Mr. Sun's Ministry were prevented from taking up their posts by the illegal intervention of the military authorities of the provinces. Furthermore, Anhui established its own special Kerosene Tax Bureau, in contra-distinction to the one created by the Central Government, so that the officials appointed by the Ministry could not properly function under this anomalous condition.

The Recalcitrant Provinces

"Yet," said Mr. Sun Fo, we could understand this of Anhui, because Anhui has always been placed under militaristic rule; but in the case of Chékiang, which advertised itself to be under strictly civil rule, under the sponsorship of a group of scholars, the situation is more difficult to explain. The reclamation of waste land, for instance, is a function always reserved for the Central Government. But Chékiang expressly telegraphed the Government not to send any official for that purpose. The regulation governing the Examination of Deeds, promulgated by the Central Government, was objected to by the Chékiang authority as conflicting with the regulations drafted by the provincial government. The establishment of the Chékiang Opium Monopoly Bureau, in the face of the Central Government's general scheme for the suppression of opium, and without the permission of the Ministry, is again an open and flagrant violation of the order of the Government. Finally, Chékiang refused even to pay over to the Central Government the monthly sum of \$500,000, on the ground that the Government still owes Chékiang Province \$70,000,000 as military funds advanced."

Mr. Sun, by way of concluding the petition, stated that he could not but construe the unparalleled action of Chékiang as either an expression of its non-confidence in the Central Government or in Mr. Sun himself as the Government's accredited Minister of Finance. In either of the above senses and also in consideration of the importance of Chékiang to the finance of the Government, Mr. Sun thought best to resign his post as the Finance Minister, which, may, he hoped, clear the way for an abler administration, more congenial to the recalcitrant provinces.

ON Sunday is the anniversary of the uprising started by Gen. Tsai Ao against the late President Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to crown himself Emperor of China, and the Nationalist Government has issued an order that the day must be observed as a national holiday.

In the course of a statement appearing in the Chinese press, Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, the local Garrison Commissioner, who has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Army Corps, stationed in Hankow, announces that he is determined to protect Yangtze shippers.

COMRADE KOSLOVSKY LEAVES SHANGHAI

Departure of Soviet Consul-General and His Staff Without Incident on Saturday

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The final episode in the account of the present régime of Soviet officials in Shanghai and its environs will probably be written about 10 o'clock this morning, when it is expected that the str. Sishan with Comrades Koslovsky, Sorokin, etc., and Mr. Rover, correspondent of the Tass News Agency, on board, will sail for the north.

It will be recalled that, upon the consummation of the treaty with Peking in 1924, Comrade Ellender was detailed by Moscow to take over the consul-generalship for the U.S.S.R. in Shanghai. Upon his appearance Mr. V. Grosse, co-director along with a Chinese official of the Bureau of Russian Affairs, relinquished his office at No. 1 Whangpoo Road. Now Mr. F. Thiel, German Consul-General, will take charge, but this in no way betokens any political step on Germany's part.

Conversations with German Consul

The Russian red flag with sickle and hammer still flew above the building yesterday afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Thiel visited the Red Consulate about 9.30 a.m. and discussed business matters with Comrade Koslovsky. Some time later several Russians were informed that they should present their credentials to the German Consulate.

Early yesterday morning Comrade Koslovsky's motor car was sent to Lay Road Jetty and was transported to the str. Sishan. A lorry loaded with baggage deposited its contents at the same place. It was stated yesterday that Comrade Koslovsky and other officials from the Consulate would board the Sishan after dusk. Seventeen persons in all are said to have made preparations to leave on the Sishan, whilst others will leave, it is understood, via Japan ports.

Negotiations were still proceeding yesterday for the sale to the Soviet of the str. Haian.

A German, Mr. Strauss, is reported to have taken over the Tass News Agency office pending, perhaps, the arrival of another representative from Moscow.

The Provisional Court has issued an additional 40 sealing orders, which, as in the case of the original 20 orders, will be held in abeyance until the authorities consider that Soviet firms and persons have had time to wind up their affairs.

A Communist Plot

According to the Japanese papers, about 2,000 Chinese Communists proposed yesterday to initiate a movement similar to the Canton coup. They were to start in Pootung, but other parties were to have stationed themselves at Lunghua to seize the Arsenal. Sufficient arms were thought to be

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ

Dec. 27.

The recognition of the independence of Iraq, announced last week, is a splendid historical acknowledgement of joint British and Arab achievements, for the making of Iraq and the placing on its throne of King Feisal was as much the work of an exceptionally capable and brilliant group of British civil servants and military men as it was due to the enthusiasm and sturdiness of the Arab sheiks and the fine qualities of the Sheriff's son. Iraq, after a very short period, ceases to be a mandated state and becomes completely sovereign and in alliance with Great Britain, which has also promised, by treaty, to assist Iraq to obtain a seat in the League of Nations in 1932.

The story of Iraq is one of the most romantic and fascinating in the history of modern times. The bringing together of the tribes of the Arabian desert and Syria, their organization into a fighting force, their services to Allenby and finally the establishment in Bagdad of a semi-independent Arabian kingdom under a son of the Sheriff of Mecca is indeed a tale such as one does not expect to read in this rather drab and materialistic twentieth century. Two Britons play a part in this drama which will never be forgotten by the Arabs. The archaeological researches and the intelligence work of Miss Gertrude Bell and the military genius of Col. T. E. Lawrence laid the foundations for the Arab state. Miss Bell went to the East as any linguist and archaeologist might, but she achieved something very much greater than the mere finding of ancient stones: she won for herself a place in the hearts of these men of the desert which no foreigner had ever known, and when the war came and she was assigned to staff work in Egypt, India, and finally in Bagdad, she became the guide and inspiration of these elements among the Arabs who were labouring to achieve a modern state. King Feisal listened to her advice as though she were of his family, and when there were disagreements and discouragements, the old men and the young came to her house and found inspiration and comfort there. Few modern women have played such an heroic rôle; yet Miss Bell was a woman of rare modesty and calmness. She never regarded herself as more than an Oriental secretary, a servant of her government. When she died in harness in Bagdad, King Feisal ordered that a wing of the Iraq Museum, for which she had done so much, should be named after her, and a striking tablet was placed upon the wall upon which is inscribed the king's appreciation of her services to his country.

Mr. T. E. Lawrence was not very different from Miss Gertrude Bell. He also was a linguist and an archaeologist, and they had once met in the desert before the War. Retiring to a degree of shyness, he found himself during the War editing an Arab newspaper in

Cairo, when fate sent him to King Feisal. From that moment, this man of letters became a soldier and a military leader. He organized Arab troops; he sent them surrying after the Turks; he tore up bridges and bombed railways; he lived in Arab clothes and rode his steed and camel as though he had been born in the saddle. Then—the war over—he fought at Paris against the diplomats and the European politicians for a free Mesopotamia, and having determined that promises made had not been kept, he retired from public life. A nation was ready to bestow every glory upon the man, and the King of Iraq sought to reward him for the invaluable services he had rendered his country, but Lawrence disappeared from the world and only recently he has again been discovered, this time serving in the Royal Air Force in India as a corporal under an assumed name, Shaw. He had grown weary of adulation and the applause of the world, and had run off where he was not known and where he could perhaps maintain his individuality. Lawrence could do a great work in the desert; he could not be a great man in the cities of civilization.

There were other Britons who laboured for Iraq, and there are, of course, the thousands of Arabs who are serving their country, but there has never been any servile selfishness, any intriguing, any sacrificing of the country even to British interests. And that is perhaps the secret of Iraq's success in so short a time. As one compares the story of Iraq with that of China, one finds so many advantages that China had over the Arabs; yet, they have reached their goal, while China is still unfortunately facing the intrigues of petty politics. The essential difference is that the Arabs faced the problems of founding a modern state as a proposition of work and they settled down to work in an incredibly short time. Miss Bell, in her letters, describes these first days of Iraq's growing pains. There was the need of reconciling the old and the new; there was the difficult problem of the numerous blood feuds among various tribes; there were the wastes of the desert which make the country poor; there was the disbelief of many men, Arabs, British, and others, that anything could be accomplished. And there was the small group of Arabs and Britons, who stood with Feisal to work from the ground up. Work! That was the word they knew.

The British might have enslaved Iraq politically. They might have done as the Russians have in China, kept the various tribes at sword's points quarrelling over insensentials and slogans. But that is not the character of the British civil servant. He was sent out to help these people to organize a state and he did that and nothing more. In Miss Bell's letters and in Lawrence's book, one sees these young men come out to this romantic but at moments uncomfortable country, dig into their jobs, and put the work through. And under them were always training Arabs, prepared to take their places when the various tasks had been put on a working basis. And to-day Iraq is sovereign and Iraq is grateful. Few states in Asia, surely few of those carved out of the old Turkish conglomeration, have achieved as much, but that is undoubtedly because the others have not been quite as ready as the Arabs to go to work, to build from the bottom, to fol-

low an accepted leadership. In Palestine, perhaps, there may be a similar development; but that problem is much more complicated. National states in Asia are inevitable, but they will never be achieved by diplomatic intrigue and revolutionary tactics. These dramatic incidents that one witnesses in the revolutionary countries may create a world-wide bubble for a day and then are forgotten when a sensational murder or an aeroplane flight across an ocean occurs. But the permanent, hard-earned achievements of such a country as Iraq win admiration and victory.

THE KUOMINTANG STRUGGLE

Dec. 28.

The struggle for power within the Kuomintang has now taken an entirely new turn. At first, it was feared that the military leaders within the party would immediately send armies against each other for the possession and control of territory, and that is not altogether an impossibility, for the divisions of territorial control are such that actual armed conflicts are not beyond probability. In fact, the political and military control of Canton and Hankow by the Kuangsi leaders and the present military possession of the capital, Nanking, by General Li Chung-jen, another Kuangsi leader, does not indicate that the Kiangsu-Chékiang group are in physical control of the territory which they hope to govern in a few days. All that they can possibly be sure of is that part of northern Kiangsu which General Ho Ying-ching now occupies and the province of Chékiang. But the feudalization of Kuomintang territory is a tendency to which too much attention need not be paid at this moment; the next two months will undoubtedly unfold it in all its prominence. The quarrel over legality is, however, of the greatest interest, because now that the civilians have found something to fight over, there will be no end of long statements in the vernacular press, intense recriminations and accusations, and the main value of it will be that the public will have an opportunity to learn how badly they are being treated.

The question of legality, over which they are now quarrelling, was first brought to public notice by Mr. Wang Ching-wei in his effort to seize the Nanking Government and to control of the Kuomintang in the interests of the semi-Communists. Mr. Wang's ideas were to be heartily supported at the conferences which were held at Route Tennant de la Tour, but unfortunately his legalistic turn of mind suffered a lapse when his semi-Communist associates in Canton were unable to control their Communist allies and when one of the greatest massacres in modern Chinese history took place in that city because of their perfidy and his reckless politics. If the Nanking Government was not constituted legally, surely the *coup d'état* in Canton and the massacre and murder and looting there were also illegal.

The absence of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, however, did not end the attacks on the Nanking Government. Constant attention was called to the fact that its special Committees were without constitutional sanction and members of the Central Executive Committee, which Brodin had selected in January 1926, insisted upon the holding of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee so that the illegality of Nanking might be ended. General Chiang Kai-shek was entrusted with the task of guar-

anteeing that such a conference should take place in Nanking during the first week of January and his energies have been devoted as much to the ensuring of a quorum for that meeting as to the organization of his own authority as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Army.

Now, comes Dr. C. C. Wu, a leading member of the Nanking Government and a member of the Central Executive Committee, and raises the question of the legality of the Central Executive Committee itself after January 1, 1928. In a long interview in the Chinese press, Dr. Wu points to the fact that the constitution of the Kuomintang provides that the Central Executive Committee shall serve for one year; that a Party Congress shall meet annually to elect a new Central Executive Committee; that in the event of the Congress failing to meet, a postponement for one year is possible, but not for longer. The present Central Executive Committee was selected between January 7 and 20 of 1926 at a Party Congress when Comrade Brodin and the Communists were in complete control of the Party. To outsiders, it must appear that such a Central Executive Committee cannot and should not be representative of the new atmosphere which we are told prevails in the Kuomintang. Two of the members of this committee are at present in Moscow; many have been expelled from the party for being implicated in Communist plots; many are semi-Communists. What use is the breach with Soviet Russia, if the Chinese Communists and their semi-Communist allies persist? Apparently that is the thought behind Dr. Wu's legalism.

As soon as Dr. Wu raised this question of the constitution and the legality of the Central Executive Committee, those who had twitted the Nanking Government with its illegality changed their colour. They, in turn, held a meeting in Route Tennant de la Tour and issued a pronouncement to the Chinese press denouncing Dr. Wu personally and politically and charging him with attempting to destroy the party. For if his interpretation of the Kuomintang constitution was correct, the Central Executive Committee must go out of existence on January 1, 1928, and then there would be no central organ to represent the Kuomintang and the so-called Nationalist Government would go out of existence. They reminded him that the ancient sages said that a whole nation can be destroyed by one word. Would he express that word? To students of Chinese politics, the entire verbal onslaught summarizes itself as follows: according to the legal minds of Route Tennant de la Tour, the present Nanking Government and its special committees are illegal because they are unconstitutional under the Kuomintang constitution; but according to the legal minds of the Nanking Government, the forthcoming Nanking Government and its Central Executive Committee will be equally illegal under the Kuomintang constitution. Therefore, there is no legality anywhere.

In a country where law operates without the whimsicalities of mighty individuals, such a state of affairs would be impossible. There has been ample time to call a Party Congress and to elect a new Central Executive Committee in accordance with the Kuomintang constitution, and even now there is time to call together the Party Congress and to elect a legal Central Executive Committee. General Chiang Kai-shek cannot afford to have his government as

illegal as his friends say the current Nanking Government is, for how can any law or any act of his government have a legal basis if the government itself is illegal? Furthermore, how can foreign Powers ever come to an understanding with Nanking if there is no legal basis for any government in Nanking. Admitting that there has been a rebellion and that certain territory has been conquered by the Kuomintang and is governed by it, that territory is then under the Kuomintang constitution. If that government is to be a factor at all, it must, at any rate, be constitutional. We are not quibbling over words nor are we striking at the proposed Chiang Kai-shek Government. We are merely suggesting in advance that the question of constitutionality once raised cannot be buried until constitutionality is proved, and that therefore it is to the interest of the Kuomintang to call the Party Congress and to elect a new non-Communist Central Executive Committee.

There is one other point which cannot be disregarded: the Chinese public, unused to elections, voting, and other constitutional means of determining official responsibility, may be prepared to accept self-appointed officials. Foreigners must view this problem quite differently. If there is a constitutional basis for the selection of officials, there can only be two reasons for ignoring that basis. One reason may be that those in power fear to use the ordinary means of placing themselves in office because they do not believe that they have the confidence of the people and that therefore, should a test to made, they do not feel that they would be selected. The other reason is that they are establishing a dictatorship. If the Party Congress is not held and a government is established without it then it must be that those who oppose the congress fear the results of such a meeting. They may plan a dictatorship. The latter, of course, we are accustomed to in China. The local colloquial term for it is Tuchuan.

THE KUOMINTANG'S SINCERITY

Dec. 29.

Were the Kuomintang a mere revolutionary party founded to create disturbance, it would not be surprising if members or local bodies attached to it were solely intent on participating in illegal activities. But according to the Kuomintang constitution, the Party is the Government and, therefore, the activities of the Party or any branch thereof become *ipso facto* governmental activities. In the light of this fact, the conduct of the Party in connection with the B.A.T. strike in Pootung and Shanghai takes on an importance greater by far than a labour trouble to which, unhappily, we are fast becoming accustomed. The B.A.T. strike is political. Its object is political. It is being supported by the Government and by the Kuomintang. For instance, the "Sin Wan Pao" on December 21 reports that the B.A.T. Factory Striking Workers Supporting Society has petitioned the Military Council to instruct military men to suppress the smuggling of "enemy goods" by military men, and in reply the Council states that orders would be issued to that effect. Why are cigarettes manufactured and sold by a British company, "enemy goods?"

On the following day, the "Min Kuo Jih Pao," official organ of the Kuomintang reported that the headquarters of the Kuomintang Party, Fourth District, has been exerting its

utmost in assisting the B.A.T. strikers. Good results were achieved by the "Activity Corps" which on the evening of the 20th managed to post coloured slogans in the International Settlement and as a consequence of the arrest of two members of the "Activity Corps" who have since been released, the Corps has decided.

"To exert more efforts to carrying on the work. On the evening of the 20th, they went to the roof gardens of Sincere, Wing On and Sun Sun Department stores and distributed leaflets exhorting people not to smoke, not to sell, and not to ship the cigarettes of the B.A.T. factory. Altogether more than twenty men participated in this work."

Here we have the remarkable fact of the official Kuomintang organ reporting that the official local organization in Shanghai has been supporting a strike, has been fomenting disorders in the International Settlement, has been breaking the law of the Settlement! In a word, the National Government through one of its agencies in Shanghai has been breaking the law, encouraging others to break the law, and has been acting toward a British firm in an illegal and in many respects a subversive manner. How can the men who control such a government expect anyone to be friendly towards it, to support it, to recognize and respect it, when its officials participate in such disorderly methods.

But the most unseemly conduct on the part of the Kuomintang is not so much in their slogans and posters and pamphlets as in their constant interference with the courts. In this respect, no Tuchans have ever been quite as culpable as the officials of this modern party and the disgrace is greater with them than with the old-fashioned officials, for one expects so much more of them. It is becoming increasingly surprising that the judges of the Provisional Court have shown themselves to be as brave as they have been in recent months in the face of a servile Ministry of Justice which has failed to support decent and upright judges and in the face of unending interference and intimidation by the Kuomintang, which, be it remembered, is the government. The two men who were arrested for distributing anti-B. A. T. slogans were fined \$20 each by Judge Liang Lone of the Provisional Court. The "Min Kuo Jih Pao" on December 21, published the following letter addressed to Judge Liang, the text of which follows:

Since the strike of the B. A. T. workers, all of us have been feeling indignant, hence the organization of a B. A. T. Factory Striking Workers Supporting Society by various civic organs of Shanghai under the leadership of the Kuomintang headquarters. After its formation, it was first decided to arouse people not to smoke, not to sell and not to ship (the products of that company). As the fourth District Kuomintang Headquarters is situated within the jurisdiction of the British Imperialists, no propaganda or posting of slogans could be made publicly, so an "Activity Corps" was formed on December 17, aiming at supporting the striking workers and overthrowing the British Imperialists' Economic Encroachment Headquarters—the British-American Tobacco Company. However, while secretly working on the evening of the 22nd, two of the members were arrested by Chinese Police No. 1928. During the trial in Court, Attorney Loh contended that the maximum penalty should be a fine of \$5, but, however, you passed a judgment of ten days' imprisonment with the alternative of a \$20 fine. You are a member of the Kuomintang Party yourself and an official

nominated by the Nationalist Government, and as such you should sympathize with us in our anti-Imperialistic and pro-labour actions. You have now sided with the Municipal Police in imposing a heavy fine. We now give you this loyal advice that hereafter when our members are brought up for hearing in your Court, you should never forget that you are a member of the Kuomintang Party and an officer appointed by the Nationalist Government, neither should you disregard the spirit of independent sovereignty of the Republic of China.

In this letter we witness a very curious twist of the Kuomintang intellect. A judge is criticized for enforcing the law. He is intimidated and told to break the law. He is told to follow the dictates of a political party rather than the law. By innuendo, he is threatened that if he does not break the law, he will in some way be punished by the Party. Yet, this occurs in a Party which boasts that it represents modern China, whose Minister of Justice is a member of the Hague Tribunal. In Western countries every safeguard is placed around the courts to protect the integrity of the judges, but here we witness a spectacle of the Party which is the Government deliberately attacking the integrity of the Court and intimidating the judges.

And finally, it must be reiterated that the strikes continue, that British goods are still referred to as "enemy goods," that the Nationalist Government has done nothing to prove its anti-Communism by protecting trade and commerce from onslaughts by the Communists, that as a matter of fact the semi-Communists have been recalled from Canton and invited to attend the Fourth Plenary Session at Nanking. There is no value in proclamations and interviews, in announcement of policy and dramatic gestures. A government's reputation like an individual's stands or falls by its honesty and integrity. Nanking must go far to convince the rest of the world that the mere expulsion of the Russian consuls and the closing of a few Russian firms indicates a change of attitude and method. As long as Kuomintang local authorities continue their present disorderly and illegal tactics, there is little hope for sound government in these provinces.

STALIN THE DICTATOR

Dec. 30.

Soviet Russia presents to the student of politics and economics an exceedingly fascinating study in the forces of gravity operating in human affairs. In 1917, a small group of Bolsheviks, members of the majority of the Russian Social Democratic Party, were able to seize the capital and the government and to establish a Soviet Socialist republic. They overthrew the bourgeois-nationalistic government of Kerensky; they made a separate peace with Germany; they drove all foreigners from their country and they murdered the Tsar and his family. Having achieved this much, they set about experimenting in political, social and economic institutions. They suppressed democracy and established a dictatorship of the proletariat, but this, in fact, was a dictatorship by a small group of intellectuals, largely returned students from French, German and Swiss universities supported by the urbanized proletariat of the few large industrial cities and strengthened by an expanding Red Army under the command of Comrade Trotsky, a civilian. The peasants, who constitute the vast bulk of the Russian people, were recognized as "dark" folk, that is, intellectually incapable of absorbing

the new doctrine, and they were told what to do and shot as counter-revolutionaries when they declined to obey instructions. For the numerous parties, factions, and blocs of Kerensky Russia, one party was substituted, the party becoming in effect, the government.

A complex political system was evolved designed to give this party—the Communist Party of Russia—complete control of the government and of all political agencies. The immediate object of this intricate and involved system was to make impossible a counter-revolutionary reaction and to make it impossible for any individual, other than Lenin, to seize the power of the government. In due course, Lenin died and became an idol in whose name everything was to be done. He became a dead hand which held in its grip the party and the government. The question quickly arose as to who was the true disciple of the master. There were many aspirants. First and foremost stood Trotsky who had been Lenin's closest associate during the formative days of the new régime. Whereas Lenin was the scholar, the theoretician of Communism, Trotsky was its dynamic force, the efficient organizer of its Red Army, the active factor on commissions. But Trotsky could not lead after Lenin's death because he lacked authority, he was not a Russian and he could not hold together the increasingly divergent groups of the party. Lenin's wife, for a time, served as an oracle on her husband's intentions and purposes, but that soon wore off among the realistic Communists, who were gratified to have an idol to sate the desires of the mob for something to worship but who found an oracle irksome and troublesome. In this welter of contention, one man, who held no office in the government and who served on no commissions, found himself the pivot upon which the whole organism of Communism moved. Secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, he it was who controlled the machinery of the party and government; he appointed the committees and officials; he, it was, who corresponded with the party "locals" and Soviets throughout the country. Stalin, the harsh man whom Lenin would have had replaced, became the virtual dictator of Soviet Russia.

And Stalin's communism, as Trotsky has rightfully asserted, would not have pleased Lenin. For, just as Stalin has been constantly moving in the direction of capitalism, so he has been seeking a reorientation of Soviet policy away from the purely propagandistic activities of the Third International and the Soviet Foreign Office. The failure of Soviet policy in Europe and Asia, particularly the expulsion of the Soviet officials from Great Britain and China, will strengthen Stalin's position, but they will inevitably destroy the communism of the Communist Party of Russia, for the Russian people have been betrayed by reports of false victories and now they know how miserably Russia has been defeated everywhere. Millions of the money of the Russian peasants and workers, millions of roubles which should have been devoted to internal reconstruction, have been squandered on Third International propaganda, upon civil wars in various countries, upon nationalistic rebellions in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and China, upon subversive movements in Japan, Great Britain, India, Germany, Hungary and even among the negroes of the United States. And what is there to show for it? What has Comrade Zinoviev, the former head of the Third Internationale, to report for all this? Nothing at all! It has all been a failure,

even in China where General Li Chung-jen's adviser and General Tan Yen-kai's adviser are rotting in a Soochow gaol, the last of Soviet Russia's contribution to the Kuomintang.

Meanwhile, Stalin keeps inviting more and more American capital into Soviet Russia. The terms are, of course, semi-communistic, but the mere admission of the capitalist and capitalism, is a complete refutation of communism. Russian communism has become little more than a slogan, a cry for propaganda in foreign lands. The thing itself is dying, and with it is dying the whole structure so carefully erected by the Bolsheviks to prevent dictatorship and counter-revolution.

The expulsion of Trotsky and his colleagues of the minority, who advocated militant communism of the brand employed in the early Bolshevik years indicates how distant the majority of the party have moved from its origins. And historical experience would lead one to assume that no matter what the dictator says, he is forging a policy to suit himself and to prolong his tenure of power. Stalin may become the most reactionary of tyrants or he may have a radical flurry, as events permit. He is more likely to favour a return to capitalism than to Leninistic communism, because his own political fortunes would be strengthened by wealth in money and goods. Napoleon was a great man before the Russian campaign and the Spanish failure ate into his treasury.

Chinese communism is naturally Leninistic. It has hardly been affected by the reaction in Russia because the propagandists sent to this country were all agents of the old Third International. In Mongolia, the reaction is reported to have set in, and the Mongols are said to have become so pink as to be almost white. The failure in China, the new antipathy towards the Kuomintang, the anger at the Canton massacre, and the brutal treatment of arrested advisers is liable to turn Soviet Russia into an exceedingly imperialistic power. In fact, retaliation may take such a form as to surprise those who listened to the phrases of 1917, which were repeated here by Soviet agents who knew that they were no longer believed in Soviet Russia. Peking understands this and has not broken its treaty with Soviet Russia.

Everything is again becoming topsy-turvy and the world can but watch the swinging pendulum of human thought and emotions. With Russia becoming capitalist and imperialist, what will the Chinese communists do for a war cry? Perhaps they will repudiate Comrade Borodin and invent a Chinese communism—without doctrine, without principle, without aim, a belief that slogans sometimes bring power and power brings official status and wealth. Even such things have been known to rise out of the confusion of terms. Soviet Russia's realism has led her far afield into curious masquerades and falsehoods, but Soviet Russia has never been led by anyone more supreme in his realism than Stalin the man of steel, who combines the cunning of a Talleyrand with the capacity of an American industrialist. Such realism knows no faith, no creed, no idea. It is the embodiment of the phrase, "I am."

The Secretariat of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang has been moved from Shanghai to Nanking.

The Peking Government is reported by the vernacular press to have decided to take all necessary steps to prevent the ill-treatment of Chinese students in Russia by the Soviet and to induce them to return.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW

Dec. 31.

By the time the next issue of this paper is placed before our readers 1927 will have dropped back completely into the past, and its successor will have assumed its place in the present. There is always something solemn in the passing of one of Time's landmarks, but probably less on this occasion than on most others. For the twelve months to which we are saying goodbye have brought us no particular benefit, have indeed wrought us considerable harm; so much so that we may well say with a sigh of relief "And so farewell to the little good ye bear me." When last we passed a milestone in the years, the armies of Canton were without the city of Hankow, but only a few days had to pass before the rape of the British Concession there, and the grabbing of that at Kiukiang. We do not intend to survey at any particular length the happenings which have occurred since then, when the force of mob rule vanquished the ineptitudes of foreign diplomacy, for the mention of the two facts we have just cited seems sufficient to make the mind traverse the hideous happenings of the past year. That we do it with a sense of profound dissatisfaction is but natural, for we cannot escape the fact that though the state of affairs at this time of writing seems better than it has been at any time during the last twelve months, it has been in spite of what we have done for ourselves rather than because of it. The Soviet devil has been scotched, not defeated yet—in any event it is too early to say so—and we have yet to see what steps it will take to remedy a failure brought about not by our activities, but by its own inherent stupidity. The fight is still on though yet another round has fallen to the enemies of anti-Christ.

We should be less than human, however, if we did not seek something indicative of justifiable hope in the future. There seems little enough in all conscience, but if we see happy auguries in the recent attempts of the local Chinese authorities to effect a better maintenance of law and order, in the cleansing of the vicinity of the elements of disorder, if we see in the gradual return of missionaries and merchants to their former stations signs of a betterment of the situation, it is not entirely because the wish is father to the thought. Slender enough threads these are on which to hang optimism for the coming year, but, when we remember how black it all seemed but a few weeks back, we may very well believe that the darkest hour before the dawn has passed and that the sun of prosperity may yet again shine upon us, though even now it may be slow about doing it. Frankly, we should feel happier about it if we could see any indications that the Powers were anywhere near a common policy except that of passive submission and expectant complacency, for this continual scheme of compromise means the sacrifice of so much and the return of so little, a continual campaign of concession until we shall be bereft of anything even with which to bargain. It may, of course, be that China will emerge from its intoxication of blood, murder, and sudden death, a better nation than ever it was before. That must be our hope for a country which has been put through an aimless course of bloodletting for which results so far have provided not the slightest justification. The thou-

sands of lives lost in China's futile wars, the hundreds of thousands who have yet to die in the famine stricken areas because of those very same hostilities, have been heavy enough price for any early peace that China may contrive, but there is little hope that such a peace is yet possible, and the soil of this land has still to be watered by the blood of its sons shed by their own brothers.

There is hope, however, even if it is so slight as the belief that our own governments cannot do much, if any, worse than they have already done for us and it is possible that our greatest safeguard for the future is that they have surrendered so much already that there is little more to give up. A cynical reflection it is true: but this has been cynical year. The greatest cause for pride is the manner in which the local foreign communities have stood together during the trying times which are past. That again seems a favourable omen for the future, particularly if we have to do more for ourselves than we have already done. So,

there is a break in the sky on the horizon, a slight indication that there may after all be a silver lining to this cloud which we are under, and it is in the hope that this may be true that we wish our readers a prosperous New Year and a happy issuance out of all their afflictions.

On January 3, the offices of the Nanking Consulate General will be moved from H. M. Consulate General to rooms on the ground floor of the Eagle and Globe Building.

ACCORDING to the "Zarya," the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has informed the local German Consul-General that the Nanking Government has received news from Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang to the effect that a certain German firm has sold a large quantity of ammunition to Marshal Chang Chung-chang which is due to arrive in Shanghai shortly. The Commissioner requested the Consul-General to investigate the matter and take steps to prevent the importation of arms for China's warfare. The shipment is said to consist of 24,000 rifles, several million bombs, and thousands of revolvers. Instructions have been given to arrest the shipment.

OUR COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

In view of the association of Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, with the opening of the new Customs House, it is of general interest to recall that on one very interesting and auspicious occasion Mr. Maze figured in "Punch." This was in 1915 when Mr. Maze was awarded the Order of the Excellent Croix, and a correspondent has found in his scrap-book the lines "Punch" then produced. With apologies to the Commissioner and all acknowledgments to "Punch" we reproduce them below.

The Order of the Excellent Croix

(The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned gentleman His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear a decoration which has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him: Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Croix, Frederic William Maze, Esq.—From the London Gazette.)

The land will soon be full of those
Who wear V. C.'s and D. S. O.'s
After their names; and K. C. B.'s
Will be as common as degrees:
(Not that they don't deserve to get them
You'll never say so, when you've met them;
But when the deeds of all are splendid,
The Honours List must get extended.)

When every other man you meet
Postscribes the alphabet complete
(Or nearly so), and Sladen rages
At adding on a hundred pages
To "Who's Who?" each succeeding year,
There's just one honour which, I fear,
Might even worry him and you,
(Although no doubt it's fully due)
Yes! probably you'll puzzled be
By Frederic William Maze, E.C.

"E. C.?" You feel quite at a loss
To guess its meaning. "Edward Cross?"
There's no such thing. Then, p'raps, "Extreme
Courage" may be these letters' theme?
You're wrong again; you'll never guess:
(No more should I, I must confess,
But then I read it in "The Times"
The other morning—hence these rhymes.)

It means—all argument to stop
The Order of the Excellent Croix!
You seem surprised; you even beg
Me not to try to pull your leg;
"The Excellent Croix, indeed! What next?
Who ever heard . . ." Now, don't be vexed,
Or ask me what on earth it means,
And if it has to do with beans,
Or yet if those who hold it share
The way that soldiers cut their hair!

This highly curious Dignity
I'm bound to say can never be
Won at Ping Streets or Neave Chapelles,
Or even in the Dardanelles;
It grows not in the fields of France,
. . . It emanates from High Finance!
Far, far away in China seas
"Maritime Customs," if you please,
Demand the ever watchful care
Of English eyes; and everywhere
That ships pass in or ships pass out
F. W. Maze goes round about
To see they pay their proper dues;
Hence this exalting news!!!
For China's President rewards
His service thus. And who shall laugh?
(Beyond this little bit of chaff)
For duty done is duty done,
Whether you do the frightful Hun,
Or in the Customs pass your life,
Far from the trench's endless strife;
Honours well won they all may wear
Who fight by land or sea or air;
They "do their bit" in various ways,
—And so does Frederic William Maze!

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Gift to the Treasury

Extremely interesting is the news which we publish to-day of a gift to the Treasury, believed to be £100,000, which will lie in interest for years to come and at a stipulated date be made available for debt reduction. The first thought that occurs is, why not get on with the job now and benefit the present generation by so much. Obviously, however, the donor has been very far sighted. A sum of this sort would be a windfall to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the present moment, and while it would, of course, go to debt reduction, the Chancellor would easily manage it that an equal sum would come out of treasury funds to assist his statement of economies when he comes to present his Budget four months hence. It may be remembered that during the war when a gentleman sent £75,000 worth of Treasury Notes to the Exchequer to be destroyed—a gift to the nation for the pursuit of victory—one of the London papers in language less polite than otherwise said that it was an extremely foolish thing to do, as it merely promoted the extravagance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at a time when there was nothing but extravagance in that department. Probably the same sort of argument is present in the mind of the individual who has just placed these special conditions upon his gift, and, although posterity has never done anything for us, it may be the wisest course to follow. By the way, at the same time as the incident referred to above took place, there was much talk in the Home papers about the Exchequer taking to itself the huge total of unclaimed balances which had been left in banks for innumerable years and using these to help in paying for the war. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us whether this was done, but whether or not, it would be interesting to know the total of such sums.

The Submarine S-4

There can be nothing but admiration for the manner in which the U. S. naval authorities are making efforts for the rescue of the crew of the submarine S-4, should any be still alive. By the time this appears in print there may be news that all hope is at an end; even now the chances are of the most slender; but the nation is insistent that no effort shall be spared in the hope of rescuing these men. The case of the S-4 differs from other submarine disasters in the fact that following the failure of the vessel to rise it was definitely established that the men aboard were able to maintain existence for a considerable time, and this has added a particularly poignant note to the affair. In other instances where submarines have met with an accident and have been unable to rise, it has been stated that chlorine or other gas escaping from the accumulators would quickly make life impossible, but we see a different position here. Further we witness a whole nation torn with the utmost anxiety, and if there can be no rescue, an insistent demand by better life-saving appliances have not been brought into force. It is known that the Germans have made considerable advances in submarine salvage apparatus, but against the forces of wind and tide on the ocean what have they availed? In the case of the S-4 undoubtedly everything that is humanly possible has been done and is being done to effect a rescue, but the disaster is so acute that one cannot help stating the feeling that it provides the best ground possible for the total abolition of submarines.

A Real Winter at Home

All the reports from Home show that England is having a real, old-time winter, such as has seldom been experienced for a number of years. These reports which Reuter is now sending out bring back various memories. For instance there was skating on the lake which which constitutes Birmingham's water reservoir in 1917—which was the first time for six years that this fine stretch of water had been frozen over. We also read of heavy falls of snow in Devonshire, and

there is, accordingly, the probability of a good frost there, and in this connection it is interesting to record that a young officer from that county first saw skating in 1918 when he was in hospital in Newcastle. All of which is quite interesting when we think of the typical scenes of the English Christmas which we see in the old prints. In this connection it is not uninteresting to note what Mr. H. G. Wells has to say about the present tendency of Europe in his history of the world. He tells us of the days when palm trees grew in the Arctic regions, and then how the ice gradually overcame the European continent, and he says that Europe is gradually emerging from the ice age that in a few thousand years England will be a tropical country to all intents and purposes. This could certainly have been believed, judging by the winters of recent years which have so often been characterized by the absence of anything really seasonably wintry, but here we get a really thorough-going winter which shows no advance on the lines of the theory of Mr. Wells. It is useful, of course, to talk in periods of thousands of years, as there will be no contemporary about to contradict, but on the whole we would rather like to see a certain conservatism in our winters; with the proper amount of snow and frost.

The Pax Britannica in India

So much is heard all the time of opposition by particular bodies in India to all legislative proposals which emanate from British sources that it is refreshing to learn what the "depressed" classes have to say, and this we have in one of to-day's telegrams. Probably few people outside of India have contemplated such an event as a conference of the "All-India Depressed Classes": here we are told all about "oppressed" peoples, and when all is said and done these generally mean anybody that the English have ever had anything to do with, and people like the Scots and the Irish manage to get into the category. But the "oppressed" races seem to be perfectly happy about it, whereas we can see that anything like the removal of the Pax Britannica from India would spell disaster to those coming within the designation of "depressed races" in India. The president of this congress states that home rule would mean the tightening of slavery for these people, and one may well believe it, for there is so much intolerance among sects in India, leading to provocation to disturbance at times, that only a firm hand can keep the situation peaceful. It is instructive to note that while the larger and more powerful bodies in India calmly propose to boycott the Statutory Commission, others of lesser weight continue to look towards Britain for their protection and safety, realizing that only through this medium can their existence in the first place be secured and then emancipation from their present lot be hoped for.

Mr. Snowden's Economics

A good deal of attention has recently been directed to the political position of Mr. Philip Snowden when in a speech he came out as an opponent of the Labour Party's proposal to place a supertax on all incomes of over £500, this as an alternative to a capital levy. Mr. Snowden was right in his opposition, for in the first place the promoters of the scheme are so hazy about it that they do not know whether it will produce £40,000,000 or £80,000,000 annually, and what Mr. Snowden apparently feels is that it will do more harm than good, for it will kill the habit of saving altogether. A Home paper summarizes Mr. Snowden's views by stating that the most devastating argument against placing this further burden upon the savings of the country is that one of the needs of the moment is an increase in national savings and an increase in capital resources, without which it is hopeless to expect any great revival of our export trade. Another pregnant observation of Mr. Snowden is that lack of savings is greatly hindering the trade recovery of Britain, as it

means dearer money and the putting up of national and local taxation. It is upon this very ground that the surtax will be fought and most likely defeated. It is well that politicians should understand that Great Britain cannot stand further taxation at the present moment, and one admires the courage of Mr. Snowden in showing members of his own party where their economics are grossly at fault.

Chicago

The latest exploits of "Big Bill" Thompson, the mayor of Chicago, have drawn the following comment from the San Francisco "Chronicle":—

Draping the American Flag over garbage cans is worse than questionable taste. By proposing that this be done in a parade to protest against construction of an incinerator Mayor Thompson of Chicago has brought himself under fire from all quarters. His vaudeville performance twisting the tail of the British lion and denouncing King George's attempts to crash the gate into Chicago public schools has managed to get by as Americanism with ignorant people and as bunk with those who knew better. It was evident that the political hoof and mouth disease from which Big Bill is suffering would, on one of the frequent occasions when he opens his mouth, cause him to put his foot in it. At last he has done it, but that will not stop Big Bill. He will keep at it until the audience gets weary, calls for the hook and puts him into one of the cans without a flag or even a regret.

There does not appear to be much that the writer of the comment has left unsaid.

Christmas Cards

A very great historic value attaches to a section of the Christmas cards current in Shanghai this year, and it will be generally admitted that seldom has there been a season when these have been of more interest than the present. Certainly those who make a collection of the particular ones to which we refer will prize them as a brief but striking chronicle of certain of the year's important events. We are, of course, alluding to the photographic ones and it is instructive to note how different battalions, some of them no longer in Shanghai, have picked out interesting episodes in their local service. There is the card of the Coldstream Guards which shows the trooping of the colour on the Race Course. Another regiment shows its members marching over the Garlen Bridge, while others have selected photographs depicting scenes at outposts, groups of men guarding sandbag redoubts, with all the accompaniment of barbed wire and so forth. Then there are all the naval photographs—a fine collection of pictures taken in the Whangpoo and elsewhere, some of them indeed from far distant stations but sent to friends here as a souvenir of their stay in Shanghai. In this connection a card from the barracks of the Royal Marines at Home is especially striking, although it has nothing to do with Shanghai, but is the reproduction of a painting a century old. It is surely not too much to express the hope that some public body will make a collection of these cards, for not only do they stand for so much history but they also in a sense constitute a tribute to the warmth of hospitality which has characterized Shanghai in its relation to the Defence Force.

Pro-COMMUNIST handbills were found posted in Chinese territory on December 26. These denounce the Nationalist campaign as the "White terror" and Chang Kai-shek as a hireling of the Japanese imperialists.

A MEETING which was arranged to be held in the Shanghai Students Union on Sunday for the purpose of discussing the organization of a "Shanghai Peasants, Labourers, Merchants and Students League" was abandoned owing to the poor attendance.

In reply to inquiries we are asked to say that only 120 subscribers have come forward to support the China Broadcasting Association, a sixth of whom are in outposts. This is only a small fraction of the number of those who own receiving sets and are interested in foreign programmes. Unless there is a very considerable spurt in the support given up to the present it looks as if the efforts of those who are doing their best to recommence broadcasting will come to nothing.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

KUOMINCHUN'S ORGY OF LOOTING

Kueiteh Mission Hospital Picked Clean: Turn on Place that Sheltered them: Foreigners in Great Jeopardy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsinan, Dec. 17.

Letters out of Honan, written just over one month ago, during the days when armies were advancing and retreating, attacking and counter-attacking in the eastern part of the province, just have been received. They show that the whole series has proved a most distressing epic for the miserable people of the districts ravaged for so long by bandit armies and now by the regular armies in their wars. The following portion of a letter written from Kueiteh tells its own story:—

"We have been constantly under fire since the Double Ten Festival. On that day, Marshal Feng sent out his orders for a general attack all along the eastern front, but on October 13 the Kuominchun forces east of Kueiteh retired on the city. They defended it for a time, but soon retired toward the southwest, and yielded the city to the Ankuochun. These troops had been brigands and were taken into the Second Ankuochun by Chang Ching-yao, and so were lacking wholly in discipline. Both within and without the city, they looted to their hearts' content. They, however, spared the missions.

"On the 3rd of this month (the letter was written on November 15) the Kuominchun again attacked Kueiteh. Men of Chang Ching-yao's Second Army, in their retreat from the Kueiteh station on the city, occupied the hospital of the Canadian Church Mission, situated just north of the city, and defended it against the advancing Kuominchun. This force, under Tu Tuan-chang, would not be persuaded by the Chinese doctor in charge of the hospital to observe the neutrality of such a charitable place, but, through holes in the north walls of the hospital compound, held up the Kuominchun advance for 36 hours. Shots from the Kuominchun guns did very considerable destruction to the hospital property and also to the Middle School of the same mission, some 500 yd. east of the hospital compound.

Hospital Looted

"In the early morning of November 5, the Kuominchun ousted the Ankuochun from the hospital, and, before proceeding with their pursuit of their foes, and the attack on the city, they halted to most thoroughly loot the hospital of everything of value, both in the hospital itself, from the residences of the foreign doctors, now absent from the scenes of their ordinary labours, and from the Chinese staff, as well as from the very employees of the institution. Not even the poorest escaped the rapacity of these vandals, who presumably, were carrying out retaliatory measures against the hospital for holding them up for such a time. The very best of all the drugs, and the valuable instruments of the hospital were carried off by the medical unit of the Kuominchun. The irony of this treatment of the mission hospital lies in the fact that it had housed the soldiers of the Kuominchun, and ministered to them in their wounds and pain all through the summer and early autumn, and the residences had been asylums of rest for the officers in charge of the earlier operations in that district. Such is the fickleness of the gods of war.

"On the evening of November 5, Tu Tuan-chang's men, who had determined to hold the city against the Kuominchun, yielded it to their enemies without a struggle. On the 13th of the month, the Kuominchun again hurriedly retreated from this area, but left a strong contingent to defend the city. For the past two days, the thunder of the heavy guns of the Ankuochun, which now wholly surrounds the city, shakes the earth and awakens heaven's echoes. Day and night the bombardment continues, and even as I write the bullets and other projectiles are falling in our compound, out here in the suburb.

"The sufferings of the people cannot be considered without emotion, and cannot be described without tears. All animals, fuel, provender, food and clothing have been taken by the soldiery. Kueiteh now has been invested for the third time within one month. Each time shells of the very largest calibre have been used, and each time many homes have been wrecked, and many people killed. Before this present siege, both within and without the city, the sights were unendurable. Now we dare not stir far from the underground refuges for fear of the falling projectiles. The fighting is of the most intense kind. Our own lives are in the very greatest jeopardy, even as I write, but, even if life is left to us, we are all impoverished by the depredations of the Kuominchun.

"Since the beginning of the fighting, our letters have not been free to go, and telegrams may not be sent. We are shut off from the outside world, for we are as much in prison as though we were within the city. No one can anticipate when this carnage will end. We try to take two meals a day in the cellars, but we cannot swallow the food. Our misery cannot be set forth."

This letter was started, and ended here, on November 15, but it was not sent out till the 21st, and a postscript was added, as follows:—

"The fighting ceased from yesterday morning, and to-day the gates are open. During the full week's siege, more than one hundred great shells fell on the city. More than one thousand people have been killed."

From another correspondent farther down along the border, between Kiangsu and Honan, it is learned that the whole country has been denuded of the things the peasantry needed for the winter, and that death stares hosts of them in the face. This letter made reference to Kueiteh as follows:—"In the recent siege of the city, more than 300 chieh of homes were destroyed, and fully more than 800 were killed, with as many more wounded."

Kaifeng Bombed

From Kaifeng, a letter under the same date with reference to the joy the people felt at being free from the then menace of war, by the recent retreat eastward of the Ankuochun. The joy was soon turned to mourning, however, for planes from the north hummed over the city for several days, dropping bombs on the city, the bringing death to many therein.

Since these several letters were written, the Ankuochun, have had to retreat from Eastern Honan, under the pressure of the Nationalist drive from the south. This has occasioned another attack of some kind on Kueiteh, city, and so the sorely-tried population have been through their fourth siege since the middle of October.

A letter received some weeks ago from the southeastern portion of the province said that there would be the very severest distress, all through that part, before the winter was over, as the whole country was stripped of all supplies, and that without any remuneration that would make possible the purchase of other supplies, when the troops were recalled from the country. The state of Southern Shantung at the present time perhaps will give some idea of what may be going on in Honan. It is presumed, from the quick summary of reports from some 60 counties in Shantung, and South Chihli, that close on four million of the peasant class perhaps will die of starvation if relief is not soon forthcoming. In this city of Tsinan, there are not less than 20,000 refugees now receiving meagre grants from charity.

The Dark Province

Honan may not be as bad as this, as there were fairly respectable crops on the whole in the province,

but in the east of the province the first crop of the year was poor, on account of the wet spring, and the depredations of the armies of bandits, followed by the continuous warring of the later months, will move than offset what promised to have been a good autumn crop. The irony of the whole thing is that the world outside of the province knows nothing about this tragedy. Honan to-day is clothed in darkness, saying for such stray items of news as leak through the fingers of the censors. One of these items is that the funds that were in the hands of the International Relief Association have been commandeered by the Kuominchun, and so these hosts of poverty stricken countrymen are robbed of the ministry of funds devoted for their relief, and the province cannot, at present, have the services of the organization, which for years was the quick and ready servant of all the distressed.

The financial situation also is in the greatest confusion, for, owing to the complete isolation of the province for so long, business has been for months at a standstill. The crops that depend on the outside markets have not been moved, and outside goods have not been brought in. There always has been in the past the easiest kind of service for the exchange of port checks for local silver. As no coast goods are being purchased for the Honan merchants, there is no demand for outside checks, and the result is that those who have funds in the coastwise towns are finding the greatest difficulty in getting enough money to pass over the days.

The homes of missionaries of the several missions situated in the provincial capital still are occupied by the armies of the Kuominchun, though apparently there is no wanton destruction of property there. Reports from the other centres, especially from north of the Yellow River, are not so happy.

KOREAN DISPUTE IN MANCHURIA

Chinese Authorities Ordered to Stop Oppression

Mukden, Dec. 16.

The Japanese Consulate at Mukden is collecting evidence on all reported cases of persecution of Koreans in Manchuria and is to open negotiations with the provincial authorities as soon as these preparations have been completed. The Tokyo Government also is devoting attention to this question and will decide on the measures to be undertaken.

The local Chinese authorities seem to have adopted the plan of dealing with the Koreans, not directly, but through the medium of the Chinese house and land-owners, who, by intimidation, are forced to refuse any renewal of the tenancy agreements which expire on February 1. All Koreans not naturalized by next March are to be repatriated. The Chinese residents in Korea are getting alarmed at these developments, fearing retaliatory measures from the Korean Government.—Reuter.

Peking (via Tokyo), Dec. 22.

In connection with the oppression by Chinese authorities of Korean farmers in Manchuria, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has approached Mr. Wang Yin-tai, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, several times. As a result, Mr. Wang verbally notified Mr. Yoshizawa yesterday that he had telegraphically instructed the Chinese authorities in Manchuria to stop the illegal oppression of Korean farmers.—Toho.

A TIENTSIN telegram to the Nanking Government states that Shansi soldiers in mufti caused an explosion in the Tientsin Arsenal by throwing a number of bombs.

The Nanking Government has lodged a vigorous protest with the German Consul-General against the sale of arms by German citizens to Marshal Chang Chung-chang, reports the vernacular press.

MUKDEN, Dec. 19:—The western section of the Kirin-Tunhua Line, a railway built by the Japanese and ultimately to be extended eastward to the Korean coast, was opened to traffic on December 15.—Reuter.

THE HORRORS OF CHOCHOW

Skeletons Totter from City as Troops Release Women and Babies: American Dying in Besieged City

The following graphic story was sent to the "Hankow Herald," from Chochow, on December 5, by Mr. Ariel L. Varges, some of whose excellent photographs from the same place we already have published:—

Yesterday afternoon, the Shansi commander in Chochow, without previous warning, released about 100 women and children, who were evacuated from the northeast gate. When the news was telephoned to headquarters it was too late to reach the spot and get a picture of the procession across no man's land.

However, the refugees brought word that to-day (Sunday) as many refugees would be released as the Chinese Swastika Society could accommodate. Only women, and children, up to the age of fifteen years, are allowed to leave. Boys older than fifteen have been pressed into service to assist the Shansi garrison to defend the wall. Two members of the Chinese Swastika Society crossed our lines with a flag to-day and arranged to evacuate 200 refugees, who were passed through the northeast gate, at 2.30 p.m.

Women's Eyes Bandaged

The women left the city with bandages over their eyes. Once outside Chochow it was surprising how quickly their eye coverings were thrown off.

The plight of the refugees was pathetic. The mental agony depicted on their faces was expressive of long physical sufferings and shattered nerves. Mothers with wan faces and sunken eyes, owing to weeks of exposure to peril and wolf-like living conditions, clutched me dolls of babies. Despite their bound feet they raced across no man's land, hugging infants to their breasts and in most instances pulling older children by the hand.

Truce During Rescue

The Shansi troops respected the truce and their rifles were silent. I was in our front line and found the atmosphere pretty highly charged. All the Fengtien troops, about 150 yards from the gate, stood in readiness for anything, for the officers suspected this might be a ruse to cover the beginning of a big effort on the part of the garrison to escape.

Shortly after 2.30 p.m., we saw the gates open and the mob of refugees debouch, led by Kung Shiang-jung and Hsia, bearing the Swastika flags. With Wong, my assistant, in Peking, I was up against it for an interpreter, but I managed to find out what was going on from some of the Fengtien troops who know me well, and call me "Ta Pi Tze." I think that is the way you spell "Big Nose" in Wade's Chinese.

Once within the Ankuochun lines, women and children burst into tears of joy and more often hysteria. Northern soldiers in reserve only needed a friendly nod to run forward and relieve mothers of their children and to carry their few belongings to the end of their line,

and pass them on to the other soldiers, and so on until the back areas were reached.

The trek was towards safety over the first stone bridge on the old imperial Peking highway. Previous evacuations of Ankuochun wounded soldiers that very day had left a sinister trail of blood on the marble roadway.

Red Cross Directs

Troops of Chang Tso-lin helped to soothe these miserable refugees during this fearful procession across the bridge, where fifty open carts were in readiness to transport them to a concentration camp. All this work was done by the Swastika Society, which corresponds to our Red Cross. No sooner had the last cart tumbled on its way than the bombardment of the city recommenced and the Shansi garrison again opened fire on our lines.

Refugees say life in the city has been a living hell. All families are dwelling in dug-outs. Food is running out and wounded await death as a relief from agony.

Snatch For Food

The Swastika people had food ready for the refugees, and you should have seen the winning impatience of the poor folk, especially the kiddies, as they waited for the portions to be doled out. They seemed to regard a real meal as a miracle.

Near by, a gun fired its opening shot, and with a bound the refugees came to their feet and looked around with a hunted air, seeking the familiar dug-outs. As soon as it was explained that there was little or no danger here, the starving people reached out for the food with animal gestures. Generals Wan Fu-lin and Tsou Tso-hua served rice and flour.

All refugees speak of an American missionary named Ding, who has cared for the civilian wounded. He is safe, but suffering from nervous strain and starvation. They said that many women could not leave because they had lost their reason.

During to-day's evacuation there was an old man who jumped out of a trench and rushed towards the throng of women and children approaching from Chochow. "He searched for his daughter and infant baby, and he found them. The scene out there, when they embraced, with most affecting. The old man put the baby under one arm and tied to treat his big daughter in the same way, so anxious was he to help them both away."

A Pathetic Reunion

There is no definite sign as to when this siege is to be lifted and the trench life for these soldiers is pretty severe in this weather, and even the headquarters staff, with whom I am billeted, have no fires. The city now is almost completely surrounded by barbed wire entanglements, and the Chochow garrison is badly trapped.

FAMINE STRICKEN SHANTUNG

Four Millions on Brink of Starvation: Worst Still to Come

Peking, Dec. 27.

Foreigners in Shantung confirm the reports of the famine relief societies that four million people are on the brink of starvation in that province.

In thirty-five hsien or districts out of 107 in the province less than ten per cent. of the crops has been harvested, while in another thirty hsien the percentage ranges from ten to forty.

Great numbers of people are already subsisting on bark and chaff, and the peak of the famine has not yet been reached. The worst time will come between China New Year and late in the spring.

Farmers, formerly prosperous, are disposing of their cattle for a mere song, and emigrating.

The local officials attribute the famine to drought and locusts, but the foreigners declare that it has been chiefly due to the civil wars,

SOCONY CANDLE FACTORY FIRE

Big Blaze in Belgian Concession in Tientsin

Tientsin, Dec. 24.

The Standard Oil Company of New York's candle factory in the Belgian Concession is on fire.

The fire is not yet under control. There are possibilities of enormous losses.—Reuter.

banditry and exorbitant taxation.

There is no hope of raising sufficient funds in China to save great numbers of people from a lingering death, so outside help is badly needed.

Bandits and the military are not only accentuating the famine conditions but are making it impossible to carry out extensive relief measures under foreign supervision, such as the building of roads and canals.

Similar conditions prevail at Taming in South Chihli where only twenty per cent. of the crop has been harvested.—Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN CANTON

Workers from Shanghai Asked to Assist in Important Effort in the Southern City

We have received from the Council on Health Education the following report regarding a recent health campaign in Canton:—

In spite of political ups and downs and constant changes in the local government, some people in Canton are far more interested in health than in politics. When the Canton Health Committee decided to hold their third annual health campaign, they sent an urgent invitation to the Council on Health Education at 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, for special help in promoting child health. Two members of the Council Staff responded, Dr. Iva M. Miller, Director of the School and Child Hygiene Departments, and Dr. C. S. Kim, Field Director, whose speciality is community health. On November 8 they left Shanghai on the str. Macedonia, arriving in Canton on the morning of November 12.

Housing the Demonstrations

The Y.M.C.A. building, being centrally located and easily accessible to all parts of the city, was chosen as the site of the health exhibits. The gymnasium was divided into booths by means of matting partitions which were covered with health posters, some from the Council and others made by a local artist. As special emphasis was being laid on child health, the majority of the demonstrations related to child care. In one booth, two nurses from the David Gregg Hospital demonstrated the proper method of bathing a new-born baby; in another, hygienic clothing for mother and baby exhibited; while in a third one of the Chinese staff physicians and her students demonstrated right and wrong methods of feeding the baby. Samples of powdered milks were shown and a goodly supply given to those who desired it. For the older brother and sister, various kinds of fruits and vegetables necessary for growth and development were prepared and demonstrated. The literature booth was supplied with health literature for sale at cost price. Few visitors failed to buy at least one pamphlet. Much of this literature was supplied by the Council while some was prepared by members of the David Gregg Hospital Staff and some by the staff of the local Health Commissioner's office.

The Prevalence of Trachoma

The vaccination booth was popular with young and old. The Health Commissioner sent physicians and nurses to vaccinate, free of charge, all who desired this service. A well-known eye specialist freely examined all applicants for defects of vision and trachoma. Some 40 per cent. were found to be afflicted with trachoma.

The demonstrations were held daily from one o'clock to 9 p.m. Every evening at seven o'clock, health films were shown. During the one week, more than 28,000 persons attended the exhibits, in spite of the fact that during that time a battle took place within the city limits and necessitated martial law in a portion of the city for several days.

Daily Health Lectures

At the same time as the exhibits were open, health lectures were being given to students in the various educational institutions as medical colleges and nurses' training schools, middle schools and universities. At Chungshan University almost 2,000 students listened attentively to Dr. Kim's lecture on "Health and National Prosperity," given in a combination of Mandarin and Cantonese, after which a cinema film on malaria was shown. Also at the Whangpoo Military Academy more than 2,000 prospective military officers listened to the health message. To a class of mothers who registered early, daily lectures on child care were given.

Cordial relations were established with the Health Commissioner for the city of Canton and his staff of medical workers. They not only asked for supplies of literature and posters but also for the loan of a health films which they propose to duplicate. The Director of Public Works is also a returned student and deeply interested in improving the sanitary conditions in Canton. This is evidenced by the city im-

provement which has taken place during the past three years in widened streets and motor roads. Plans are on foot for an improved city water supply and a sewage disposal plant. Friendly contacts were also made with the several missions in the city—the Presbyterian, Southern Baptist and Seventh Day Adventists. In all these groups, the students manifested great interest in health education.

People Who Took an Active Part

Among the members of the local health committee were Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. secretaries, doctors and nurses. Miss Anita Jones, a public health nurse, who is now superintendent of nurses in the Turner Training School of the David Gregg Hospital, was responsible for the general plan of the health exhibit and furnished materials and nurses, both graduates and pupils, for carrying out some of the demonstrations. The faculty and students of the Hackett Medical School contributed no small part in the success of several exhibits. The Y. W. C. A. assumed responsibility for the clothing booth, and demonstrated hygienic clothing for mothers and children. The Y. M. C. A. secretarial staff gave full time to carrying out the campaign plans and to effective publicity. Letters were sent to every member of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. A notice of the coming campaign was published in all the Chinese newspapers daily for ten days before it opened; posters and streamers on the main streets and in front of the Y. M. C. A. building heralded the news. Prior to the campaign at each meeting held in the building, the campaign was announced. They also arranged for the health lectures given in the schools.

One Poster Missing

In a city like Canton where such signs as "Down with Imperialism," "Down with Communism," "Down with Militarism," "Down with Unequal Treaties" are everywhere evident, to a health worker one important "Down with" was missing and that was "Down with Disease and Disease Germs." This was the motto of the campaign and in every gathering fathers, mothers and students were urged to begin warfare against disease at once.

The news of this successful health campaign has already reached other cities. On the return trip, stops were made at Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow where hearty invitations were received to conduct similar campaigns in those cities. At Amoy a first-class modern waterworks system was established a year ago by a Chinese engineer, Mr. Homer C. Ling, an American returned student. He secured the confidence and support of a group of the leading men in the city who financed the project and now public sentiment is so much in favour of this one health project that they are ready to welcome the inspiration and teaching that a city-wide health campaign can give. The leaders in Nationalist Government are alive to the value of well trained returned students in government organizations and are using them in places where their knowledge can be used for the improvement of health conditions which help to reduce the mortality from typhoid, plague and cholera. Their co-operation is necessary in any campaign whose aim is "better health."

BRUSH WITH PIRATES

British Naval Party Breaks up Gang and Burns Launch

Canton, Dec. 23.

A pirate launch, which had been operating in the Canton delta for several days, yesterday attacked a junk. An A. P. C. launch passing by, with a naval party on board, opened fire and chased the pirates. The pirate launch ran aground; one pirate was killed and one wounded. The remainder escaped, but the launch was burned.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Dec. 23.—Mr. Ikegami has been installed as Civil Governor of Korea.—Reuter.

THE DOUBLE MASSACRE



THE REMAINS OF THE WING HON MALOO, THE MOST MODERN STREET IN CANTON



CARRYING AWAY THE CORPSES OF THE EXECUTED COMMUNISTS TO OPEN COUNTRY BEYOND THE CITY WHERE COFFINS WERE READY

FAMINE IN CHIHLI AND SHANTUNG

Four Million People on the Verge of Starvation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Dec. 15.

A million dollar campaign is being organized by the China International Famine Relief Commission for the relief of famine in Shantung and Chihli, according to an announcement made public by the Famine Commission last night. On the strength of the latest reports, it is estimated that in the 70 hsien affected by this year's drought and locust visitations, there are at least 4,000,000 people (an earlier report put this figure at 9,000,000) who suffer and look for assistance. Hundreds of thousands wander about the countryside in search for food and livelihood. Already 25,000 have arrived at Tsinan. Local officials there have established four soup-kitchens which distribute food to these people. The Shantung Committee of the Famine Commission is distributing emergency relief in the 19 worst hsien and more funds are urgently needed. Hence the campaign.

Reports of Distress

Reports of distress are being received from the affected regions every day at the head office of the Famine Commission, 6 Tsai Chang Hutung, Peking. Extracts from a few of them follow:

"The long, long line of pedestrians moving day after day from this to other sections speaks louder than words of the impossibility of trying to pass through the winter in this section of Shantung and Chihli."

"... Many thousands are now using cottonseed, while others are forced to use chaff, leaves, and weeds, mixed with a little grain, for food."

"... Our place is worse hit than it was last year, and we have had three years of famine and short crops, all of which simply intensifies the trouble of the present time ... but the crops between here and Kuchow have in my 25 years of knowledge of this field, never been worse."

Districts Barren of People

"... In the Peishien field, out of the 42 districts, 22 districts are barren of people. Even old mothers and fathers have left for Manchuria. The very poorest cannot go because they have no food or travel money. What can you do for them? Can you let us have some funds?"

"Owing to the exceptionally bad harvests in this district, due to drought and locusts, the worst that have been known for years. I have been asked by the city and country gentry and elders of this hsien to appeal to your Committee for assistance and famine relief. ..."

Resort to Suicide

"... At this time the middle class are unable to sell their land or borrow money, and their crops have failed. They are unwilling to go out and beg. I know of one whole family, grandmother, son and wife, and children, who committed suicide rather than go out and beg. ..."

"No rain of any consequence has fallen since the wheat harvest in the whole region. Insect pests have been numerous this summer. All the crops planted since the wheat was gathered have in most places netted barely enough to cover the seed planted. Grain has continued to increase in price till the famine prices of 1921-22 have been reached and then added to until now grain is more expensive than it was during those terrible years."

The Dread Winter Months

"Immediate relief is needed but the most pressing needs will be far more urgent when the winter

RAILWAY BUILDING IN MANCHURIA

Tahushan-Tungliao Extension This Spring

Mukden, Dec. 19.

The recently completed railway-line from Tahushan, on the Peking-Mukden line, to Tungliao (Paiyinatla) is to be extended further north to Kailu in the Lupai district in the north-eastern corner of the Jehol area.

The Tahushan-Tungliao line has been constructed by the management of the Peking-Mukden line and has been entirely financed by the Chinese.

Surveys of the new extension have already been carried out and construction work is to be started in February and completed by May. —Reuter.

LUXURY TAX SCHEME IN MANCHURIA

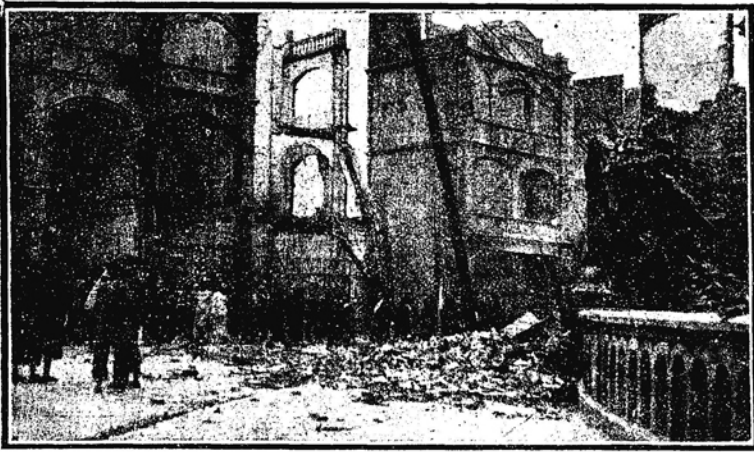
Mukden, Dec. 19.

Beginning from January a luxury tax, ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, will be imposed in Manchuria on a variety of goods imported from abroad, including stocks already in godowns.—Reuter.

months have come. We hope that some drastic measures can be taken to meet the winter needs of this perishing people."

"There is no doubt that the need is greater now than it was seven years ago. Land is sold at a cheapest price, and in many cases a buyer cannot be found. Houses are being torn down in order to sell wood and buy grain. Girls are being sold for a few dollars, charitable institutions are filled to capacity, and can do no more. Roots of trees, wheat-sprouts, and chaff are the daily food of hundreds of thousands. If special help does not come soon, thousands will soon die of starvation."

IN CANTON



FURTHER SCENES OF DESTRUCTION IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF CANTON



EXECUTED COMMUNISTS AND COFFINS PROVIDED BY BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS AT THE FOOT OF THE WHITE CLOUD MOUNTAIN

MANCHURIAN COAL TAX DROPPED

Attempt to Control Market Thwarted by Japanese

Mukden, Dec. 26.

A new tax, to take effect from December 1, was recently announced by the Kirin Board of Finance on all coal imported into the province. Since Muling coal (Muling is a coal-field in Eastern Kirin, not far from the Russian boundary) was exempted from the new tax, which amounted to 16 per cent, it is believed that the authorities acted in collusion with the management of that colliery with a view to eliminating competition and attaining a virtual monopoly of the market.

Since Fushun has been the largest purveyor of the Harbin market, where the sales of this company amount to about 165,000 tons a year, the Japanese offered stout opposition, pointing out that the tax was in contravention to the agreement concerning the taxation of Fushun coal entered into by the Chinese Government in 1911. Yielding to the protests of the Japanese Consul, the provincial authorities have now notified him that the proposed tax will not be enforced for the time being.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO PRACY OF STR. KOCHOW

Grant by Hongkong to Murdered Officer's Estate

Hongkong, Dec. 29.

The Legislative Council has voted \$8,520 to the estate of Mr. R. Black, the chief engineer of the Chinese steamer Kochow, who was shot by one of the gang who pirated the vessel at Lungyang Gorge in the West River at the beginning of September.—Reuter.

CALM CONFIDENCE IN WUCHOW

Kuangsi Troops March to Meet Opposing Forces

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Dec. 14.

While trench-digging and other defensive measures continue to be carried on, in and about the city, the feeling of anxiety which was so apparent among all classes a few days ago now entirely has disappeared and business again is functioning normally.

General Wong Shiu-hung arrived from Kuiping on Monday, bringing with him a strong detachment of soldiers. A military conference at once was called, and, as a result, this morning Kuangsi troops began their march southward to meet the Ironsides, whom it is reported have reached Doshing, on the West River.

Kuangsi paper currency which suddenly dropped, now gradually is returning to its former value and people here believe there is little likelihood of any fighting in this neighbourhood.

MUKDEN, Dec. 16:—Two workmen at the Mukden Arsenal were shot on December 10 on a charge of being Communists.—Reuter.

ACCORDING to secret reports from Chinese students in Moscow, the Soviet are making preparations to "stage a come-back" in China. The Chinese Communists at present in Russia have been ordered to proceed to north China to stir up trouble, whilst a few will be sent to the south. The Soviet, the reports state, have come to an agreement with Japan, whereby they will cede Outer Mongolia to Japan if the Japanese Government "orders" Chang Tso-lin not to sever relations with the Soviet, who hope to make Manchuria the base of their future operations in China.

NEW MANCHURIAN HOTEL COMPANY

Nineteen S. M. R. Yamato Hotels to be Taken Over

Mukden, Dec. 26.

Details regarding the newly-organized Manchuria Hotel Co., Ltd. are now available. This company is to take over the Yamato Hotels, numbering nineteen in all, from the South Manchuria Railway Co. The new company, capitalized at Yen 8,000,000, of which Yen 3,300,000 has been paid up, will be subsidized by the Railway Co. during the first five years, after which period it is expected to become self-supporting. The new hotel being built at Mukden will be handed over to the company in consideration of shares to the value of Yen 1,800,000.—Reuter.

TRADE IN KONGMOON HELD UP

Tow-Boats Kept for Coming Descent on Canton

Hongkong, Dec. 29.

A wireless message of yesterday's date from Kongmoon states that no export trade is being done there as the tow-boats are not allowed to sail, the military apparently requiring all launches to be held in readiness for the transportation of troops to Canton.

There are at present 3,000 troops in Kongmoon.

It is reported that nine Reds were shot there on December 26.—Reuter.

MUKDEN, Dec. 26:—The Bank of China will shortly open a new branch office at Pristan, Harbin, in the former premises of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.—Reuter.

HOW CANTON WAS RECOVERED

The Relief of a Starving City: Easily won Victory: Communist Rabble Run when Troops Appear

Brought almost to the verge of starvation, Canton's populace was delivered not a moment too soon—from the Red evil which had descended suddenly on the city and remained for about two and a half days, states the "China Mail" on December 14. The evil remains. There is not the slightest doubt that the loyal troops won the day with comparative ease, but the greater majority of the Communist rabble have escaped and withdrawn to bide their time again. With very few troops at its disposal, the Canton Government is only following up the pursuit half-heartedly and risings elsewhere may yet have to be dealt with.

In a measure, the Government has to thank the anti-Red labour unions for creating a diversion while an attack was launched on different parts of the Bund. It may not be generally known but nearly every trade in Canton has two unions, one red and the other white, but each violently opposed to the other. When the Reds swept the city, following their coup, the moderates were in hiding, but once news was received that the regular troops had effected a landing they came out and struck at the rear of the Red redoubts.

No Staff Work

After frantic summonses for reinforcements, the "Ironsides" were not able to put more than 5,000 men in the field—or, rather, on the river—when they counter-attacked yesterday morning—after failing to secure a foothold on Monday. The forces were divided into four bodies, proceeding from Honam (on the south side of the river) under cover of armed craft. At zero hour (about 9 a.m.) the troops landed simultaneously. Only in isolated instances did they meet with determined resistance, but the "Ironsides" tactics were not worthy, for there was a lamentable lack of staff work and co-ordination.

It appears that a vanguard had already set foot on Tungshan, word having been communicated on Monday to the Consular Body, hence the removal of foreigners residents in that district.

The reinforcements from Kongmoon were thrown into the battle to the west of the city and a besieged loyalist detachment outside the east of the city countered to advantage. Some of the landing forces were covered by pom-poms or machine-guns from the "Ironsides" men-of-war. Bullets dropped on the Hongkong str. Charles Hardouin, which was in the range of fire, but no damage was done.

The Communists were driven from the Bund with ease. Some of their better fighters thereupon took positions on high buildings, but the regular broke in and mowed down the snipers.

The Reds' Weapons

Hand-grenades were used freely by the Communists and it would be interesting to know how they came into possession of such a large quantity of them. Grenades were used to good effect early on Sunday morning, when they stormed Police Headquarters and other official buildings.

Shortly after mid-day yesterday, the Reds were driven from the Bund. By three o'clock they were leaving the city by the north and east gates and the pursuit had slowed down. At 2 p.m., Police Headquarters had been recaptured and the "cease fire" was given in the city at 5 p.m.

General Chang Fah-kuei (commander-in-chief) and General Wong Ki-cheung (second-in-command) of the "Ironsides" army, returned to their headquarters by nightfall. Commander Chu Fai-yat, the Police Commissioner, was busy reorganizing his shattered forces and sending out detectives to round up stragglers.

About a thousand "white" labour unionists joined in the fray, the majority being mechanics, but the number included some seamen. The tasking of clearing away corpses from the streets only began in earnest this morning.

Fight in Shackles

Of the 5,000 troops who defeated the Communists, very few were real "Ironsides." General Li Fook-lum, of Honam, supplied the majority of men and he remains in power at Honam, where he was assisted by the militia in keeping order. Helping to man a machine-gun of the Red cadet brigade was a prisoner—one of those released from the gaols—who still had shackles round his ankles. It is presumed that he gave more thought to looting, when he had been liberated, than to freeing himself.

Canton will need years to recover fully from this setback. Whole streets have been burned down and the loss in loot alone must be considerable. A semi-official estimate is that 200 civilians lost their lives and the casualties on both sides of the fighting forces must be heavy.

Terrible atrocities were committed in the name of the Canton Soviet and refugees in Hongkong are still speaking of them with horror.

CAPT. LALOR DOING WELL

Satisfactory Progress Following Amputation of Foot

Hankow, Dec. 24.

Captain Lalor, the victim of the Siangtan outrage, is slowly regaining his strength at the International Hospital here. As already reported, the Captain's leg was amputated above the ankle on Friday last, and, though naturally weak from his privations and from the severe nature of the operation, he is doing well and the doctors are pleased with his progress.

The Rev. Forbes Tocher is praised in the highest manner by all those concerned in Captain Lalor's rescue. Time after time he unflinchingly exposed himself to the gravest personal danger in his efforts to secure the captive's release.—Reuter.

It is understood that Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice in the Nanking Government, who was formerly the Chinese member of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, may resume the latter post in the near future. Meanwhile, the Peking Government has recommended the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, former Premier and Foreign Minister, for the place.

MANCHURIA'S POOR BEAN CROP

Difficulties Created by Excessive Percentage of Moisture

Mukden, Dec. 26.

Recent reports confirm the previous statement that this year's bean crop in North Manchuria is largely of inferior quality, due to an excessive percentage of moisture. It now appears that, while the crop south of Kungchuling (on the S.M.R., south of Changchun) is excellent, the beans originating from the regions north and north-west of Harbin contain as much as 23 per cent. of water, against 11 to 12 per cent. for well dried beans. Since this quality is below the standard required by the mixed storage system enforced by the South Manchuria Railway Co., the bulk of the beans from the northern districts are being shipped to Vladivostok, instead of Dairen, and the Harbin mills are working at full capacity, turning out 70,000 pieces of bean cake a day, while the Dairen mills are kept idle.

To remedy the situation and divert the bean transport to Dairen, the S.M.R. is contemplating the introduction of a third grade of beans and the abolition of the acceptance charge of Yen 3.25 per carload for the handling of beans and bean cake other than mixed storage goods.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PRIVATE AMBASSADORS

The Significance of the Kuhara and Goto Missions: Still a Belief in Negotiations for Triple Alliance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Dec. 12.

Much speculation has been indulged in with regard to the Kuhara mission, now at Moscow, and the recent departure of Viscount Goto for Soviet Russia. It was at first arranged that Mr. Kuhara and Viscount Goto should leave Japan together, the one for Berlin and the other for Moscow. Viscount Goto fell ill, however, and Mr. Kuhara departed first.

When the Kuhara-Goto mission first was mentioned, all manner of conjecture relative to what these men were to do sprang up. There was one section of public opinion which, immediately, visualized a Japanese *rapprochement* to Germany and Russia in the nature of a triple alliance. Sections of the European and American press also have gone on this hypothesis, while, even in Japan, there have been papers, as, for instance, the nationalist organ "Kokumin," which regarded the visits in the nature of the beginning of a series of overtures looking towards a closer economic and military alliance between Japan, Russia and Germany, "to rescue Japan from the isolated and disadvantageous position in which she found herself because of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," as the "Kokumin" editorially stated. There has not been forthcoming, nevertheless, sufficient dependable data or information to uphold this contention, though it is well-known that there is a very influential section in Japan which is desirous of closer relations with Russia and Germany, thereby gradually seeking to bring about a different orientation in Japan's foreign policy and international relations.

To understand these missions better, it is necessary to have some knowledge regarding their leaders. The chief of the Kuhara mission is one of the richest business men of Japan, a very close friend of the Premier, and an enthusiastic supporter of the present Government party. Mr. Kuhara is strictly a business man first and a politician next, and his selection is due to the fact that he is one of the pillars of Japan's modern business structure, and also to the fact that, owing to prior claims, it was not possible to give Mr. Kuhara a Cabinet post. Japan's greatest need to-day is more markets and more commerce and Mr. Kuhara's main job will be to get many more concessions from Germany in the German-Japanese commercial treaty, these concessions largely relating to the manufacture of certain dyes. The German-Japanese commercial treaty, which had been dragging on since September, 1924, was signed in the middle of this year, but it has not yet been ratified by the Japanese Privy Council.

A Pro-German Premier

The reports that the Premier was seeking a triple alliance between Japan, Germany, and Russia, although officially denied, has persisted nevertheless. This probably is due to the fact that the Premier is well-known for his pro-German proclivities, especially as he is a military man and, during the world war, thought a great deal of the Prussian military machine. Mr. Kuhara himself is known for his pro-German tendencies, while it is a universally known fact that Viscount Goto is distinctly pro-Russian and pro-German. Thus, there is enough excuse to venture the hypothesis, despite official declaration to the contrary, that a triple alliance between the Japanese, the Germans, and the Slavs is one of the objectives of the Premier. In this connection, it is well to bear in mind that the reports of this alleged alliance came chiefly from the Opposition papers and, when one remembers that in Japan the Opposition will use any stick to beat the Government party, a certain discount must be given to these rumours.

Be all this as it may, there were certain aspects about the mission of Mr. Kuhara—and also of Viscount Goto—that were unprecedented in Japan. Both were going on private missions. They said so themselves and so did the official mouthpieces of the Government.

Nevertheless, the Kuhara mission, though a private one, was invested with the same importance as though it were official, the Emperor receiving the mission in audience before it departed and the Premier himself accompanying the mission to the Palace—honours which no business man, or private business mission, however influential, going abroad yet have been vouchsafed.

A War Millionaire

Mr. Kuhara himself comes of very lowly origin, but worked himself up until to-day he is a multi-millionaire. His greatest opportunity came with the world war, an opportunity that he exploited to the utmost, when he is said to have netted something like ¥80,000,000. The fat years soon were followed by lean ones, prosperity as quickly ran its course and depression smote the Kuhara interests as it did everything else. It is much more logical, then, to take the view that the Kuhara mission, and that of Viscount Goto, despite the domestic tinge of far-reaching alliances which the popular voice attaches to them, primarily are concerned with economic and business advantages, for the panacea for Japan's ills to-day undoubtedly is more trade, more markets, more access to raw materials.

When Viscount Goto left Tokyo, he, too, was received in audience by the Emperor, while the send-off he was given at the Tokyo station took on the proportions of a riot. It was significant that he wore the decoration of the Rising Sun, his latest decoration, on the lapel of his coat, while the presence of Dr. Solf, the German Ambassador, and practically all the senior members of the Soviet Embassy, headed by Comrade Maisky, the Charge d'Affaires, together with high Government officials, gave a semblance of officialdom to what Viscount Goto insisted was a private mission. Viscount Goto is a pronounced Russophile and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet largely was due to his efforts.

The editor of the "Yamato," a Tokyo daily, who formerly was the chief of the metropolitan detective service in Tokyo, and who is said to have spies everywhere, insists in his organ that Goto's visit to Russia is fraught with far-reaching possibilities, especially in the conclusion of commercial treaties which will give Japan vast concessions in Siberia and in the fishing grounds off Kamchatka, besides reviving an understanding with regard to railway building and related matters in Manchuria and Mongolia. Thus, if the statements of this editor be true, the mission of Viscount Goto, at any rate, is more than private in respect of the tasks that he is expected to tackle. Benedictions on the mission of Viscount Goto have been pronounced by the Japanese press. The Tokyo "Nichi Nichi," for instance, insists that, in the Far East, it is absolutely necessary for Japan and Russia to co-operate, and this paper thinks that Japan to-day is in an advantageous position to reach an agreement satisfactory to her, because of the set-backs Russia has met in Europe.

An Eye on Europe

There are, however, political angles to both the Kuhara and the Goto mission, especially as to-day politics and economics go hand-in-hand. What shape these political angles may take has been described by a former Foreign Office official in a Japanese monthly. He maintains that Europe is in danger of splitting into two armed camps and that, if this unfortunate cleavage comes about, Japan's relations to Germany and Moscow may become such that considerable political capital could be made out of other, less innocuous economic and commercial treaties and that, in this way, a triangular combination between Japan, Russia, and Germany may face all concerned before anyone is fully aware of the drift of events.

Nevertheless, maintains this writer, none of these contingencies may materialize and all speculation in the end, may prove, wrong. Yet, he says, the contingencies are there

and are taking on, day by day, the proportions of probability instead of possibility. The Kuhara and Goto missions, therefore, he thinks, with the commercial and economic understandings that may result, not only will give more substance to the contingencies he visualizes, but even, according to him, may prove a great impetus to their further development.

PUBLIC UTILITIES MERGER IN JAPAN

Tokyo Electricity Undertakings to Amalgamate

Tokyo, Dec. 24.

The Tokyo Electric Light Co. and the Tokyo Electric Power Co. have agreed to amalgamate under the name of the former with an approximate capitalization of 407,000,000 yen.

The amalgamation, which will become effective from April 1, will constitute the greatest public utilities merger in Japan thus far. It is understood that negotiations are now under way in America for a \$50,000,000 refunding loan—Reuter.

JAPANESE DIET CONVENED

Possible Dissolution After Passing Coronation Estimates

Tokyo, Dec. 24.

The Diet, which will be formally opened on December 26 by the Emperor, has been convened. It is expected that both Houses will adjourn for the New Year recess after passing the estimates for the Coronation, which are being presented separately from the Budget as, owing to the political situation, there is a possibility that the Diet will be dissolved towards the end of January before there is time to pass the general Budget.

Dec. 26.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to-day formally opened the Diet.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. G. Mary Terrell

News has just come from Hankow that Dr. Gertrude Mary Terrell of the London Mission died in Wuchang on December 26 from diphtheria. The news will cast a gloom over many in Shanghai and elsewhere, who have known her.

Her father, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, died many years ago at his station in Suokan, Hupeh, and Mrs. Terrell with her two children returned to England, and there watched over their upbringing until in 1916 she returned to Central China to her old station, where for the past ten years she has been working. Her son, a student for the mission field, was killed on active military service in 1916, and Mary, or Mei-Li as she was known to her friends, later commenced her medical studies at Bristol, preparatory to coming out to Central China.

Dr. Terrell had not been long in Hankow, when the troubles there forced her mother and herself to return to Shanghai, and while in this city she gave invaluable help at the Lester Chinese Hospital in Shantung Road. Permitted at length to return to Hankow, she went up river in June and took charge of the two L. M. S. hospitals for women in Hankow and Wuchang. It is only a short time since with Mrs. Terrell she settled in residence in Wuchang, and now has come the sad news of her death.

She was loved by all who knew her for her brightness, her unselfish devotion and her brave courage. There will be mourning amongst her many friends in Wuhai, both Chinese and foreign, and we would join with them in deepest sympathy to her mother, who has already given so much she holds dear to the poor and needy of central China.

According to Russian newspapers, Chinese students, delegates to Moscow to learn the methods of Sovietism, are leaving Russia, because they fear for their lives.

A LETTER FROM MACAO

Portugal's Progressive Colony: Race Club's Development

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Macao, Dec. 12.

The Fifth Extra Race Meeting of the Macao Race Club, which took place yesterday, was conceded by all to have been a most successful meeting. The Macao Race Club truly can be said to be passing out of the experimental stage and to have entered upon a firm footing. The shortcomings which were so apparent in the first few meetings almost all have disappeared and the conduct of the last meeting of the year was conspicuous for the smooth running of the machinery and the ability of the officials and staff to handle all difficulties. The most exacting would have but little fault to find with the Macao Race Club on the results of the meeting just over. This is all the more noteworthy when it is remembered that of local talent here there was nothing at all when the Race Club was established early in the year. The very small number who take an interest in pony-racing at Macao have secured the required enthusiasm, however, and, with the fatherly help of Hongkong racing men, who all along have officiated as judges and in various other capacities, racing at Macao can be said to have come to stay.

Another point brought forward at the meeting was the addition to local owners in the person of Mr. Vasconcelos, who is the second Portuguese to own and run a pony in a Macao meeting, the first being His Excellency the Governor, who, since the club's initiation, has been running his pony Veloz. This interest surely will catch on and, with the entry of the club into the second year of its activities, there is certain to be an extended enthusiasm for pony-racing, thus firmly establishing the Macao Race Club as a permanent institution in the Portuguese colony.

Proposed Steamship Service

The Government of Macao is prepared to accept proposals for the establishment of a steamship service between Macao and Timor, and offers to subsidize it. The sailings, which must be not less than six in any year, may be made via ports of call, with certain reservations. Parties interested should address their communications to the Harbour Master at Macao.

The Late Mr. Loo Lim-yok

The remains of the late Mr. Loo Lim-yok have been removed from the pavilion in which they had lain since the funeral last July to Canton, for burial at White Cloud Hill, on the outskirts of Canton. A large number of friends accompanied the members of the family who travelled with the bier to its last resting-place.

Sport in Macao

Sport in many forms is taking a firm hold on the people of Macao. Football perhaps is the most popular game among the young men, and some of the teams in matches with Hongkong eleven have proved themselves no mean opponents. Of late, several of such matches have taken place. Hockey, too, is beginning to prove interesting and has its votaries. In matches with Hongkong teams, the Macao players have provided excellent opposition. There have been tennis matches played of late, some of which have been very evenly contested. There is a limited interest in boxing and others forms of sport, but it is extending. Another sport which is beginning to take on is basket-ball.

For the coming month of January a big programme of sports of different forms is being arranged and it is believed that in most cases the opponents will be found in Hongkong and Canton sportsmen who will be invited to Macao.

According to the "Shunpao," the Peking Government has received a telegram from the Secretariat of the League of Nations, inviting China to appoint a delegate with plenipotentiary powers to the forthcoming Opium Conference, which will be held in Geneva next month.

FRENCH STEAMER LOOTED UP-RIVER

Many Passengers Reported Killed or Wounded

Shanghai, Dec. 25.

A message from Ichang received in Shanghai to-day states:—

The French str. Shuheng which sailed from Ichang for Shasi on December 22 was attacked by a party of bandits on the way. The steamer was looted and many passengers were killed or wounded. It is rumoured that a transport belonging to the 2nd Army was also attacked by bandits on her way to Ichang from Chih-hsueh, and that three persons were injured.—Toho.

JAPANESE CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE

Cruiser Commander's Death as Sequel to Naval Disaster

Tokyo, Dec. 26.

Captain Mizuki, formerly commander of the cruiser Jintsu, holding himself responsible for the naval disaster on August 24, when the Jintsu sank the destroyer Warabi, committed suicide to-day.

The Court Martial which was trying Captain Mizuki and others in connexion with the disaster was expected to declare its final verdict to-morrow.—Reuter.

STRIKERS ARRESTED IN TOKYO

Clash With Police in Demonstration by Workers

Tokyo, Dec. 26.

During a demonstration last night in which strikers belonging to the Noda Soy Factory paraded the streets with bamboo spears and red flags, singing labour songs and throwing stones at the manager's house, the demonstrators clashed with the police who, after a hand-to-hand fight, arrested over 50 of them.

The strike, which originated over the dismissal of some employees, has already lasted for over three months and bids fair to create a record as regards duration.—Reuter.

COMRADE BUKHARIN'S MISTAKE

No Truth in Story About Japan's Mediation in China

Tokyo, Dec. 28.

Commenting on a report that Japan is endeavouring to mediate between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Chiang Kai-shek, obtaining certain concessions for her services, the Foreign Office spokesman states that these allegations were recently made by Comrade Bukharin and consequently the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow was instructed to lodge a protest as the report was entirely unfounded. As Comrade Bukharin had retracted his statement the incident was now considered closed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FREIGHTER LOST

Sunk With All Hands Off North West Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 29.

According to a despatch reaching Tokyo to-day, the freighter Dainichisan Maru (544 tons) has sunk off the Oga promontory, in north-western Japan, the whole crew of twenty perishing.

The cause of the disaster was not stated, but it is attributed to a storm.—Reuter.

A REPORT from Kiukiang states that a detachment of the 3rd Army, some of whom were reported at Nanchang, have arrived at the former place from the Honan-Kiangsu border.

SHANGHAI NEWS

CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CONVENTION

Discussions at Conferences Held at End of Last Week: The Suggestion to Wipe off Foreign Debt Obligations

We have received reports of the discussions at the convention of Chinese Chambers of Commerce which took place on Thursday and Friday of last week.

The fourth day of the Convention was chiefly taken up with the discussion of the two subjects on which the Special Committees have submitted their reports: the question of the retention of Chambers of Commerce and the convocation of a national convention for devising means for the economic stabilization of the country.

Existence of Chamber of Commerce

Concerning the first problem opinion is unanimous that the Nationalist Government has given historic recognition to the Chamber of Commerce which has been a factor of great helpfulness to the revolution, and in the constitution of the Kuomintang the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce is particularly solicited for the raising of funds in order to wipe off foreign obligations. Emphasis was laid on the advisability of revising the constitution and by-laws of the Chamber of Commerce to meet the new needs of the times, but the idea of throwing the Chamber of Commerce out of existence could not for one moment be entertained.

In this connection it is proposed that the admission of women members be encouraged, and the financial obligation of the members in the matter of membership dues be made as light as possible in order that merchants in less favourable financial circumstances may also gain admission. The Associated Chambers of Commerce for the sake of proceeding with their labours with the needed facilities will hereafter have their permanent headquarters in Shanghai and will hold bi-annual conventions to take place in the month of April.

The National Economic Convention

The National Convention for the Economic Stabilization of the Country is expected to be an elaborate business in that the participation should be placed on a very representative basis. Accordingly it is proposed to have so representative a body of delegates as to enable them to speak authoritatively not only for merchants but likewise for agricultural associations, industrial organizations, financial interests, mineral interests, communications interests—official and unofficial—municipalities, intellectual workers, such as teachers and lawyers, and the Central Government. It is proposed that the conference once convened will carry on its labours as long as the convocation of the National Citizens' Convention, to mark the beginning of the constitutional régime in a theoretical stage. The Government authorities—national and provincial—as well as the participating interests are expected to bear the financial burden of defraying the expenses of the Economic Convention.

The fifth day session was occupied with the discussion of various problems which combine business with philanthropy. A committee of 11 has been appointed to handle the preparatory work in connection with the economic conference. A letter has been received by the convention from the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Society asking the delegates to participate in the relief campaign undertaken by the Society for the sake of the homeless victims in Kuangtung at the request of the Kuang-Shao Guild, the Chaohow Guild and the Chinese Overseas Association. A resolution was passed for local activities and for the despatch of a circular telegram in the name of the society to the various commercial bodies in different trade centres asking for their co-operation. The effective sympathy of Chinese overseas is also to be enlisted by a separate campaign.

The resolution brought up by the General Chamber of Commerce, the City Chamber of Commerce and the Chapel Chamber of Commerce concerning the taxation of home-made foreign style goods was discussed at great length, and it was pointed out that unless the Government would abolish the vexatious taxation which made it compulsory for the home-made goods to be taxed at every likin station, the growth of domestic industries would be greatly retarded.

Now that the Wu-Han district is out of the grip of the Communists a joint motion has been brought forward by several Chambers of Commerce to the effect that the cashing of the bank-notes issued by the Central Bank should be effected with the least possible delay.

A further resolution was proposed by the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, the City Chamber of Commerce, and the Chapel Chamber of Commerce that the Nationalist Government should be called upon to set up at once the needed machinery for effecting all kinds of commercial registration in the country.

Protest Against Press Gang

Other resolutions call for government assurances that volunteers will not be drafted to military service, that river vessels will not be commandeered, and that houses already occupied will not be used for the housing of soldiers.

Mr. Chien Sheng-chu, a local attorney, submitted a paper urging the importance of the merchants' active participation in the revision of the Chamber of Commerce law, which in its present form is inadequate to meet the needs of the changed conditions of commercial life.

In the morning the delegates visited the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and the Department of Health, and later in the evening were guests at a banquet given at the Great Eastern Hotel by the Municipality of the Special District of Greater Shanghai.

A Friendly Warning to Japan

The sixth day (Sunday) session of the Convention was mainly occupied with discussions leading to the passing of the following resolutions:—

(a) That a circular telegram be despatched for offering to Japan the friendly warning that in view of the persistent rumour that Japanese troops will again be despatched to Shantung, the merchants wish to lodge a vigorous protest against such a measure which under the pretext of protecting Japanese traders is considered an attempt to interfere with the speedy advance of the Nationalist Forces.

A Check on Expenditure

(b) That representations be made to the Nationalist Government for facilities to enable the people to administer an effective check on the disbursements of the government in view of the heavy financial obligations which the people assume in the matter of subscribing to National Loan Bonds, and that the government be petitioned to reduce the taxation to a lower level than what prevailed in pre-Nationalist régime days.

(c) That special efforts be made to consolidate that position of the merchants for collective action, and that to this end the co-operation of the Chinese overseas be secured at all cost.

In the morning the delegates visited the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. works and in the evening were entertained by the Nanyang Brothers at a banquet held at the Oriental Hotel.

The seventh day (Monday) session of the convention was taken up with the discussion of various problems having to do with vexatious and oppressive taxation which

weighs heavily on the shoulders of the people, resulting in the passing of the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Government be petitioned to abolish oppressive taxes, especially where the taxes are exempted in the case of foreign traders.

Farming out Taxes

(2) That the custom of giving a tenderer the monopoly of disposing of fixed amount of stamp tax be abolished inasmuch as it drives the monopolist to introduce the stamp tax where it is not payable.

(3) That the Government be petitioned to convene a National Citizens' Convention as soon as possible so that the merchants will have exceptional opportunities for making their troubles known and obtaining thereby the needed relief.

(4) That all former mandates in which strife between capital and labour was countenanced (as in Wu-Han when "Reds" were predominant) should be abolished and new plans devised for bringing the two elements together.

(5) That all shop assistants should have unions of their own apart and distinct from the Labour Union which should not be allowed to demand the enrolment of the employees of business firms.

In the morning the delegates visited the Department of Public Safety (the Police Department) and the Department of Land of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and in the evening were entertained by the China Vocational Educational Institute at a banquet held at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel at which much emphasis was laid in the course of the speech-making on the importance of vocational education in China and the good work done by the Institute along this line.

The Next Executive Committee

The eighth day (Tuesday) session was in the first place devoted to the formal assumption of office on the part of the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Committee appointed by election which took place at the previous day's session. Each member serving on the committees was bound by oath to fulfil his obligations in the most exacting and conscientious manner.

The total membership of the Executive Committee is composed of 27 persons whose names follow:—

Peng Shao-shan, Soo Min-sheng, Yu Hsiao-chuan, Li Pei-sheng, Shih Ping-chung, Wu Hsing-chou, Chin Yun-chuan, Pan Li-hsun, Chen Shao-wu, Yuan Tsun-fu, Wen Lan-ling, Ho Ching-fang, Yu Yung-chao, Yu Chien-chun, Hsiung Chi-kung, Pan Tsu-li, Lin Kang-hou, Chu Yu-shan, Wang Hsiao-lin, Chen Chih-ying, Chu Hung-tah, Chang Yuk-chuan, Mu Ou-tsu (H. Y. Moh), Yeh Wei-chun, Fang Chu-pah, Chu Shun-poh, and Yen Ching-tsu.

The total membership of the Supervisory Committee is composed of 13 persons whose names follow:—Tseng Hsu-shan, Wang Chieh-an, Shen Tien-shin, Liu Wei-wen, Wu Li-tung, Chang Mu-sheng, Li Tien-pao, Li Liang-ching, Mu Ou-tsu (H. Y. Moh), Chou Pa-ang, Ku Wei-jen, Wang Pao-chin and Chu Chiu-liang.

Confiscated Loan Bonds

Of the business transacted at the above session mention may be made of the following items:—

(1) A circular letter is to be sent to the various Chambers of Commerce recommending active inhibition of Chinese products at Chile and Argentine of South America.

(2) A petition is to be sent to participation in the coming election of the Nationalist Government asking that instructions be given to the authorities at Kuangtung to restore to the merchants Government Loan Bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000.

(3) The Nationalist Government is to be asked to leave in the hands of the Chambers of Commerce the task of establishing commercial museums instead of delegating the work to the Department of Reconstruction.

(4) The Nationalist Government is to be asked to cut out all forms of oppressive or duplicative taxation which results in making the burden heavier than it has been during the 1926 militarist régime.

(5) The Nationalist Government is to be asked to hold over the registration to be effected by the Ministry of Industry.

(6) A special petition is to be sent to the Nationalist Government pointing out that coercion

THE LOCAL LABOUR SITUATION

Falling Off in Agitations Since Communists Left

With the exception of officially instigated and supported strikes affecting such concerns as the B.A.T., the labour situation in Shanghai and its environs has nearly approached the normal in the few days which have elapsed since the departure of Comrade Koslovsky and his cohorts. No one has official information whether or not the agitation and intimidation ceased by reason of the lack of further funds, alleged to have been supplied by the Red Consulate, to be used in paying hired assassins, or whether the movement has died down because of the highly praiseworthy work of the Municipal police in running down this type of criminal. The Provisional Court, too, has taken a definite stand against these men.

There is no question but that the organization of the Russian Reds in leading Chinese Communists, has been demoralized and weakened by the forced closing of No. 1 Whangpoo Road. On the other hand they still have large numbers of agents in Shanghai, it being reported that nearly 1,000 persons with Soviet passports have not taken passage for northern ports. These are for the time being at least, living a quiet life, because they know that if they were convicted of crimes perpetrated against the interests of the Nationalist Government, their punishment might be severe.

In Shanghai since the complete resumption of the tram employees, no cases of flagrant intimidation have been reported. Threatening letters are conspicuous by their absence and the most recent murder took place several weeks ago. It is understood that the leaders have urged the men to insist upon acquiescence by the company to two impossible demands.

There is no indication of additional trouble with agitators before China New Year. Vigorous action, on the part of the Canton and Hankow authorities, resulting in wholesale executions, has brought down the pitch of hired assassins' courage.

At the B.A.T. factories in Pootung the impasse, as existed several months ago, has not been altered. Strike committees have paid out several lakhs of dollars as doles to the workmen. A definite opinion exists among those who should know, that Nanking working in conjunction with the Chinese tobacco interests, is supplying a large proportion of the strike pay, and definitely pursues an anti-foreign policy. At the B.C.C. factory more than 50 per cent. of a full working staff, now is engaged.

The only new strike reported on Wednesday was that in which the goldsmith employees, took part. The second hand cloth assistants returned to work some time ago. No agitation is reported as imminent in other industrial circles and a period of industrial tranquility probably will ensue.

LABOUR pickets of the B.A.T. Workers Union on Monday arrested (kidnapped) five women and three men in the vicinity of the factories. At a meeting held some time later, it was resolved to take their photographs and post them in front of their headquarters. The strikers also decided to parade the loyal workers for two days.

has been used in imposing unbearable hardship on the capitalists in the Wu-Han area by making them submit to the one-sided terms dictated by Communist agitators in favour of the employees in business firms and the workers in the factories, and that the acceptance of these terms has been a great blow to the advancement of trade, and in some cases the blow has been fatal. The Government will be asked to have all these unilateral rulings nullified.

In the morning the delegates visited the Sola Company works at Chingyun Road, Chapei, where thermos bottles and electric lamp shades are manufactured entirely under overseas Chinese auspices. In the evening the delegates were entertained to dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel.

NATIONALISTS AND OPIUM

Nanking and Chekiang Differ Over Suppression Policy

Ever since the Nationalist Government was inaugurated in the new capital, the question of the centralization of authority or otherwise has been the principal point of contention between Nanking and other provincial governments. Among the problems that raise this point of contention, one of the most important is perhaps that of opium suppression.

Opium Policy of Nanking

The first step the Nanking Government took to solve the opium problem in China is the proclamation of a set of provisional regulations, which unfortunately gave room for unscrupulous drug traffickers to undermine the sincerity of the Government. Consequently, the Nanking Government abolished the provisional regulations and closed up the opium tenders that frustrated the Government's plan of effective suppression. A new set of regulations were proclaimed. While efforts were made to discourage opium smoking as much as possible, the desire to derive a sufficient revenue both for the carrying out of the suppression policy and other expenses of the Government, however, was equally strong. The situation would seem to show that the Government could not do otherwise.

Chekiang's Different Policy

The Government of Chekiang province, on the other hand, thinks it wise to adopt a different policy. Chekiang leaders such as Dr. Ma Ing-chu, Chen Yuang-fang in a dinner party held in the Navy Y. M. C. A. last Saturday told the staff of the National Anti-Opium Association and other local leaders that Chekiang was evidently in a comparatively better position so far as finance and political stability is concerned and thus should adopt a stricter policy for the suppression of opium than that of other provinces. They contended that the work of opium suppression should be done entirely by the Civil Department of the Provincial Government and not by the Ministry of Finance direct, and that the end of the policy should be to eradicate opium and not to raise revenue. According to the vernacular press, definite action has been taken by the Committee of the Chekiang Government, and a new commissioner of opium suppression bureau has been named. The new policy seems to have been well underway, though the actual date of its inauguration has not been known. The Nanking Government, however, insists that Chekiang is not yet ready to make this departure.

The National Anti-Opium Body

The National Anti-Opium Association of China, being a people's organization, has very little interest in the game of politics except when the cause of the anti-opium movement is at stake. In such cases of contention between two authorities, the Association cannot but hold an impartial attitude. While the intentions of the Chekiang Government seem more to correspond with what the people desire the Association is aware of the fact that complete prohibition of opium is possible only when the Central Government is able to adopt a unified policy for all provinces, although allowances have always to be made for local conditions. To achieve this end, the Association is reported to have submitted a recommendation to the Nanking Government for the organization of a Central Opium Prohibition Committee to study the problem and to make plans for the whole country, so that this important work will not be under the sole charge of a few narrow-minded politicians and that differences between the Central and the Provincial Governments will be reduced to zero.

The Chinese papers, referring to the unfortunate affair on Paoshan Road during which a British soldier accidentally shot a Chinese soldier with his own rifle, state that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, having received a cheque for \$1,000 from the British Consular authorities, has paid the money over to the wounded man.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA

A Place of Great Interest and Beauty: Fascinating History

The China Society of Science and Arts met yesterday at 5.30 p.m. at the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road, at which time Mr. J. A. Jackson delivered a lecture on "Formosa", illustrated with many beautiful lantern slides of photographs taken by him while on a walking tour of the island last summer.

The following notes on "Formosa" will give some idea of the many interesting facts included in Mr. Jackson's lecture.

The island of Taiwan (Formosa) was occupied several centuries before the Christian era by a race known as the Longkings, and during the sixth century A. D. these people were overcome by Malays from the south who settled there in large numbers. It is the descendants of these people who are now known as the aborigines or "head hunters." Up to the 17th century the island was without government or history and was practically a no-man's land. All that is known about it is that it was the base from which Japanese and Chinese pirates raided the shipping in those parts.

Conflict of Dutch and Spaniards

Upon discovery of the Far East by Western nations the Dutch and Spaniards formed their settlements there, and erected strongly built stone forts which exist at the present day in the ports along the west coast. In 1642 the Dutch attacked the Spaniards and drove them out of the island, and for a few years the Dutch practically governed the island alone. At the close of the Ming Dynasty when the Manchus invaded south China they were opposed by a Chinese general named Koxinga who upon being defeated retreated to Taiwan. He was welcomed by the natives, and attacking the Dutch drove them from the island. He was then practically king of Taiwan for about 20 years. During his reign there was a large emigration of Chinese from the Fukien province who settled along the west coast and cultivated the soil there. In 1682 the island was taken over as a part of the Chinese Empire and so remained up to 1895 when it was ceded to Japan.

In the western plain the Chinese drove the aborigines into the mountains, and thus began a bitter struggle between the two races. There was continual warfare, and this is no doubt where the aborigines got their reputation as "head hunters", as they killed the Chinese whenever they had the chance.

The Aboriginal Tribes

These aborigines are a very interesting people. They are divided into seven tribes and in 1923 numbered altogether 84,177. The seven tribes are known as Taiyal, Bunun, Paiwan, Ami, Yami, and Tsou, but the first three were the most warlike and they gained the reputation of being "head hunters". The remaining four tribes are quite docile and peaceful. Among these people there grew up the idea that the possession of a human skull was proof of bravery, and the girls were willing to marry a young man who had distinguished himself in this way. Mr. Jackson was assured, however, that this practice no longer exists, and the girls now marry without this qualification.

What has brought about this huge change? It is due entirely to the policy of the Japanese Government. At the beginning their administration was purely military, and there was continual warfare with the aborigines. In 1909, however, the Japanese decided upon a new policy, and footpaths were built into the mountains and right across the island, and along these police stations were erected at intervals of a few miles. These paths were patrolled daily by the soldiers and by these means the aborigines were brought under control. By 1914 the fierce "head hunters" had all submitted, and then began another policy to make them orderly Japanese subjects. Schools were erected and Japanese teachers supplied free of cost. In 1923 there were 169 schools for these aborigines, with a total attendance of 4,015 children. They are all learning Japanese and within another

generation they will be quite Japonified. They are also being encouraged to cultivate their fields.

People of Fine Physique

The Japanese, however, still call these "savage areas," and it is necessary to obtain a special permit to travel there. As one walks along these mountain paths one meets these aborigines and notices their fine physique. They are generally armed with long knives which they carry in wooden scabbards, hanging loosely at their sides. Women act as porters, and carry heavy loads on their backs suspended by a band passing round their fire-heads.

It was the Portuguese who gave the island the name "Ilha Formosa"—the Island Beautiful, but the beauties of Taiwan (as the Chinese and Japanese call it) are not in the ports or the plains but in the mountains. From these mountain summits one gets distant views of numerous rolling mountains running down to the foothills and then to the distant sea. Deep sinuous valleys, their sides clothed with dense virgin forests. Huge lofty trees towering like monsters in a herd of small fry, with long trailing creepers hanging down in festoons. Here and there open glades speckled with the white glory of the Easter lily. The dizzy cliffs with bare banks falling away beneath your feet to the miniature stream below. The turbid rapid mountain torrent tearing its way down the towering gorge. Now and then the glimpse of a deer racing across the grassy slope, or perhaps a snake hurrying across the footpath out of your way. Formosa well deserves its name.

THE DEFENCE FORCE CHRISTMAS GIFT

A Total of Over \$14,700 Distributed to Different Units

The result of the fund for the Christmas gift to the defence forces of Shanghai has reached the splendid total of \$14,797.26 (the total figure being converted for convenience), and it shows how warm the response has been from all sections of the community. This amount has been duly distributed among the commanders of the various units of the Defence Force. The committee consisting of 13 nationalities are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their efforts, which, we are sure, will be warmly appreciated by members of the Shanghai Defence Force.

THE RICSHAMEN'S XMAS FUND

Handsome Amount Received: Nearing the Record

The total amount received up to date for the "North-China Daily News" Christmas Fund for Richshamen as \$7,598.60 and £15. 51.00.

This is fastly approaching the record established in 1926 when the total received was \$10,526.00. Nevertheless, the handsome amount received is thoroughly appreciated.

The Sun Sun Company Employees Union held a meeting on December 26. The meeting discussed a list of demands by employees engaged on the roof gardens of the premises, and in the hotel and restaurant of the company. It was decided that a general meeting of employees attached to the three departments be held to deal with the matter. It was further decided to amalgamate the labour unions of the Sincere, Wing On, and Sun Sun companies.

If we are to judge the progress made by Shanghai by the fact that it is no longer possible to shoot snipe on the Ewo foreshore, then another means of judging progress will have to be found; for on Thursday a young cock pheasant when flying over the Hong struck the south side of the courtyard and fell to the ground where it was captured. The unfortunate bird sustained a broken wing and leg and had to be killed. Had the bird dropped into the next courtyard it would no doubt have been destroyed!

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. J. B. GRANT

A True-Hearted and Faithful Friend of the People

(CONTRIBUTED)

In the passing away of Mr. Grant—"J. B." or "Jock"—as he was known to his many familiar friends, China has lost another of those who from other lands have made China their home and given her unstinted service.

Born in Logie Almond, Perthshire, on March 3, 1866, he was, as a young man, in business in South Wales, where he met Dr. Hopkyn Rees, visiting Wales on furlough. Through him, Mr. Grant came to feel a call to the East, and he offered his services to the London Missionary Society for work in China in connection with its "Forward Movement." He arrived in China in 1893 and was appointed to Siao-chang, Chihli, where Dr. Rees was working. There he spent four years, studying the language and serving his apprenticeship as a missionary. In 1897 he was appointed to work in the Tung-an district, between Tientsin and Peking. In 1898, he married Miss Roberts, of the same mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant for many years shared together the joys and sorrows, the dangers and perils of missionary life in the interior.

When the Boxer trouble broke out in 1900, they had suddenly to leave Tung-an, making their way by cart, with their family and a few things hastily put together, to the railway line 16 li away and from there they travelled by night on a trolley through the Boxer-infested district to Tientsin. Arriving in Tientsin, Mr. Grant at once joined up with the civilians for the defence of that city, then closely besieged by the Boxers. Whilst on duty, he was shot in the leg and narrowly escaped death; he was reported in the Home papers as killed. He afterwards received the medal for the Relief of Peking, 1900.

When Mr. Grant was convalescent, he and his family went to Japan to recuperate, and after a short furlough at Home he returned to Tientsin, working his old district from there. Still later, he and Mrs. Grant returned to their first station at Siao-chang. There he threw himself whole-heartedly into the work, spending most of his time travelling through the district in carts, on horse-back, or on a bicycle, living in close touch with the people. The writer first saw him on horse-back, looking more like a well-to-do and hard-working farmer than the orthodox conception of a missionary as a clerically-dressed parson. He lived right amongst the Chinese, ate their food, and spoke their every-day language. On his travels he took no servant and cooked his own food. He was a true-hearted and faithful friend to the people whom he came to serve.

A Language Teacher

In 1915, he left North China, coming to Shanghai to help his old friend and colleague, Dr. Hopkyn Rees, in the Chamber of Commerce Language School. He was a good Chinese scholar and a good speaker and teacher of the Chinese language. He succeeded Dr. Rees as Principal of the Language School in 1919 and until his passing away gave his full strength to the work. Dr. Rees and Mr. Grant have done a great service in helping so many young men, British and others, to acquire a knowledge of Chinese, thus making possible a closer fellowship between the Chinese and the men from the West. Mr. Grant practically wore himself out in service. His work is finished, but his example and influence remain. To the last, he responded to the call to service and when help was required to defend the women and children of Shanghai from threatened danger, he, though a veteran, sprang forward as eagerly as the youngest recruit.

Some of us have lost a close and valued friend, we have fought many a fight together over the chess-board. He was a true Christian, simple in faith, honest in work. A nugget of gold, not over-polished by the lapidary's art, but remaining as nature made him in her laboratory.

In his pocket-book, after his death, his family found an extract from an old letter written to him by a missionary colleague in the Boxer days:—"I knew it would be well with you, whether in death or life." This is all that need be said. He served faithfully—it is well with him. E. B.

The Funeral

The funeral of Mr. Grant took place last Friday afternoon at Bubbling Well cemetery. The cortege left the Country Hospital at 3.30 p.m., the gun carriage bearing the coffin being preceded by the pipes and drums and a firing party of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C. of which the deceased was a member for many years. The gun carriage was followed by a detachment of the Shanghai Scottish and other representatives of the S. V. C. with a few friends from the Shanghai Defence Force.

At the cemetery chapel the cortege was met by the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith, minister of the Union Church, who conducted a very impressive service which included "For Ever with the Lord," this being the last hymn in which the deceased joined at the Sunday evening service at Union Church ten days before his death. In a brief tribute to the deceased, Mr. Borst-Smith emphasized two outstanding qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends, namely, his sociability and his deep religious faith. The pall-bearers were personal friends drawn from the Shanghai Scottish. The chief mourners were Mrs. Grant (widow), Miss Edith Grant and Mr. Noel Grant with whom were a very large number of officers and members of the Union Church and representatives of other organizations with which the late Mr. Grant was associated.

At the close of the service at the graveside, three volleys were fired, followed by the "Last Post" sounded by buglers from one of the regular regiments and a dirge by the pipers of the Shanghai Scottish.

FUNERAL

The Late Mr. C. W. Cox

The funeral of the late Mr. C. W. Cox took place last Friday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery. The cortege left the chapel of the International Funeral Directors at 2.30 p.m., the coffin being carried on a gun carriage. The chief mourners were Messrs. H. W. Kees, E. C. D. Andrews, M. W. Budd, H. A. Grant, R. Meise and J. Hart. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Rogers, Diespecker and Coulter drawn from the Artillery Battery, S. V. C., and Messrs. Sullivan, Rogers and Day from the Machine Gunners, S. V. C. The Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons conducted the burial service at which a large number of friends of the deceased were present, including Major Caldecot and another officer and 30 men from the Tank Corps.

A CHARITY PROGRAMME IN FRENCH SCHOOL

More than 300 children, accompanied by their parents and friends, attended an entertainment in the French Municipal School, last Friday, organized by Russian students of the school to raise funds for poor Russian children. After the entertainment, a fancy dress ball took place at which the throng of children enjoyed themselves immensely until well towards 10 o'clock.

The Kiangsu Bureau of Agriculture and Labour has ordered an investigation of the labourers' living conditions, says the Chinese press.

We have received a copy of Vol. 1, No. 1, of "Commerce," put forth by the Public School for Boys. It is very nicely presented, reflecting much credit on the editorial staff which comprises H. Bojesen, F. Bojesen, S. Solamannick, E. C. Kew, and Kurlandsky, while the business end is looked after by A. A. Goldberg and T. A. Johnston. Much space is devoted to deploring the departure of Mr. G. M. Billings, for so many years the school's Head Master. For the rest, it is replete with reading matter of particular interest to schoolchildren.

THE POLICEMEN'S LOT IN SHANGHAI

Efforts of Wrongdoers to Add to Season's Excitement

Shanghai burglars and pickpockets are apparently not properly impressed with the majesty of the law and are certainly not respecters of persons. On Christmas Day, a burglar, at present unknown, had the temerity to enter the residence of Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, and take away two valued silver cups won by the latter in two distinct branches of sport. It appears that the ground floor windows at the Commissioner's residence were left open by careless servants on Sunday afternoon and a passing thief took the opportunity of entering and purloining the property of Capt. Barrett.

And that is not all. Some three weeks ago, a certain foreign detective was proceeding home by tram car. On reaching his dwelling house he had occasion to use the contents of his wallet. On searching for same, he found that it was missing. It was a very serious affair for the officer in question as his monthly salary cheque was contained therein. The next day he received an envelope by post: in it was his salary cheque with the compliments of the pickpocket concerned.

Shanghai, however, is not the only place in the world where wrong-doers prey on the police. A recent issue of a London paper contains an account of another robbery. A high police official's residence was entered and over \$400 worth of property was stolen and so far has not been recovered.

REAL ESTATE IN SHANGHAI

A Review of the Situation During December

The Asia Realty Company reviews the Shanghai property market during December as follows:

Trading

The real estate market for the month of December shows a continuation of the activity experienced during the month of November. There has been a very noticeable increase in buying inquiries and a decrease in selling requests. Sales actually consummated have exceeded those of November, not only in number but in total value. Prices are firm.

The approaching season of holidays is having the usual effect of postponing considerations and definite closing of deals until after the holidays, but this effect is much less of a factor this year than in past years. There are very few sellers forced into the market by end of year settlement requirements.

On the whole there is a considerable strengthening of confidence and a rapid return towards normal trading.

Building

Applications for building permits are increasing, and considerable new construction is being effected. Architectural offices report an increasing number of inquiries and increasing work in process.

Rental

Foreign style, medium and small dwellings and all types of apartments are in excellent demand. Large dwellings are slow. There is considerable office space in the central district available at moderate rates.

Owners' Association

The Shanghai Property Owners' Association, having been brought successfully through its preliminary organization, has been able to render invaluable service to the city at large. During the recent months it has met and solved many problems which, but for the unity supplied by this organization would have been left to create immeasurable trouble for owners and tenants alike. It is to be congratulated on its success thus far, and it will no doubt be able to meet the problems and opportunities of the future with confidence of success.

THE FUTURE OF RADIO IN SHANGHAI

Why Broadcasting Has Ceased: Purpose of New Association: Individual Support Only Road at Success

At the termination of the carol service at the Cathedral, which was broadcast by the C.B.A. on Wednesday last, the following address was made on broadcasting and the objects of the Association to further same which has just been formed. This will be of interest to possessors of apparatus and also to those who realise the possibilities of radio when efficiently organised programmes are continuously run.

Radio broadcast in Shanghai has had a chequered existence and has been almost entirely administered by firms dealing in receiving apparatus, and consequently interested in fostering a demand for such. It has been the universal experience of such firms that the costs involved in plant and operation have been quite out of proportion to resultant sales and, one by one, they have come to the perfectly reasonable conclusion that the game was not worth the powder and shot.

Consequently, the Kellogg organization's recent decision to abandon the broadcasting of foreign programmes and, later still, a like intention expressed by the Radio Supply Company, has made it abundantly clear that even the limited programmes heretofore available will shortly cease and the large foreign community in Shanghai, and indeed this part of China, will be deprived of what might well become an important medium for the transmission of news and instructive amusement, as is the case elsewhere.

Thus, it became clear that either radio activity must be allowed to die or, alternatively, its life maintained by means of some form of co-operative effort. The idea of the China Broadcasting Association was, therefore, conceived.

Now, from whatever angle the question is viewed, certain facts stand out clearly and these are:

First—money has to be found. Second—compulsory raising of funds by taxation or otherwise is entirely out of the question.

Third—a means has to be devised whereby the minimum number will enjoy programmes without payment.

Fourth and last—a programme has to be provided at regular times from limited available material and such as to reasonably satisfy a particular diverse community.

In order to deal with these facts, I perhaps cannot do better than read extracts from the C.B.A.'s Memorandum of Association and comment thereon as I proceed.

Association's Object

The first clause of this Memorandum reads:

The object of the China Broadcasting Association is to attend to the provision of regular and efficient foreign radio broadcast programmes through the medium of a studio and transmitting station located in Shanghai, China, and to be administered by the China Broadcasting Association as set forth herein.

This is a straightforward statement as to the object as distinct from the means and does not require comment.

The same remark applies to the second clause, which says:

The Offices of the China Broadcasting Association shall be at 17 The Bund, Shanghai, China.

although I would say in passing that thanks to the courtesy extended by the "North-China Daily News," the Association's affairs are for the time being handled at their offices and callers' inquiries as well as mailed matter will be dealt with there.

Coming to clause three, this reads:

The administration of the China Broadcasting Association shall be vested in an Executive Committee of not less than four members of the Association to be nominated as may be from time to time determined.

At the outset and at least until things have passed the preliminary stages, the affairs of the Association are being handled by a committee, these being Mr. P. H. Cole, engineer-in-chief and general manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.; Mr. R. W. Davis, managing director of the "North-China Daily News;" and Mr. C. S. Taylor, acting engineer-in-chief and manager of the Municipal Electricity Department. It is perhaps not unreasonable to say that a committee so constituted may be confidently looked to for results if such are obtainable and that there is furthermore no cause for apprehension as to the fate of the funds subscribed.

Concerning clause four, comment is unnecessary and so we come to clause five which deals with the subscription. In this connection a problem arises, in that a subscription which would be quite inadequate with a small initial membership can equally well become more than sufficient should the objects of the Association be fully realized and radio become a part of our daily life as elsewhere. After some thought, it was decided that an annual subscription of \$10 would take care of the finances at the outset and at the same time be such as not to be burdensome. Of course, this decision was necessarily based on the assumption that a fair proportion of those at present interested in radio broadcast would at once become members of the Association. It will be noted that provision is made whereby membership automatically ceases with the lapse of subscription dues and it will be recognized that this is a desirable condition.

The comments which I have just made concerning the possibility of more or less universal membership producing more funds than required are reflected in the provisions of clause six which reads:

The Membership subscription may from time to time be modified as may be deemed expedient and notice of such modification shall be given not less than one month in advance of the date on which such subscription shall become due.

and a check upon the proper administration of funds is given in the provisions of clause 7 which reads:

A financial statement shall be issued by the Executive Committee not later than the 31st day of January, giving details of income and expenditure for the year ending the preceding 31st day of December.

Clause 8 is of considerable importance as to its provisions which are that:

The studios and transmitting apparatus and plant owned and operated by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company shall be at the unrestricted disposal of the China Broadcasting Association for a minimum period of three hours daily, and at times to be mutually agreed upon subject to the annual payment by the China Broadcasting Association to the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company of a nominal rental.

A Generous Offer

When the creation of this Association was first contemplated it was at once apparent that the provision of its own station would at least in the first instance be out of the question. Mr. Roy DeLay of the Kellogg organization immediately indicated that he was more than willing to give full co-operation. As a result of tentative negotiations, the China Broadcasting Association holds provisionally the right to administer and control all foreign broadcast from the efficient studio and station operated by the Kellogg Company, subject only to the payment of a nominal rental for the purpose of regularizing the transaction. I feel that the thanks of all interested in radio are due to Mr. DeLay both in respect of this co-operation and also because of the money and effort which he has expended for a very considerable time in the somewhat thankless and even more profitless task of operating the well known K.R.C. broadcast under conditions which I know partook of little that could be described as encouraging.

Clause 9 of the memorandum reads:

The Executive Committee shall at its discretion enter into such arrangements as may be deemed expedient for the broadcasting of orchestral and other musical programmes, church services, lectures, news reports and other forms of broadcasting so as to provide a regular and efficient programme for the benefit of the Association's membership.

Tentative Plans

I feel that it is perhaps desirable at this juncture to detail at least to some extent the tentative plans

of the Association in the matter of programme material.

The approximate times of broadcast will be 1 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7 p.m. and 9 to 11 p.m.

Time signals, probably taking the form of transmission of the new Customs Clock chimes, will be broadcast at the commencing time of each of the three periods, and the first portion of the 1 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. broadcast will be devoted to news items and exchange and market reports, the remaining portion of these periods being devoted to short addresses or light music.

Reference to news and other reports prompts me to speak with a very considerable degree of satisfaction, which I believe will be shared by listeners concerning the close association of the "North-China Daily News" with this China Broadcasting organization. Their co-operative assistance has already been of a very material description and we can at least undertake that under their direction, the news and other reports will be authentic and also reliable. The proposed news service will be of very considerable value to those living in outposts and elsewhere remote from Shanghai, and, indeed, for the matter, occasions have arisen in the past and may conceivably recur when such a service to residents in Shanghai has been of value. A reliable means of communication which is not liable to malicious or other interruption is a vital asset in times of disturbance and uncertainty, and I may say that we have already received letters from our past residents expressing their very real appreciation of such service lately available and urging that everything possible shall be done to ensure its continuance.

Reverting to the question of programmes, I am glad to be in a position to announce the making of tentative arrangements for the broadcast of the Majestic Hotel orchestra and also of the Municipal Orchestra. Messrs. Moutrie's have undertaken the provision of well balanced programmes of the best that orthophonic records and reproduction can give. It is also gratifying to note that a number of capable artists have already come forward with offers of co-operation in the giving of periodical concerts and, indeed, I must confess to my surprise that the least of the Executive Committee's present troubles lies in the direction of programme provision.

Instructional Lectures

Concerning Sunday transmission, the broadcast of Church services is contemplated and steps have already been taken to deal with the Holy Trinity Cathedral services in a far more efficient manner than heretofore. Arrangements will also be made for the provision of concerts and addresses of a type appropriate to the day. I have neglected to refer to the intention to inspire instructional lectures and addresses and also to broadcast any speeches of a notable nature which may from time to time be delivered.

We now come to the consideration of Memorandum No. 10 which is of the greatest importance and reads:

The China Broadcasting Association being dependent on voluntary membership for its continued effective functioning, it will devolve upon that membership to exert all due influence to ensure that all who may own receiving apparatus shall recognize and act upon the equity of becoming subscribing members of the Association. To attain this end, a quarterly list of the Association's membership shall be circulated for member's guidance and information, and it is requested that the names and addresses of non-subscribing listeners shall be forwarded to the Association's Secretary.

The pith of this provision lies in the fact that the very coming into being and subsequent continued existence of the Association is altogether and entirely dependant on co-operative working. The very fact that the provision of funds will be the outcome of voluntary effort as distinct from compulsory taxation makes the continuance of broadcast service depend on the good-will and team work of listeners, and it is the conviction of the promoters of this Association that, given the efficient carrying out of their declared intentions, such good-will and team work can be relied upon to take care of the future until such time as legislation may step in and take care of finances. That conviction has yet to be justified for the total membership

enrolment since the announcement of the projected formation of the Association some 9 days ago is but approximately 100, representing funds of less than 1,000 dollars.

This is but one-fifth of the minimum membership which will justify the promoters in putting their plans into effect, for it has been decided very definitely that nothing will be done in the absence of adequate support. Any other course of action would be manifestly ill-advised and would only involve those whose time is well filled in purposeless effort. I hesitate to criticise the spirit displayed in this matter but I have no option and I would ask you to give dispassionate consideration to the following not too encouraging facts.

Something for Nothing

Some weeks ago, the Kellogg organization, feeling that the support accorded their efforts was problematical, sought an indication of the number listening and suggestions as to programmes. Off-repeated efforts, I am told, eventually produced but 60 replies, and those concerned not unnaturally concluded that interest was dead and listeners wanting, so they closed down their broadcast of foreign matter. The immediate result was a flood of written expressions of indignation and surprise at the cessation and, in not a few cases, a demand for resumption in terms which allowed of no misunderstanding. Now, the absence of proportionate application for membership of this Association seems to clearly indicate a short-sighted desire to continue to obtain something for nothing; but that time has gone by and it is certain that if the formation of this Association fails owing to lack of support, then organized foreign broadcasting will cease to exist for Shanghai and it is equally certain that the fate of this attempt at organization will be a definite deterrent to others for a long time to come.

It only remains for me to appeal to listeners not only to support the China Broadcasting Association by their own membership but also to impress on all and sundry the necessity of joining the Association at once if the abandonment of our plans is to be avoided and Shanghai is not to become inarticulate in the radio sense.

I cannot close these remarks without thanking those who have already come forward as members of the Association and I feel that I can with confidence ask them to now extend their efforts to the enlistment of others. Also, I would especially like to express the thanks of the Executive Committee to those dealers in radio apparatus who have indicated their support in no grudging manner. More particularly would I like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Kempton, of the Radio Supply Company, who through the medium of the R.S.C. transmitting station has consistently urged the claims of the Association to public support.

CONCERT BY GIRL GUIDES

Successful Entertainment in Aid of the M. C. L.

Last week, the 1st Shanghai Guides Company gave a benefit entertainment for the Ministering Children's League and the Company's funds. The programme was as follows:

1. Farce in one act, played by Joy Pett, Dorothy Roberts, Eileen Hammond, Lorne Lloyd and Doris Lander.
2. An English country dance, by Marjorie Wagstaff, Phyllis Gray, Gwyneth Pugh, Kitty Michael, Dorothy Taylor and Rosemary Marsh.
3. Camp fire scene, by all the company.

Although rehearsals lasted only a week, all items were most successfully performed. Taking the items in order, the play went through without a single prompting; the country dance was executed with the appropriate charm and simplicity, befitting a dance of its kind. The last item was a typical Guide scene and consisted of various camp fire songs which were sung without any musical accompaniment.

Owing to the short notice, many who were unable to come to the performance have requested that the same programme should be given again in the near future. It is hoped that this may be arranged.

LOUZA POLICE STATION BALL

Enjoyable Function on Boxing Night

The usual annual dinner dance, under the auspices of the men attached to Louza police station, was held on Boxing night at the station, being attended by about 100 officers and their lady guests. Among the official guests were:—Captain E.I. M. Barrett, Captain R.M.J. Martin, Major K. M. Bourne, and Messrs. W. G. Clarke, E. C. Baker, and T. Kerrigan. The orchestra of the 2nd Batt. the Coldstream Guards provided the music.

In the opinion of guests, who have in years past had the privilege of attending the function, the committee headed by Chief Inspector J. Sinclair and Det.-Insp. R. Condit, fairly outdid themselves in making the affair the best yet. New and distinctive features added to the interest and good fellowship of the holidays.

The hall was beautifully decorated, the corridors had been closed with bamboo matting, which was adequately concealed by flags and the special electric decorations in the ball room were an added attraction.

The spirit of good fellowship, always present at Louza station, was enhanced by the simple means of alternating partners for various parts of the function. Split playing cards, handed to ladies and gentlemen, the holder to find his or her partner, broke down the reserve of the more shy. All ages and sexes soon found themselves at home. Discreetly placed mistletoe was by no means the smallest of fun providers.

The orchestra, so well known to Shanghai ever since the arrival of the Coldstream Guards, had a selection of jazzy numbers which proved exceptionally popular.

THE ENDEAVOURERS' SUNDAY SCHOOL

Annual Christmas Entertainment

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Endeavourers' Sunday School was held on Monday afternoon in the gymnasium of the Navy Y.M.C.A., through the kindness of Mr. W. Judd, about 300 scholars, friends and parents being present.

Games and competitions commenced at 2 p.m., after which tea was served. Following the singing of carols, Dr. H. G. C. Hallock delivered a brief address. An enjoyable concert, the programme of which follows, then took place:—

Band Thomas Hanbury School, under the direction of Mrs. Marden.

Recitation—"A Welcome" Helen Hibbard

"Two Dolls" Misses D. and A. Lerlou

Act—"A Visit from Santa" D. Lerlou

Daddy: W. Burgess

1st child: Alex Lerlou

2nd child: W. Anderson

3rd child: M. Perleman

Santa Claus Santa Claus

Band Thomas Hanbury School.

Song—"The Baby Jesus" Primary Class

Second Visit from Santa Santa Claus

Playlet—"The Package Party" D. Lerlou

C. Wilson

S. Katamopoulos

A. Lerlou

R. Harvey

A. White

M. Symons

L. Westerlund

Mrs. Brown: M. Wright.

"Bacca Pipes" Joyce Ford

Alex Lerlou

Band Thomas Hanbury School.

"Gavotte" D. Lerlou and M. Useggi

N. Kingman and M. Wright.

The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by all and great credit is due to Mrs. G. E. Marden and Miss A. E. Naughton for arranging an excellent programme and for giving their time in directing the girls' practice for more than a month.

Santa Claus was called and he took up a collection, the proceeds of which were handed over to the destitute children of the Russian O. C. School.

Mrs. Marden presented the many prizes which were won during the year, and the afternoon ended when the pupils presented a basket of flowers to Mrs. Marden.

MONDAY was the anniversary of the establishment of the Nationalist Government.

ST. XAVIER'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Director's Gratifying Report at Successful Function

The annual prize distribution of St. Francis Xavier's College took place at the college on Wednesday afternoon, there being more than 500 parents, friends of the college and students present.

The Director, the Rev. Brother Faust, presided over the gathering and M. R. Bousquet was present on behalf of M. Naggiar, the retiring Consul-General for France, who during his stay in Shanghai, has taken a keen interest in the College and its activities. By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and officers, the band of the Northamptonshire Regiment under Band-Sgt. Hunt, was present and they rendered a number of tunes, which were much appreciated.

Brother Faust, in the course of his report, dwelt on the work achieved during the past scholastic year and of the successes of some of the old boys. In welcoming M. Bousquet, he regretted the absence of M. Naggiar, who, he stated, was shortly leaving for Paris on promotion. M. Naggiar had constantly manifested intense interest in the work of the college and, while all would be sorry to see him leave Shanghai, they would, one and all, join in congratulating him upon his well-deserved promotion. For the last two years, M. Naggiar had obtained from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, medals for the boys of the college, European and Chinese, who were most proficient in French. These certainly had caused the keenest interest and made the boys work hard to secure the honour of winning them.

Good Results Obtained

Continuing, the Director mentioned that the term began last September with 900 students, the number gradually climbing to 1,270, on the roll. There were now more than 1,350 students in attendance. During the months of March and April, Shanghai underwent trying times but the only thing suffered by the college was the closing down of the Chinese department for a week or ten days on account of the fact that some of the students lived some distance from the Settlement. It was thought prudent to do this and allow the boys to stay at home instead of running risk in attending their classes. The European classes were continued as usual. The work went on normally throughout the year and there had been no dismissals. There was nothing to complain of regarding health, a clean bill being shown. Sixty-five boys passed the Cambridge examinations, three seniors, 22 juniors and 30 preliminary candidates. The total number of successful St. Xavier's students exceeded those of from all other schools in Shanghai put together.

There had been a new departure this year by the institution of the college examination for the third, second and first classes. The fourth class underwent examinations which were more severe than the Cambridge examinations, being 40 per cent. higher. This was done with a view to raising the standard of education. Senior certificates were presented for the first time. Brother Faust then went on to mention some of the successes of the old boys and, in closing, thanked the Commanding Officer and officers of the Northamptonshire Regiment for so kindly offering the services of the regimental band. All had appreciated their music and would continue to appreciate it.

The Prize List

M. Bousquet expressed M. Naggiar's regret at being unable to attend the function and congratulated the boys upon their fine work. He exhorted the boys, not only for this examination, but always in future, to exert the best of their efforts. Whether they met with success or failure, they must keep heart and never give up because it was impossible for everyone to win. The examiners had had a most difficult time and this showed what a high standard of scholarship had been attained and the fine spirit the boys had manifested. The school was a medium of goodwill among the different nationalities of Shanghai and he hoped that this would continue. He wished, in conclusion, that the



MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Photograph taken soon after the motor accident which occurred last Wednesday afternoon on Rue Pére Robert. According to eye-witnesses, the car was proceeding south when a motor cycle swerved close to the car. The driver, a Chinese, turned sharply to the right to avoid striking the car and ran into a pole on the side of the road. A number of Chinese were standing here waiting for a bus, of whom one was killed and three injured. The dotted line on the left marked "X" shows where the motor cycle swerved towards the car which was proceeding along the dotted line on the right. The third line indicates how the motor car swerved to the right to avoid the cycle.

college and the Brothers would continue with their successful work and maintain the influence they had built up and that the boys would go forth and prove themselves creditable to their mother college.

The boys of the college having sung a hymn of praise and given a couple of playlets, Mr. H. dos Remedios rendered a well-played violin solo and the day ended when M. Bousquet distributed the certificates and prizes, a list of which follow:—

Cambridge University Local Examination

Seniors.—A. Groussko (honours), A. Zammattio, R. Kim and J. Bousquet. **Juniors.**—L. Borgeest (honours), A. Jesus (honours), A. Victal (honours), C. Suin, R. Bousquet, L. Bojesen, E. Cordes, E. Lee, L. Kohr, J. Kohr, A. Silva, E. Marques, S. Remedios, I. Serebrnikoff, A. Diniz, A. Silva and J. Evans. **Preliminaries.**—A. Boisseres, L. Bonacorelli, A. Carneiro, J. O'Toole, E. Palmak, F. Remedios, A. Costa, G. Gierwirth, O. Bojesen, G. Collet, J. Fukahory, R. Gaun, E. Yungchans, J. Kim, H. Knox, Y. Lee, Peter Leon, Paul Leon, W. Liang, W. Limbach, G. Macalin, A. Marques, O. Pleshoff, G. Colloco, J. Quincey, R. Roche, G. Sangster, A. Souza, E. Victal and G. Gray.

Engineering Society of China Bursary

\$100 awarded for the best junior pass in Mathematics and science, Cambridge Local Examinations.—Louis Borgeest.

Medaille D'honneur

Offerte par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères pour langue Française.—Eugene Cordes.

College Examinations

Seniors.—L. Bojesen, L. Borgeest, R. Bousquet, E. Cordes, A. Victal, A. Jesus, E. Lee, T. Rudland, S. Foyn, A. Silva and A. Diniz. **Intermediates.**—O. Bojesen, F. Costa, A. Dow, O. Hirano, B. Kahl, J. Kim, P. Leon, M. Linevsky, J. McDermott, T. Maguire, R. Medina, F. Moss, L. Ponchak, A. Roche, V. Sonder, E. Souza, L. Torly and E. Waley. **Juniors.**—F. Bell, A. Carneiro, E. Yungchans, G. Macalin, O. Pleshoff, Y. Lee, J. O'Toole, F. Roche and E. Victal.

Senior Class

Louis Bojesen—Prizes for good conduct and application, English, religious knowledge, physics and book-keeping; Louis Borgeest—Prizes for geography and additional mathematics; Raymond Bousquet—Prize for mathematics; and Eugene Cordes—Prizes for French.

Second Class

Paul Leon—Prizes for good conduct and application, Mathematics religious knowledge and Book-keeping; Alexander Dow—Prizes for English, mathematics and physics; Osamu Hirano—Prizes for good conduct and application and French; Anthony Maguire—Prizes for geography and physics; Rupert Medina—Prizes for English and mathematics; Leo Ponchak—Prizes for religious knowledge and French; Oscar Bojesen—Prize for geography; Fernando Costa—Prize for French; Joseph Kim—Prize for good conduct and application; and Bertram Viceja—Prize for good conduct and application.

Third Class

George Sangster—Prize for good conduct and application; James O'Toole—Prize for English grammar, composition and literature; Geography, religious knowledge, shorthand and book-keeping; Eddie Junghans—Prize for English grammar, French and religious knowledge; Gustave Bierwirth—Prize for grammar and mathematics; George Collet—Prize for French and mathematics; Charles Macalin—Prize for science, mathematics, shorthand and book-keeping; Oleg Pleshoff—Prize for Geography and science; Parvis Kermani—Prize for religious knowledge; and Francis Bell—Prize for mathematics.

Fourth Class A

B. Bogulavsky—Prizes for gospel, mathematics, geography, science and drawing; L. Benuch—Prizes for gospel, mathematics, geography, science and French; G. Bogulavsky—Prizes for mathematics, French and drawing; M. Maher—Prizes for conduct and application and geography; A. Glouali—Prizes for French and drawing; and J. Jacob—Prizes for conduct and application.

Fourth Class B

II. Souza—Prizes for good conduct and application and catechism; E. Roche—Prize for good conduct and application; S. Borodin—Prizes for catechism, English, drawing, French and mathematics; T. Liang—Prizes for mathematics, drawing, French, and catechism; O. Santos—Prizes for writing, French and catechism; J. Wey—Prizes for geography and catechism; J. Borgeest—Prize for reading; J. Lind—Prize for reading; I. Koronin—Prize for mathematics; G. Korniloff—Prize for English; A. Remedios—Prize for English; and M. Barros—Prize for catechism.

Fifth Class

H. Rudland—Prizes for conduct and application, catechism; G. Wurm—Prizes for catechism, mathematics and drawing; L. Walley—Prizes for catechism, mathematics and French; L. Oliveira—Prizes for conduct and application, English; G. Fernandez—Prizes for French and mathematics; A. Shetkoff—Prizes for catechism and geography; E. Bell—Prizes for writing and reading; E. Botelho—Prize for catechism; P. Bell—Prize for English; A. Heltz—Prize for English; E. Zammattio—Prize for catechism; G. Allen—Prize for reading; and H. Hope—Prize for drawing.

Sixth Class A

Frederick Remedios—Prizes for good conduct and application, religious knowledge mathematics and science; Frank Lilley—Prizes for English, English grammar and drawing; Alfonso Osorio—Prizes for English grammar and geography; Albert Tassel—Prizes for mathematics, science, drawing and French; Frederick Forquison—Prize for geography; Robert Lilley—Prizes for reading and English; Leo Maher—Prizes for mathematics and French; Gregory Froemel—Prizes for conduct and application and drawing; George Markham—Prizes for writing and home-work; Paul Keogh—Prize for reading; Jero Figueiredo—Prize for writing; and Zeferino Campos—Prize for home work.

Sixth Class B

Philipp Phan—1st prize for religious knowledge, 1st prize for drawing, 2nd prize for English composition, 2nd prize for conduct and application and 3rd prize for mathematics; Robert Thomas—1st prize for natural sciences, 1st

prize for reading, and 2nd prize for religious knowledge, Arthur Goularte—1st prize for English grammar, 1st prize for English composition, 1st prize for French, 2nd prize for mathematics and 2nd prize for reading; Joseph Fan—1st prize for geography, 1st prize for writing and 2nd prize for English grammar; Eugene Nikitenko—1st prize for mathematics; George Mann—1st prize for conduct and application; Alexander Kolatchoff—2nd prize for geography; William Partier—2nd prize for natural sciences; Basil Vasquez—2nd prize for French; John Mitchell—2nd prize for drawing, and Francis Harvey—2nd prize for reading.

Seventh Class A

A. Bahun—1st prize for religious knowledge, English, geography, and sciences; G. Bavaiou—1st prize for religious knowledge, reading, and English; W. Markham—2nd prize for English and reading; W. Watt—1st prize for geography and sciences; K. Tabensky—1st prize for religious knowledge; L. Costa—1st prize for religious knowledge; G. Ewart—prizes for reading and arithmetic; F. Rocha—prizes for English; and N. Gavrilin—prizes for application.

Seventh Class B

Alexander Macalin—1st prizes for religious knowledge and grammar, and 2nd prizes for arithmetic and drawing; Antonio Diniz—1st prizes for good conduct and application and French; L. Roche—1st prizes for orthography, reading and English composition; Y. Korbut—1st prize for reading and French; B. Bell—2nd prize for sciences and spelling; J. Smith—1st prize for reading; R. Maher—prize for good conduct and application; Cheng Ping-too—1st prize for religious knowledge; B. Froemel—1st prize for application and Bible history; C. Edwards—prize for good conduct and application and writing; R. Senna—2nd prize for religious knowledge; A. Da Silva—2nd prize for drawing; L. Rodriguez—1st prizes for conduct and application; and H. Remedios—2nd prize for orthography.

Eighth Class A

Joseph Harrison—prizes for conduct, religious knowledge, writing, and spelling; Andrew Allen—prizes for religious knowledge, reading, orthography and spelling; Alvaro Madeira—prizes for conduct and arithmetic; C. Koslovsky—prizes for religious knowledge and writing; Christian Poyn—prize for reading; Alvaro Remedios—prize for reading; Leonel Rozas—prize for arithmetic; Maurice Souza—prize for writing; Thomas Boyack—prize for writing; Thomas Kolatchoff—prize for orthography; and Ernesto Endaya—prize for orthography.

Eighth Class B

G. Houdehoff—prizes for writing and application; C. O. Leary—prizes for religious knowledge and orthography; G. Kirac—prizes for arithmetic and drawing; G. Fournier—prizes for arithmetic; J. Boyack—prizes for English; H. Remedios—prizes for religious knowledge and application; A. Grunstein—prizes for reading English and arithmetic; E. Domansky—prizes for religious knowledge; and English; M. Doyle—prizes for reading; A. Minjoot—prizes for reading and English; M. Liang—

OURENBURG COSSACKS' BALL

Tuesday Night's Colourful Function at Carlton

The colourful annual Ourenburg Cossack Ball, held in the Carlton Café on Tuesday evening, besides including the usual attendance of Russian ex-officers and ranks, attracted a large number of citizens of other Continental countries and the United States.

By courtesy of Lieut.-Col. H. W. McCall, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers, the band of the Green Howards alternated playing dance music with the Carlton orchestra, under the direction respectively, of Mr. T. Frances and Mr. D. Koletz. The director of the male chorus was M. Mashin, while Col. N. P. Sokareff managed the ball. The decorations were prepared under the direction of G. Enfield and G. Yastreb.

Six or eight charmingly constructed booths attracted many persons. In return for their contributions, which are given to worthy charities, the purchasers received prizes. Uniformed Cossacks and ladies in costumes, typifying various modes of Russian life, added to the spirit of the occasion.

The outstanding numbers in a specially prepared programme by the Carlton Ballet, were the Picture Gallery in an old Castle, the Pearl, and the Living Pictures. The Cossack Chorus, unfortunately the Russian band was not on hand—added a realistic Russian touch to the occasion.

About 100 persons met in Chinese territory on Boxing Day for the purpose of passing resolutions urging Chiang Kai-shek to assume command of the Nationalist armies. On the other hand radicals continually are placarding Shanghai with denunciatory propaganda.

In nine crimes of violence reported before 8 a.m. on Tuesday 39 armed men, of whom 22 were armed with pistols, are the richer by \$885. In no instance was there any shooting. The quick wit of a small boy, living at 1828 Avenue Road, who slipped out the rear door as six armed men attempted to rob his father, for the efforts of the gang, who ran when they saw the boy leaving.

prizes for arithmetic; A. Laeson—prizes for religious knowledge; E. Lee—prizes for writing; L. Pereira—prizes for English; W. Jensen—prizes for religious knowledge; G. Ewart—prizes for reading and arithmetic; F. Rocha—prizes for English; and N. Gavrilin—prizes for application.

Eighth Class C

John Mack—prizes for reading, arithmetic and spelling; John Bugay—prizes for reading and religious knowledge; John A. Silva—prizes for reading and spelling; Alirio Braga—prizes for arithmetic and spelling; Alfred Kwan—prizes for arithmetic and transcription; Francisco Silva—prize for transcription; Laurence Rosa—prize for transcription; William Kwan—prize for transcription; Augusto da Silva—prizes for spelling; George Carter—prize for spelling; G. dos Remedios—prize for religious knowledge; John Ramos—prize for religious knowledge; Albert Lopes—prize for good conduct and application; Emilio Xavier—prize for good conduct and application.

First Class—II. Division

Prize for good conduct and application.—G. Miller; Prize for religious knowledge.—A. Hens; Prize for English.—J. Jacobi; Prize for mathematics.—S. Sukurama; Prize for general knowledge.—P. Goto; and Prize for French.—M. Soria.

Second Class—II. Division

Willy Wong—1st prize for conduct and application; Alexander Petroff—1st prize for conduct and application and drawing; Victor Sangaland—prizes for Bible catechism, dictation, grammar and Geography; Maurice Kwan—prize for writing; Emilio Oliveira—prize for reading; Francisco Xavier—prize for French; George Wong—prize for arithmetic; John Bousquet—prize for arithmetic; and George Yamaguchi—prize for catechism and prizes for dictation, spelling and meaning.

Third Class—II. Division

William Chong—1st prize for conduct and application, catechism writing, dictation, spelling; Albert Woo—prize for arithmetic; James Stockwell—prize for drawing; Anatol Korniloff—prize for arithmetic; John Bousquet—prize for catechism and reading; Charles Souza—prize for arithmetic; William Hall—prize for arithmetic; George Souza—prize for spelling; Charlie Kwan—prize for transcription; Joseph Laskosky—prize for catechism and dictation; Denny Hagren—prize for writing; Herbert Oliveira—prize for arithmetic; Alex. E. Deck—prize for transcription; and James Henry—prize for transcription.

THE GREYHOUNDS IN SHANGHAI

Weakness of Bill the Bulldog: Electric Hare en Route

The Glen Line str. Glenogle, which brought to the Far East the first consignment of racing greyhounds, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday. On December 23 Reuter's correspondent telegraphed from Hongkong as follows:—

The greyhounds from England for Shanghai arrived here to-day on board the Glenogle.

On the voyage six of them caught chills through lying on the deck and died, while a litter of pups was born in Penang harbour.

Apart from the litter the number here is 68, and they were landed in good health, all warmly clad.

In this connection Major Duncan Campbell has just arrived from Home to take up the position of general manager of the Greyhound Association (China) Ltd.

Diana Mary

Diana Mary is a racing greyhound. She arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday with her three offspring, Glenogle, Glenamoy, and Glensanda, who were born on board the Glen Line str. Glenogle off Penang some 20 days ago.

On Tuesday morning, a representative of the "North-China Daily News" accompanied Major Duncan Campbell, general manager of the Greyhound Association (China), Ltd., and Mr. G. E. Marden to the str. Glenogle and saw the 68 racing greyhounds which comprise the first shipment of dogs from England for local racing. They will immediately be put into training with a view to chasing the elusive electric hare which will arrive on January 20, on board the Glen line str. Glenamoy together with the necessary mechanism which is expected to make him elude the attentions of Diana Mary, Bright Eyes and a host of "Macs" and "Boys" and variously named greyhounds.

When the ship left London, 84 dogs and three horses were on board—75 greyhounds, and nine bulldogs. The bulldogs are not for Shanghai.

Seven greyhounds died en route on chills and other causes, and one bulldog died as a result of a fight with "Bill the bulldog." Bill is a magnificent animal but he caused a lot of trouble during the trip. He fought everything that came near him. On one occasion, the racing dogs were being exercised and, without warning, "Bill" broke his chain and attacked a greyhound, the latter sustained a bite on the thigh and "Bill" only let go when his teeth met. He also attacked a horse who was a passenger for Port Swettenham. "Bill's" destination is Yokohama and the ship's company will be glad to see the last of him. Then there are also five bulldog puppies; they caused no trouble and also will have a home in Japan.

Four Experienced Attendants

The greyhounds came out under the charge of four experienced attendants. The dogs are all novices and have participated in hare coursing but have had no track work with the electric hare. Their ages vary between 18 months and three years and one third of the shipment are females. They had a very fine trip with good weather and arrived in good condition.

After being exercised on deck yesterday, the dogs left for their new quarters near Ward Road at which spot the first greyhound race course will be established within the next three or four months.

Under the expert supervision of Major Campbell, Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co. attended to all the transport arrangements and the hundred and one things which had to be done in connection with the dogs' arrival.

Major Campbell will shortly issue a statement to the press explaining the whole business of greyhound training and racing. The hounds will race as griffins and will be drawn for in due course by potential owners.

CHINESE radicals have intimidated news sellers in Chinese territory, asserting that as the Kuomintang censors will permit only news favourable to their cause, they will stop the sale. It is understood that the "Sinwanpao" and the "Shunpao" have suffered most.

GREYHOUND RACING IN SHANGHAI

"Sigs Limited" Oversubscribed in a Morning

"Sigs Limited," which is short for the Shanghai International Greyhounds Ltd., closed their subscription list on Thursday morning. The prospectus appeared in the "North-China Daily News" on Thursday, the capital of the company being \$500,000, and it is learned that the company was heavily oversubscribed within a few minutes after the list opened. In order, however, to deal with applications by post, the list was kept open until 11 a.m.

BOY SCOUTS' ANNUAL CONCERT

Enthusiastic Reception for Excellent Programme

The Shanghai Branch of the Boy Scouts Association gave its sixth annual concert before a packed house at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday at 5.30 p.m. Each number on the programme was greeted with much enthusiasm by the large audience, and an excellent idea of the manifold activities of the Boy Scouts gained from viewing the entertainment.

As explained by Mr. Millington from the stage, the concert had been arranged for the purpose of raising a needed Tls. 1,000 to clear the property in Hungjiao Road where the scout Camp is situated, and it was estimated that the amount had been raised.

A portion of the sum was raised at the entertainment through a lively auction conducted from the stage by Mr. Marden, Tls. 191 being accrued thus as well as much amusement from the humorous manner in which the sale proceeded. A Laborator retriever, fire-making apparatus used by the American Troop of the Scouts, books, jewelry, note-paper, fountain pens, silver tea-pot and coffee percolator were only a few of the items put up for auction.

The band of the 1st Bn. Green Howards, gave selections during the interval and at various other stages of the programme which consisted of the following numbers:—

"The Baked Roll in the Tales of Hoffmann," by the Cathedral School group, an amusing play which had been presented at the Cathedral School prize-giving also; "Russian Troop Physical Drill," by the second Russian Troop; "Russian Troop Songs," by the first Russian troop, both very creditable performances; a realistic "Chinese Dialogue," by the French troop, "Lighting a Fire without Matches," by the American troop; short skit, "The Commissioner's Visit," by the Jewish troop; "Three Jungle Dances," by the Junior School Pack; "The Magic Hat," by the Public School troop; "One Good Turn Deserves another," Junior School troop; "Toy Drum Major," the Cathedral Boys pack; "The Union Jack," Kungping Road pack; "Chinese boxing," Kwang Shin Public School troop and a grand finale by all associations.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Routine Orders by Colonel W.F.L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant S.V.C.

Shanghai, Dec. 29.

No 145. Officers Leave:—

Major E. G. Gauntlett C.M., D.S.O., Headquarters, from 31-1-28 to 1-11-28.

Major H. G. Robinson, Shanghai Light Horse, from 23-12-27 to 28-12-27.

Captain O. S. Benbow Rowe, Headquarters, from 23-12-27 to 2-1-28.

Captain W. S. Parsons, Medical Officer, from 1-1-28 to 30-10-28.

2nd Lieut. W. R. McBain, A.F.C., S.V.C. Shanghai Light Horse from 23-12-27 to 2-1-28.

FOUND guilty of being Communists, two labourers were sentenced by the Military Court to imprisonment for five years and a month and three years and a month, respectively. In this connection, it is of interest to note that, after a search, the authorities at Woosung have reported that there are now no Communists in that district.

THE DEPARTURE OF A LOCAL LAWYER

Former Assistant Secretary of S. M. C. to Settle in F. M. S.

Mr. S. H. Lewis, who for the past four years has been a member of the law firm, Teesdale, Newman & McDonald, left China on Thursday on board the str. Dairen Maru, for a journey via Siberia to England. Following a short stay at Home, Mr. Lewis will return to the Far East and take up permanent residence in Ipoh, capital of Perak, in the Federated Malay States. He will join the firm of Adams & Allen there.

His departure from Shanghai where he has a wide circle of friends follows upon a recent visit to the Federated Malay States and Penang, places which made a decided appeal to him from various points of view. Mr. Lewis came to Shanghai after the war in 1919. Before that he had been admitted as solicitor in London in 1912, following which he served



MR. S. H. LEWIS

for about a year in the solicitors' department of the London County Council. He had five years of the war and when it was over joined the Shanghai Municipal Council as assistant secretary, a post he held for four years subsequently. At the end of that time he joined the solicitors' firm with which he has since been affiliated.

Mr. Lewis has always taken a keen interest in rugby and in 1922 was vice-captain of the rugby team here. In 1925 he joined the Machine Gun Company of the S.V.C. and retired with the rank of sergeant. He has been a member of the Shanghai, Country, Cricket and Swimming Bath Clubs during his residence here.

ART EXHIBITION IN SHANGHAI

The Work of Miss MacCurdy Shown

The exhibition under the auspices of the Art Section of the British Women's Association, of paintings, oil and water colour, and pastel drawings by Miss Hattie R. MacCurdy was opened on Thursday.

There are nearly 100 exhibits, the scenes of most of them lying in China where Miss MacCurdy has spent 15 years in missionary work. A few show different views in Canada, for Miss MacCurdy is a Canadian by birth, and one or two have their subjects in Palestine, where Miss MacCurdy worked for a year, and in Vienna and other places visited before coming to China. There are also several dealing with Japan and in some of these the effect of mist, notably in "The Fairly Glen at Unzen" and two others hung by it is particularly attractive.

Among the pictures of China most deal with temples and trees, a favourite subject with the painter and one in which her remarkable skill in the portrayal of light and shade and her wonderful feeling for colour is displayed to its fullest. Tai Shan with its wonderful road of steps, 40 li long, leading to the mountain-top, provides the subject for several scenes. And Tsingtao harbour and Jessfield Park are used in pictures that are readily recognized by anyone who has visited the two.

THIRD CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The True Christmas Touch at the Town Hall

The third special concert for young people, held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon attracted quite a number, and was interesting from several points of view. Devoted exclusively to sacred themes, the Orchestra pleased with the Pastoral Symphony from Handel's Messiah, and the ever lovely Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria." Three soloists of note, Mrs. E. F. Jones, Mrs. M. Appel-Ranitzsch, and Mrs. D. E. Kydd, enraptured their auditors with "Rejoice Greatly" (Messiah), "Hallelujah," (Mozart), and "The Virgin at the Manger," respectively. The last is Périhou's setting of Alphonse Daudet's "La Vierge à la Crèche," and as rendered yesterday afternoon, embodied an eleventh-hour orchestration by Maestro Paci that calls for sincere compliments. In each instance, the soloists sang delightfully.

The second part of the programme was given over exclusively to the old familiar Christmas Carols (save for the interpolated "Virgin at the Manger"), and here the children, boys and girls, of four local schools were heard to great advantage, their fresh young voices giving the required touch to the Christmas music, nicely rounded off by the Orchestra. The Girls of the Americans School, of the Yu Yuen Road Public School, and the boys of the Thomas Hanbury School acquitted themselves with very great credit. It remained, however, for the Chinese young ladies of the McTyeire School to impart a distinctly novel and welcome touch with their rendering of two Chinese melodies, "Love for Jesus," and "Hymn," to orchestral accompaniment. The air of the first turns out to be a Chinese melody communicated by Maestro Paci to the great Puccini, shortly before the composer's death, and at a time when he was at work on "Turando," a Chinese opera to the completion of which the Grim Reaper put a stop. Yet so much of the work had been completed as to bring back to the East a Western orchestration of a Celestial air. The orchestration of the second offering, "Hymn," was Maestro Paci's, and here again he revealed his actual genius.

Too much praise cannot be accorded these Chinese schoolgirls for their rendering of both offerings. At one moment, one was impressed with the primitive, carried back to the very beginnings of Faith; at the next, the purely modern intervened to restore balance—if that was required. These Chinese girls have been remarkably well trained in singing, and their voices are pleasing to a degree.

Altogether an excellent entertainment, in which each and every participant is to be sincerely complimented.—R.R.L.F.

LOCAL Chinese merchants have decided to send exhibits to the International Exhibition which will be held in Chile this year.

THE coolies at the Markham Road Junction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station, who went on strike on Sunday, because one of their number had been shot dead by some unknown person have resumed work unconditionally.

ALEXU Alexandrovitch Vassilief, a Russian, remanded from last week on a charge of attempted stealing of an Essex sedan motorcar from outside the Isis Theatre, was sentenced by Judge Chau in the Provisional Court on Tuesday to one month's imprisonment.

ARMED robbers were again busy on Wednesday night. In the Sinza district, a Chinese pedestrian was held up by two men. His cries were heard by three S. M. Police and on their approach, the robbers fled. The police fired three shots and the robbers two. There were no casualties and no arrests.

A NOVEL Christmas greeting reaches us from Delhi, from the Wilbur Players, whose excellent entertainment here in trying times is not forgotten. It is printed backwards, and asks if this is not a silly form of greeting. Silly, perhaps; but none the less welcome.

ARMED ROBBERS IN CHAPEI

Gang of Sixty in Fight With Merchant Volunteer Corps

A very serious shooting affair took place in the Ying Hsiang Zang Village in Chapei to the east of Dixwell Road Extension on Thursday evening when a gang of some 60 armed robbers clashed with members of the Chinese Merchant Volunteer Corps resulting in the death of one of the latter, and the wounding of three others. Several robbers and six pedestrians were also wounded.

It appears that shortly after 5.30 p.m., two volunteers were on their way to headquarters and as they approached the corner of Lingting and Woohua Road, they were approached by several men who questioned them. Before they could reply, the robbers opened fire. The volunteers were unarmed and the robbers then proceeded to loot the shops in the vicinity. Another volunteer named Kwoh Yu-tung saw the affair and opened fire, shooting one of the robbers. The robbers returned fire mortally wounding Kwoh. The shots attracted the attention of other volunteers who rushed to the scene and a pitched battle took place. Members of the Tientung Fire Brigade also arrived intending to turn a hose on the robbers but they were fired at and had to retire. The police of the district numbering about 200 could only muster four mausers and four rifles between them (having been deprived of their arms last March) and kept away from the scene. After looting for three quarters of an hour, the robbers made off in a Northerly direction. The volunteers exchanged shots for some 15 minutes but there were no arrests effected. A considerable amount of loot was dropped by the robbers who, however, carried away their wounded. Some two hours later, soldiers arrived and searched the district but were unable to find any trace of the robbers.

The deceased volunteer had only been a member of the corps for three days and on his first night of duty succeeded in arresting three armed robbers. It is reported that a letter was received by the officer in command of the Volunteers from the chief robber stating that reprisals would be taken.

STANDARD TIME FOR SHANGHAI

Customs Clock in Operation: To Ring in the New Year at Midnight

The new Customs clock is now functioning accurately, and will be set to standard time at midnight to-night (New Year's Eve). Shanghai has thus once more secured correct zone time, and the communities, Chinese and foreign, will appreciate the convenience which results. The mechanism of the clock has been carefully adjusted, and the makers guarantee that it will not vary more than about 15 seconds a month, or about an average of half a second per day. We think that Mr. Maza might well adopt a Shakespearean phrase and say:—"The time (and we mean here astronomical time and do not refer to the political situation!)

is out of joint, Oh cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right! We understand that the Commissioner of Customs recommends that all public clocks in Shanghai should now be synchronized with Big Ching. It can be seen that in many places public clocks vary from each other, and obviously this recommendation should be adopted. The bells possess very musical tones, and the impressively sonorous hour-bell, weighing over six tons, should be heard on still nights almost anywhere in Shanghai, while during the day the chimes will indicate the march of time, and are audible at a considerable distance from the Customs House, but the roar of the traffic during the day naturally prevents them being heard distinctly at times.

Li Chi-ko, a detective attached to the Shanghai Cotton Mill (Japanese), in Yangtzeppoo Road, who was shot and wounded on November 14 last, passed away in St. Luke's Hospital.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Saturday's Results at a Glance

SKOTTOWE CHALLENGE CUP—2ND ROUND			
Beds. & Herts.	0	H. M. Navy	0
Northamptonshire Regt. v. St. Xaviers — match not played.			
LEAGUE—Div. 1			
S. F. C.	4	S. M. Police R. C.	2
P. S. A.	6	Coldstream Guards	3

LEAGUE—Div. 2			
S.F.C. v. P.S.A. — S.R.C. v. Police — R.A.M.C. v. Jewish — all matches cancelled.			

B.A.T. INTER-DIVISION MATCH			
Shanghai Staff	2	Pootung Staff	0

Beds. & Herts. v. H. M. Navy

On the Widows Monument Ground. Another 90 minutes proved insufficient to decide which of the two teams will pass into the third round of the Skottowe Cup and the next re-play will take place to-day (Tuesday) on the police ground, at 3 o'clock. A large crowd were rewarded with the best game of the afternoon and a draw was a fair reflection of a hard and even struggle. The Navy, who were represented by the Victive, played the more attractive football until the goal was reached and then frittered away their chance by erratic shooting. They also found Mott at his best, and the defence of the soldiers was also sound. Holt and Perkins were dangerous raiders for the Navy, who were well served by O'Shea at centre half and Frame, the left full back, who tackled and kicked with splendid judgment. Holt missed two glorious opportunities to score in the first 30 minutes and Wiseman was equally remiss at the other end. The soldiers applied much pressure before the interval but Fearson was equal to all demands and he had little cause for anxiety in the second half when the Navy had the advantage of the breeze. Five minutes from time, two finely placed corners seemed about to spell disaster to the soldiers but both were scrambled away and Perkins was close with a terrific drive. Just before the whistle blew, Gee shot inches wide from a good opening. Mr. Leitao gave complete satisfaction in his charge of a bright and strenuously contested game, which revealed the weakness of both sets of forwards in front of goal. The further re-play to-day should be a game well worth witnessing.

Shanghai Football Club v. S.M. Police

On the Police ground. The senior club were full value for two previous points, but in was only in the second half that they were seen to advantage. The Police, who were without Hurry, owing to a damaged hand, which will probably keep him out of the game for some time, introduced a new comer in Wilson, late of the R. A. S. C., who showed some nice touches and will improve with acquaintance. The Club were without Goldman, but Pote-Hunt filled the centre-forward position with much distinction and J. B. Brown made a welcome re-appearance. Early exchanges were fast but devoid of good football, and the Police enjoyed a major share of the game. Dickson and Boddy, who was not a success as a centre-forward, were perilously close with shots that had no power behind them, and at the other end Baxter shot over the bar from inside the area. Sinclair got through upon two occasions, but his parting efforts were ill directed and Goldsmith saved the situation with ease. The goalkeeper was at fault, however, in dealing with an overhead by Tingle in the 15th minute, and Stokes was presented with a gift goal. One minute later the Police equalized when Biggs pounced upon a pass from Gash and drove the ball home with a glorious shot. Midfield play of little interest ensued until three minutes from the interval, and then Boddy gave the Police the lead with a clever shot. With the wind in their favour, the Club strove hard upon the resumption, and after five minutes' play drew level through the medium of a left-footed drive by Pote-Hunt. Twenty minutes later they took the lead, which was well deserved, when Stokes placed a corner kick so well that Goldsmith was deceived by the

flight and the ball went off his hand into the net. Erratic shooting by Biggs and Dickson relieved anxiety to the defence of the Club, who went further ahead in the 30th minute when Pote-Hunt fastened on to the ball after a scrimmage and banged it into the net with Goldsmith unslighted. Turner and Boddy exchanged places in the closing stages but to no avail, and thus the Club avenged their defeat in the Senior Cup. Fabian and Gowan were outstanding in the defence of the visitors, whose forwards took some time to settle down but once this was accomplished the whole five worked really well, particularly Tingle. Baxter limped badly towards the close. Wilkinson played a splendid game for the Police, who played below their usual form.

P. S. A. v. Coldstream Guards

At Hongkew Park. It would seem that the fortunes of the Portuguese team have turned the corner. A barren first half saw the Guards to better advantage, but Hodson and his colleagues did not experience the best of luck in the vicinity of the home goal. A shock awaited them when play was resumed after the interval, for Sousa, Colloaco, and Gutierrez found the net in turn, but the Guards did not despair and after Falloon had reduced the lee-way, Hodson restored equality with two well deserved goals. Then followed an unaccountable lapse on the part of the visitors and Sousa went through on his own to give his side the lead, which was augmented by another goal from Colloaco and before the finish Sousa completed his "bag" to three for the afternoon.

Other Matches

More than ordinary interest was evinced in the meeting of St. Xavier's and the Northants, in the second round of the Skottowe Cup, but the soldiers turned up late and, in the meantime Mr. Norris had called off the match, which, subject to the approval of the Football Association, will go by forfeit to the Saints. A friendly game was played between the two teams, which resulted in a draw of three goals each.

The Portuguese Reserves were due to meet the second string of the Football Club but claims of business prevented the former fulfilling the engagement. At the eleventh hour, the Football Club were accommodated by a scratch side from the R. A. M. C., who were also disappointed by the inability of the Jewish Club to field a side, and a very enjoyable game on the Club's ground resulted in a victory for the homeboys by 5 goals to 2. Ewing

The following League tables, which have been issued by the Shanghai Football Association, are day, December 18:—

FIRST DIVISION									
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For.	Ag.	Pts.		
Beds. & Herts.	10	8	0	2	22	16	16		
Loth	8	7	1	0	25	9	15		
Recreation Club	10	7	1	2	35	22	15		
Police	10	6	3	1	22	14	15		
Football Club	8	6	0	2	51	21	12		
Suffolk Regiment	8	4	0	4	21	27	8		
Welch Regiment	15	3	2	7	14	23	8		
Coldstream Guards	9	3	1	5	28	23	7		
Union Football Club	7	2	1	4	9	14	5		
Portuguese S. A.	6	2	0	4	20	24	4		
Northamptonshire Regt.	6	2	0	4	6	18	4		
Engineers	8	2	0	6	9	30	4		
Royal Marines	12	0	1	11	10	31	1		
SECOND DIVISION									
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For.	Ag.	Pts.		
Navy	9	8	0	1	39	15	16		
St. F. Xavier's	8	6	0	2	49	21	12		
Recreation Club	7	6	0	1	26	14	12		
Football Club	8	5	0	3	40	21	10		
Deutscher Sportverein	7	4	0	3	27	15	8		
Brantree	8	4	0	4	24	26	8		
Recreation Club	8	4	0	4	22	29	8		
Police	8	4	0	4	14	32	8		
Royal Marines	12	3	0	9	13	21	6		
Jewish R. C.	7	2	1	4	18	22	5		
Portuguese S. A.	7	2	1	4	21	28	5		
Junior Athletic Club	8	2	1	5	11	32	5		
Russian F. C.	9	1	1	7	11	36	3		

(2), Dalley, Nash and Jensen scored for the Club, who made light of a weakened opposition.

The Police could muster only four players for their second league game with the Reserves of the S. R. C., consequently this fixture did not materialize. The B. A. T. Inter-Division match on the Polo ground was not conspicuous by its display of football, but the usual thrills associated with local rivalry were not lacking. A scoreless first half was followed by Pootung drawing first blood, and after Keannan had nullified the point from Jensen, Doreida raised the hopes of the Shanghai side by a splendid individual effort. Way's equalizing goal for Pootung earned many congratulations from his colleagues, and so the presentation of the cup, by Mr. MacKenzie, had to be postponed.

MONDAY'S CHARITY MATCH

Shanghai Wins Against United Services

The annual Boxing Day charity match was played at the Pioneer Field on Monday, when the side representing Shanghai scored a victory over the United Services. The teams lined up as follows:—

Shanghai:—Chow (Loh Wha); Palmer, Wilkinson; Pote-Hunt, Gash, Costa; Hu (Loh Wha), Tai (Loh Wha), Goldman, Lee Wai-tong (Loh Wha), Aldinger.

United Services:—Fearson, Marines; Kelly (Green Howards), Frame (Marines); Tredgett (Navy), Warner (R. A. M. C.), Spencer (Signals); King (4th A. C. Co.), Taylor (Green Howards), Smith (R.A.M.C.), Wright (Northants), and Wilkinson (C. Guards).

On the run of play the United Services should have won, as they continually pressed but were ineffectual in front of goal. In the first half there was no scoring, and until almost the last phase it looked as if the game would be a draw. Then, however, Lee Wai-tong, put in a hard shot, very low, which beat the United Services custodian, and this proved the only point of the match.

Final:—Shanghai 1.
United Services 0.

About 6,000 spectators were present, and the game was carried on in the most sportsmanlike fashion. At the close the ball was auctioned, and, being bought by Mrs. Prentice, was presented by her to Kelly of the Green Howards who captained the United Services team, while she presented the cup to Gash, captain of Shanghai. It is understood that Mrs. Prentice also presented a cheque of \$500, to go to the funds of St. Luke's Hospital.

THE SKOTTOWE CUP

Tuesday's Match a Hard Fought Draw

H. M. Navy	3
Beds. & Herts.	3

Even at the third time of asking, these two teams could not decide the right of entry to the third round of the Skottowe Challenge Cup and there can be no doubt that an equal division of six goals was a just verdict of the game played on the Police ground on Tuesday afternoon. Despite the counter attraction of the Rugby match on the Polo ground, a large crowd, in holiday fashion, greeted the early success of the Victive, who were without their usual and capable centre-forward

Holt, and the cheering was renewed when the Navy went further ahead. A clever run by Gee resulted in Jenkins having the easiest of tasks to defeat Fearson but the prospects of a naval victory were greatly enhanced when Churchill scored direct from a corner kick. When the teams crossed over at the interval, the soldiers had the breeze behind them and in the first five minutes Jenkins scrambled the ball through after Gee had shown much judgment with a corner kick. Play was maintained at an astonishing pace and both goals underwent escapes before Berry placed another corner kick with skill and from the ensuing mêlée in front of the Navy goal, the same player restored equality. The sailors made desperate efforts in the closing minutes and Bowers had a great opportunity to prevent a further replay. Mott also showed much skill in saving from Perkins whilst, at the other end, Frame and Little had many anxious moments before the final whistle blew. It was a splendid game, marked by many clever movements on the part of the rival attackers, who were confronted by defences of a determined character. Frame and Little were not one whit inferior to Weasel and Smith and Mott kept goal in the same convincing style as his rival in the other goal, Fearson. The half backs of the soldiers constituted a better line than that of the opposition but there was little to choose between either quintette. The Navy made the mistake of giving the ball insufficient "air" and both Bowers and Perkins dribbled too elaborately in front of goal. Gee was in capital form on the soldiers' left wing but Wiseman attempted the impossible and was often out of position by falling back to help a defence, which did not require assistance. Mr. Leitao again had charge of the game and his work was quite satisfactory although several unnecessary incidents were allowed to pass without notice and it is time that players are asked to refrain from the unsporting practice of deliberate "hands" to avoid a pass reaching an opponent. It also may be requested that ropes should be used in all important games, particularly around the goal.

Nanyang v. Kwansai

The Nanyang College footballers beat the eleven of Kwansai Gakuis of Kobe on Wednesday afternoon by two goals to nil on the Nanyang ground, Siccawei. Tai, the centre-forward of the home team, scored twice in the first half. The Japanese visitors became more aggressive after resumption but failed to reach any point. Mr. W. T. Lee refereed.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The Christmas Competitions: Mr. Mitchell's Win

The following is the result of the competition for the Christmas handicap (18 holes, "A" and "B" classes):—

"A" CLASS		
T. W. Mitchell	74	— 7 = 67
T. J. Fenwick	79	— 11 = 68
T. S. Terraco	74	— 4 = 70
L. G. Cousins	78	— 7 = 71
A. V. Pettit	78	— 4 = 72
N. E. Lorton	83	— 10 = 73
"B" CLASS		
J. S. King	83	— 20 = 69
G. Ewart	85	— 14 = 71
S. A. Seth	88	— 16 = 72
H. S. Waterman	86	— 13 = 73
H. B. Longfellow	88	— 15 = 73
W. Standing	90	— 17 = 73

BASKETBALL

Successive Victories for Pittsburgh Quintette

In a scrappy game the quintette from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh trimmed the representatives of the China Sports, Ltd., during the holidays at the Pavilion by 41 to 28. The Pirates gained a substantial lead at the interval and were successful in maintaining the pace till the last minute of the match.

The basketballers of the Junior Athletic Club were beaten by the Juen Tsing team in the first contest, the score being 41 to 24. The Club players were very erratic in shooting.

The Shanghai College downed the U.S.S. Pittsburgh for the second time of the season of the Navy "Y" floor on Wednesday. Play was close from beginning to end, and the final score was 48 to 44.

INTERPORT HOCKEY MATCHES

Meiji Draw with Shanghai and United Services

With a biting North wind blowing across the field the interport hockey evenings—United Services and Meiji—lined up at Hongkew Park last Friday afternoon at 3 p.m. as follows:—

United Services:—Cpl. Headland (R. A.S.C.), Lt. Williams (R.N.), Lt. Mullington (R.A.S.C.), Lt. Sewell (Northants), Lt. Richard (Tank Corps) Capt. Lt. Read (R.N.), A.J.C. Shrub (R.A.F.), Lt. Solly (Tank Corps), Lt. Phipps (R.N.), Pte. Verneux (R.A.S.C.), and Pte. Rawlinson (Suffolk).

Meiji University:—T. Yoshida, T. Komuro, T. Miyata, Y. Ono, S. Kokubo, E. Asai, H. Nagata, T. Fujita (captain), H. Tajima, Y. Hirai, and S. Hirai. Umpires, F.O. Death (R. A. F.) and R. J. Whitehead.

After the bully-off, the Services immediately pressed and a good clearance was effected by the visitors' right back. The Meiji forwards took the ball to the Services half and for a time pressed until a clever run through by Lt. Richards and a pass to the right wing ended in a corner. Ding-dong play followed, both sides in turn pressing. Half-time came with no score.

The first score came 15 minutes after the resumption, Y. Hirai netting the ball after the Services goalkeeper had brought off a clever save and effected a clearance to the Meiji right wing, that player sending across a nice centre which was stopped by Hirai and a hot ground shot beat the Services goalkeeper. The Services centre forward obtained possession after the restart and scored, but the goal was disallowed as this player shot from outside the circle. The Services pressed and after a penalty corner for sticks, a mêlée in front of the visitors' goal gave the ball on Lt. Phipps who scored with a hard shot. The Services pressed and several spectacular clearances by the University backs and goalkeeper ended in the ball being sent down the left wing. A fine cross shot was cleared by Lt. Williams and the ball taken to the centre but the ensuing Services forward movement proved abortive. Even play followed, both goals having narrow escapes with the Services slightly having the best of the exchanges. The latter were much the heavier team and a fast and cleanly fought game ended with the score:

United Services 1 goal.
Meiji University 1 goal.

Shanghai Draw with Meiji
On Monday, Meiji University Hockey team were the guests of the Shanghai Hockey Club. The match was played on the Race Course and resulted in a draw, both teams scoring one goal each. A fair crowd witnessed the match and the teams lined up at 3 p.m. as follows:

Shanghai:—Olyphant, Paton, R. Lock, Duck, Cassels, Harvie (captain), Baumgartner, Williams, Huxter, Remedios and Merritt.

Meiji University:—Yoshida, Komuro, Miyata, Ono, Kokubo, Asai, Nagata, Fujita, Tajima, Y. Hirai and S. Hirai.

Umpires:—Messrs. Clarke and Whitehead.

After the bully-off, Shanghai swept down the field and a good clearance by the Meiji left back sent the visitors away. The game was taken from end to end, Shanghai being slightly the better eleven and, from a pass from the Shanghai centre half, Williams secured and with a hard ground shot found the net. Ding-dong exchanges followed, both defences being called upon. Half-time came with the visitors in the Shanghai half. Shanghai: one goal. Meiji: nil.

Second Half
The second half saw very fast play, the Meiji forwards trying hard to equalise and Olyphant was called upon to defend his goal on several occasions. Williams and Baumgartner negotiated a clever passing movement but the final shot of the former went wide. The game continued in ding-dong fashion, the visitors being quite as good as Shanghai. Their speed was responsible for many raids on the Shanghai goal and, at last, Fujita beat Olyphant with a good shot at close quarters. Shanghai tried hard to again take the lead but the final whistle blew with the score:—
Shanghai: one goal. Meiji University: one goal.

INTERPORT RUGBY FOOTBALL

Decisively Defeated by Shanghai in a Splendid Game

Although decisively defeated by 36 points to eight, Meiji University put up a very plucky fight against their more experienced opponents on Saturday. The Shanghai three-quarters gave a magnificent display, and it is doubtful whether better passing has ever been seen in Shanghai. The game was played on the Polo Ground and the teams lined up promptly at 3 o'clock as follows:—

Shanghai: G. S. Dunkley (captain); L. Goldman, E. C. Hubbard, V. W. Stanion, G. S. McGill; A. J. W. Evans, W. D. Noy, R. M. Currie, C. E. Fleury, W. R. Meathrel, D. W. B. Murray, E. R. Rodgers, K. G. Stephenson, P. A. Watkinson and J. B. Watson.

Meiji: S. Kimura; F. Nakamura, I. Kataoka, S. Nishino, T. Yasuda; K. Isoda, J. Norose; G. Kawana, M. Ashida, Y. Okada, T. Chiba, K. Kimoto, K. Koto, C. Katsujima and M. Igarashi (captain).

All players previously had been introduced to Mr. A. W. Burkill, President of the S. R. C. and Professor K. Kasugai, President of the Meiji Rugby Club. The Japanese players entered the field to the accompaniment of a war cry from their fellow students and supporters. Shanghai followed and it was seen that the latter were much heavier than their stocky opponents. The stands were filled and a large crowd surrounded the pitch when Meiji kicked-off with a strong wind behind them.

The Game

Meiji pressed immediately, and midfield play resulted in the visitors' scrum half commencing a passing movement which brought the play to the home 25. Goldman found touch with a good length kick, and Fleury secured from the line out and passed inside but the movement proved abortive. From a scrum in the Meiji 25, the visiting forwards heeled smartly and their flying half found touch with a long kick. The Shanghai 15 were not playing well at this stage; the forwards were not getting the ball back in the scrums and the backs were fumbling and passing wildly.

Meiji Scores

A scrum on the home line ended in Meiji scoring. The visiting forwards heeled and kept the ball in the back rank, at the same time pushing the Shanghai eight over the line. Two of the university men fell on the ball and thus scored the first try of the match. Ashida's kick failed.

The game was taken from end to end, Meiji up to this stage having the best of the game being very fast and handling more than the home fifteen. Shanghai, however, now settled down and from this time on played magnificently.

Shanghai's First Try

The first try for the home fifteen came as the result of a movement started by Fleury, that player picking up in the Meiji half and giving to Hubbard who, drawing his man, gave to Goldman, the latter running strongly round the full-back and scoring near the posts. The same player failed with the kick. After ding-dong play in which Dunkley was conspicuous for hard low tackling and good length touch kicking, the Shanghai pack heeled from a scrum in the home 25, and Evans secured and perpetrated the dummy pass in great style. Breaking through, he gave to Hubbard who beat several men and scored. Rodgers failed with the kick.

Shanghai were now getting the better of the exchanges and Murray picked up in the visitors' 25, and bustling through scored Shanghai's third try. Goldman took the kick but just failed to convert the try. Play was carried to the other end and Dunkley's kick from near the Shanghai line was charged down by a Meiji forward who touched down, but a five yards' scrum was ordered for a knock-on. A forward movement by the home pack took the game to the half-way line and from a melee, they heeled, Neil giving to Evans. The ball passed to Stanion and Hubbard, finally going to Goldman who swerved past the Meiji full-back and scored near the posts. It was a magnificent effort and invoked great applause. Dunkley added the extra points.

Half-time: Shanghai 14, Meiji University 3 points.



KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES

"The Shanghai backs were splendid in the second half, their passing being a treat to watch, but the Shanghai forwards, although working very hard, appeared to be somewhat embarrassed by the visitors' low packing and did not get their share of the ball in the scrums. In the loose, however, their weight enabled them to carry out many brilliant dribbles and rushes. In one such movement, Currie picked up near the visitors' line and, bustling through and handing off several Japanese players, scored near the corner flag. Dunkley's kick just failed. The next try came from a beautiful round of passing in which Evans, Stanion, Hubbard and Goldman all participated, the latter scoring near the corner flag. The same player failed with the kick. Except for some plucky and dangerous efforts by the visitors, Shanghai had all the game and two more tries were scored by Goldman, and one each by Murray and Watkinson, the latter player going scrum half when Neil was carried off with a sprained ankle. Stevenson also had to leave the field and it was found that he had sustained two broken ribs.

Meiji Score Again

Towards the end of the game a Meiji forward broke through and scored under the posts, the try being converted. The Shanghai backs all played well, Goldman running strongly and swerving effectually, scoring no fewer than five tries, all of which were the result of splendid passing movements. Currie and Fleury were conspicuous in the forward rushes and Dunkley was, as ever, a tower of strength at full-back. Evans played his usual cool and heady game. Both sides gave an excellent display of rugging and a great game came to a close with the score:

Shanghai 36 points (three goals and seven tries) Meiji University 8 points (one goal and one try).

Win for United Services

On Tuesday a fifteen selected from the United Services defeated Meiji University by 11 points to nine in a very strenuous game, the keenness exhibited by both sides being responsible for several injuries and many penalty kicks. The Services win was due to their bustling and rushing tactics. Meiji were by far the more polished team, their passing movements on occasions being brilliant whilst the Services three-quarters were, for the most part of the game, extremely poor. This can be attributed, in some measure, to lack of knowledge of each other's play, they having had no opportunity of playing together against another fifteen in a trial match. The Services forwards did an enormous

amount of hard work. Indeed, practically the whole game consisted of scrums and mêlées in which at times ten players were piled on one another in abortive attempts to loose the ball. The visitors' pack was the lighter of the two but what they lacked in weight, they made up in keenness.

The teams lined up on the Polo Ground at the Race Course at 3 p.m. as follows:

United Services:—Pte. Kavanagh (Welch Regt.); Artificer Catthie (1st Field Brigade), Lt. Phipps (Royal Navy), Lt. Cpl. Jones (Welch Regiment), Lt. Norman (Coldstream Guards), Cpl. Way (Welch Regiment), Pte. Josephs (Welch Regiment); Capt. Cripps (Welch Regiment), Lt. Sewell (Northants Regiment), Lt. Robertson (1st Field Brigade, R.A.), Lt. Commr. Hughes-Hallett (H.M.S. Vendictive), Capt. Leech-Porter, R.M. (H.M.S. Vendictive), Gdsm. Cambridge (Coldstream Guards), Pte. Owen (Welch Regiment), and Pte. Francis (Welch Regiment).

Meiji University:—S. Kimura, F. Nakamura, I. Kataoka, S. Nishino, A. Kaji, K. Isoda, K. Matsubara, M. Ashida, T. Chiba, K. Kimoto, K. Goto, C. Katsujima, M. Igarashi (captain), Y. Shimada and T. Tsuchi.

The Game

Meiji immediately pressed and a penalty kick against the Services for offside just went wide. Midfield play followed, scrum after scrum taking place with many mêlées. Meiji penned their opponents in their 25 and ragged passing by the Services three nearly ended in Meiji scrambling over. The visitors pack were getting the ball in the scrum, and another penalty against the Services for offside gave the visitors a lead of three points, Kimura making no mistake with the place kick. The Services pressed and should have been over but wretched passing by their centre three ended in Kimura, the Meiji full-back, picking up and finding touch with a long kick. The latter's kicking was a feature of the match, his accuracy and length being remarkable. Another penalty against the Services scrum half for not putting the ball in straight put the game in the home 25. Scrappy and vigorous midfield play followed and several passing movements by the both sets of three-quarters proved abortive.

From a scrum near the home line, Isoda, picked up smartly and doubling round the blind side of the scrum, dashed over. The kick failed.

Half-time:—Meiji 6 points: Services nil.

The Second Half

Forward rushes and midfield scrums occupied the greater part of the second half with flashes of indifferent passing by both sides. Although the understanding existing between the Meiji three was excellent, the Services forwards were fast and smothered most of the movements. The Services left

wing three-quarter, Artificer Catthie, was well tackled on the line after the best passing bout of the match in which five of the home backs participated.

The Services Score

A penalty against Meiji for offside was taken by Lt. Sewell who, with a magnificent kick, gave his side their first score. Shortly afterwards, the same player, who was playing a great game, rushed over and scored after a short passing movement in which four forwards participated. He converted his own try with a good kick from far out. This made the score eight points to six in favour of the Services. A little later, Meiji scored after Kataoka, the right centre three-quarter, broke through in fine style and gave to his wing who scored near the flag. This movement invoked the greatest applause and was a great effort. Meiji were thus, at this stage, leading by one point. The Services fought hard to regain the lead and vigorous play ensued in which the game was temporarily held up on three occasions by injuries. Lt. Sewell sustaining a kick in the head which left him dazed for several minutes. A penalty against Meiji was taken Lt. Sewell and just went wide. A few minutes later, Lt. Cpl. Jones picked up smartly and swerving past the visitors' full-back scored a fine try. The kick failed. Midfield play followed and Meiji just failed to regain the lead when Nakamura was tackled on the line by Kavanagh after all three-quarters had handled. Full-time came with the ball in midfield.

Score:

United Services: 11 points (one goal, one penalty goal and one try)

Meiji University 9 points (One penalty goal and two tries).

A difficult game was exceptionally well refereed by Mr. C. S. Holdsworth.

Shaforce Inter-Unit Match

On the Polo Ground on Thursday the Coldstream Guards defeated the Welch Regiment by five points to nil in a very scrappy game. Indeed, throughout the match there was not one clean passing movement. Not once did either set of three-quarters negotiate a clean passing movement and it is difficult to recognise the Welch fifteen as the team which put up such brilliant performances during the earlier part of the season. Rugby enthusiasts will remember the clever and polished display given by the team when they defeated the Shanghai Rugby Club 1st XV, in October last by 23 points to eight. The Guards did not deserve to win yesterday's match, a more wretched

ENGLAND'S WIN OVER SOUTH AFRICA

Victory by Ten Wickets in Test Match at Johannesburg

Johannesburg, Dec. 24.

Five thousand persons turned out to-day to see the beginning of a cricket match between the touring M.C.C. XI and South Africa. The sky was overcast and the weather warm.

South Africa, winning the toss, elected to bat and were all out at the tea interval for 196 runs. Catterall was top scorer with 86 runs. Geary took 7 wickets for 70 runs.

After tea the crowd increased to 10,000. At the close of play the M.C.C. had scored 80 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Dec. 26.

On the resumption of play to-day the M.C.C. XI carried their score of 80 runs for 1 wicket to 313 runs, of which Sutcliffe contributed 102, Tyldesley 122 and Hammond 51 runs. Promnitz took 5 wickets for 58 runs and Vincent 2 for 57.

South Africa had scored 8 runs without the loss of a wicket when stumps were drawn.

SCORES

South Africa—1st innings 196
The M.C.C. XI—1st innings 313
South Africa—2nd innings (no wickets) 8

Dec. 27.

England has won the first test match against South Africa by 10 wickets.

The match began on Christmas Eve. South Africa, winning the toss, batted first and scored 196 runs. England, represented by the touring M.C.C. XI, replied with 313.

South Africa to-day brought their overnight score of 8 runs for 0 wicket in the second innings to 170. They were 78 for 8, when Vincent (53) and Coen (41 not out) created a ninth wicket partnership record of 80. Geary took 5 wickets for 60 and Hammond 5 for 36.

England obtained 67 without the loss of a wicket and won by 10 wickets and 4 runs.

(In South Africa's first innings Catterall was top scorer with 86 runs, while Geary took 7 wickets for 70. In England's first innings Sutcliffe made 102, Tyldesley 122 and Hammond 51. Promnitz took 5 wickets for 58).—Router.

THE ever-watchful S.M.C. Fire Brigade played a protective role on Christmas Day, when they responded to a call from Seward Road, subsequent to an accident at 8.11 p.m., in which the children's tree got aight.

performance than their three-quarters and, indeed, the whole team provided, could scarcely be imagined in an Army cup final. The try they scored was a lucky one. A Guardsman secured in a melee and ran; he passed wildly and the ball fortunately fell into the arms of another player. The latter could have gone over himself by running straight, he preferred, however, to dilly-dally and without looking threw the ball inside. The ball happened to bounce nicely into another player's arms and he ran over. The kick was taken near the posts, hit an upright and fell over the bar. The try was scored by Guardsman Barlow and was converted by Lt. Norman. The game adequately can be described as one of kick and rush, mêlées, no clean heeling from the scrum, exceptionally bad touch kicking, more mêlées and more rushes, poor picking up, and tackling of the neck embracing order.

The latter part of the recent United Services vs. Meiji game was rightly described by a correspondent in yesterday's issue of this paper as a dog-fight. The writer hesitates to describe yesterday's game as a dog-fight, the description is entirely inadequate. A cat-and-dog fight would perhaps meet the case but it is doubtful whether that can convey to those not present the futile efforts of all players to play rugby.

After the game Col. Commr. Borrett, commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade, presented the captain of the Guards fifteen with a magnificent silver cup and medals to all players.

HOLIDAY PAPER HUNTING

Mr. H. M. Hind on Leviathan Wins Two Consecutive Hunts

Members of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club were busy on Saturday and Monday afternoons, when they had a hard and dusty country to ride over. Saturday's event, which was laid by Messrs. N. L. Sparke and F. Siemssen, started from the Municipal Gardens in Hungjao Road, and led via Mamah and the Slough of Despond to Clear Water and Dallas' Grave towards Hungjao Road. Then, after the Rubicon Creek and the Willow Jump, a line was made for the Red Joss-house, from where there was a run to Forth, the Middle Tree, Old Woman's Platform and via the Wilderness Home. The card read as follows:—

- 1.—Mr. H. M. Hind on Leviathan.
- 2.—Mr. A. B. Thompson on Tom Cat.
- 3.—Mr. M. O. Springfield on Ben Dor.
- 4.—Mr. T. Y. Tung on Trade Mark.
- 5.—Mr. P. Stang-Lund on Y-Kik.
- 6.—Mr. L. F. Soong on X-ray.

*Heavyweight.

Monday's Hunt

Mr. H. M. Hind on Leviathan repeated his performance of Saturday and won Monday's hunt. The hunt was marred by the death of Silver Spur, this pony dropping down dead some 200 yards from the finish when we in the lead. His rider, Mr. J. K. Brand, was not injured. The Master, Dr. C. Noel Davis laid the hunt and sent the field off at the corner of Warren Road and Lincoln Avenue at 3.30 p.m. and the finish was at Suez. The card was as follows:—

1. Mr. H. M. Hind on Leviathan
2. Mr. J. H. Teeg on California
3. Mr. G. Pollock on Pitch-and-Toss
4. Mr. L. R. Lewis on Caltee More
5. Mr. R. N. Harris on Copper
6. Mr. M. G. Davies on Cairn Hill

FRENCH TENNIS PLAYERS DEFEATED

Clean Sweep by American Opponents at Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.

The United States made a clean sweep to-day in three matches against the visiting French tennis players, Borotra, Brugnon and Boussus, who are on a world tour. Tilden beat Borotra, 7-5, 6-4, Manuel Alonzo, the Spaniard, who now plays for America, defeated Brugnon, 12-10, 3-6, 6-1, and Tilden and R. N. Williams accounted for Borotra and Boussus, 7-5, 6-4.

The matches were played on indoor courts.—Reuter.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Vancouver, Dec. 26.

Ernest Barry won the World's Sculling Championship to-day by beating the holder, Major Goodsell, by six lengths. His time was 21 min. 4 sec.

Dec. 26.

The course of the race between Bert Barry and Major Goodsell to-day for the World's Sculling Championship was 3 miles. Barry won by ten lengths in 21 min 4 sec.—Reuter.

LAST SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT

Photos by Ah Fong



EVERY STYLE OF JUMPING IS DEMONSTRATED IN LOCAL PAPER HUNTS

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AT HOME

Holiday League Results

By Wire

London, Dec. 24.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 3, Everton 2.
Aston Villa 5, Wednesday 4.
Burnley 2, Cardiff C. 1.
Bury 2, Blackburn R. 3.
Derby C. 4, Birmingham 1.
Leicester C. 6, Tottenham H. 1.
Liverpool 2, Manchester U. 0.
Preston 2, Huddersfield T. 1.
Sheffield U. 4, Bolton W. 3.
Sunderland 1, Middlesbrough 0.
W. Ham U. 5, Newcastle U. 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 3, Chelsea 1.
Fulham 2, Blackpool 2.
Hull City 2, Oldham A. 2.
Leeds U. 5, Stoke City 1.
Manchester C. 3, Notts C. 1.
Nottingham F. 1, Southampton 1.
Port Vale 4, West Brom. A. 1.
Preston N. E. 3, Grimsby T. 0.
South Shields 1, Bristol C. 3.
Swansea Town 0, Reading 1.
W. Hampton 5, Clapton O. 3.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)
Bristol R. 1, Millwall 6.
Charlton A. 4, Luton Town 3.
Coventry C. 2, Northampton 4.
Gillingham 3, Norwich C. 0.
Merthyr T. 0, Exeter C. 3.
Newport C. 3, Southend U. 2.
Plymouth A. 5, Crystal P. 1.
Queen's P.R. 2, B'mouth & B. A. 0.
Swindon T. 4, Brighton & H. A. 3.
Watford 1, Brentford 1.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)
Accrington S. 5, Barrow 1.
Aldershot 1, Southport 3.
Bradford C. 3, Chesterfield 3.
Crewe A. 5, Durham C. 2.
Darlington 4, Rotherham U. 1.
Doncaster R. 5, Rochdale 2.
Halifax T. 4, Wrexham 1.
Hartlepool U. 2, Stockport C. 1.
Lincoln C. 1, Tranmere R. 1.
New Brighton 1, Bradford 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION
Clyde 1, St. Mirren 0.
Dundee 3, Cowdenbeath 1.
Dunfermline A. 0, Netherwell 5.
Falkirk 3, Bo'ness 2.
Hamilton 2, St. Johnstone 1.
Hibernians 2, Celtic 2.
Kilmarnock 5, Hearts 0.
Queen's Park 4, Partick T. 2.
Raith R. 5, Airdrieonians 0.
Rangers 5, Aberdeen 0.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal v. Liverpool postponed.
Birmingham 1, Sunderland 1.
Bolton W. 4, Tottenham H. 1.
Bury 4, Portsmouth 0.
Derby County 5, Aston Villa 0.
Everton 2, Cardiff City 1.
Huddersfield T. 1, Wednesday 0.
Leicester City 5, Burnley 0.
Manchester U. 1, Blackburn R. 1.
Middlesbrough 1, Newcastle U. 1.
Sheffield U. 6, West Ham U. 2.



THE MASTER—DR. C. NOEL DAVIS

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 0, Manchester City 3.
Blackpool 3, Reading 1.
Bristol City 3, Southampton 0.
Clapton O. v. Oldham A. postponed.
Fulham v. Hull City postponed.
Grimsby Town 1, Chelsea 1.
Nottingham F. 3, Whampstead 2.
Port Vale 1, Leeds United 2.
Preston N. E. 4, Swansea T. 2.
West Bromwich A. 2, Notts C. 2.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)
B'mouth & B. A. 3, Brighton & H. 1.
Charlton A. v. Walsall postponed.
Crystal P. v. Torquay U. postponed.
Exeter C. 2, Plymouth A. 0.
Merthyr T. 2, Bristol R. 3.
Newport C. 1, Swindon Town 3.
Northampton 6, Luton T. 5.
Norwich City v. Millwall postponed.
Queen's P. v. Coventry C. postponed.

Southend U. 3, Brentford 2.
Watford v. Gillingham postponed.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)
Accrington S. 2, New Brighton 1.
Bradford C. 3, Wigan Boro' 0.
Crewe A. 3, Darlington 3.
Doncaster R. 1, Halifax T. 1.
Durham City v. Ashington postponed.
Hartlepool U. 1, Lincoln C. 2.
Nelson v. Tranmere R. postponed.
Rochdale v. Bradford postponed.
Rotherham U. 1, Chesterfield 2.
Southport 4, Wrexham 1.
Stockport C. 4, Barrow 0.

Dec. 27.

FIRST DIVISION

Aston V. 0, Derby C. 1.
Burnley 5, Leicester C. 1.
Cardiff C. 2, Everton 0.
Liverpool 0, Arsenal 2.
Newcastle U. 3, Middlesbrough 3.
Portsmouth 1, Bury 0.
Wednesday 0, Huddersfield T. 5.
Tottenham H. v. Bolton W. postponed.
W. Ham U. 1, Sheffield U. 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Chelsea v. Grimsby T. postponed.
Hull City 3, Fulham 2.
Leeds U. 3, Port Vale 0.
Notts C. 3, West Bromwich A. 0.
Oldham A. 5, Clapton O. 0.
Reading 1, Blackpool 0.
Southampton 3, Bristol C. 2.
Stoke C. 3, South Shields 1.
Swansea T. 0, Preston N. E. 1.
W. Hampton W. 1, N'tingham F. 0.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)
Brentford v. Southend U. postponed.
Brighton & H. 3, B'mouth & B. 2.
Bristol R. 2, Merthyr Town 1.
Coventry C. 0, Queen's P.R. 0.
Gillingham 0, Watford 3.
Luton Town v. Northampton postponed.
Millwall 2, Norwich C. 1.
Plymouth A. 1, Exeter C. 2.
Swindon T. 4, Newport C. 1.
Torquay U. 0, Crystal P. 2.
Walsall 1, Charlton A. 0.

THE LEAGUE—THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Barrow 2, Stockport C. 3.
Bradford 4, Rochdale 1.
Chesterfield 2, Rotherham U. 5.
Halifax T. 0, Doncaster R. 1.
Lincoln C. 1, Hartlepool U. 5.
New Brighton 3, Accrington S. 1.
Tranmere Rovers 1, Nelson 1.
Wigan Boro' 2, Bradford C. 2.
Wrexham 3, Southport 0.

All other matches scheduled for to-day were postponed owing to unfavourable weather, snow making play impossible.—Reuter.

WHILST out with the Shanghai Draghounds during the holidays, Mr. W. E. Holland, Master of the Tientsin Paper Hunt Club, who has been in Shanghai for the past few months, took his pony over what several of the most experienced hunters here declare to be the most extraordinary jump they ever have seen, and which they aver easily is a record for the China pony. What made it the more remarkable was that there was a pony and a man in the jump and he had to clear them. When measured subsequently, the jump was found to be 13 ft. 6 in. from bank to bank, and it is said that, with the take-off and landing, he must have cleared something over 20 ft.

MUKDEN, Dec. 19:—An isolated hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases, with the most modern equipment and designed to accommodate 1,600 patients, will be erected by the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, Rbhs 300,000 having been allotted for the purpose.—Reuter.

ARMED robbers have been busy during the festive season. During Boxing Day and Tuesday, six robberies were perpetrated in which 16 men participated and money and jewellery to the value of \$1,696 was secured. A robbery which took place at a pawnshop had fatal results. Five men entered the premises and one handed a blanket to an assistant; whilst doing so he seized the arm of the assistant and presenting a revolver insisted that the grill be opened. Another assistant came to the other's aid and was immediately shot dead. Still another assistant raced upstairs and opening the window blew a police whistle whereupon the robbers left after firing one more shot.

THE RACING GREYHOUNDS

Photos by Lai Chong.



THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF DOGS ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI ON TUESDAY FROM ENGLAND ON BOARD THE GLEN LINE STR. GLENOGLE. MAJOR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GREYHOUND ASSOCIATION (CHINA) LTD., IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT HOLDING FOUR DOGS.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
BAR SILVER 26 1/2

DEMAND SELLING RATE:—

£1 at 2/7 1/2 = Tls. 7.73 at 72.35
= \$10.68
G. \$100 at 63 1/2 = Tls. 158.10 at 72.35
= \$218.52

Chinese Dollars, per \$100, selling
Tls. 72.75

Chinese Dollars, per \$100, buying
Tls. 72.35

Native Interest per day on Tls. 1,000
Tls. 0.4

Copper Cash per Tls. 100 360.000

New York on London G. \$4.88 1/2

OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON.—T.T. 2/7

Demand 2/7 1/2

NEW YORK.—T. T. 63 1/2

Demand 63 1/2

PARIS.—Demand France 16.05

INDIA.—Demand Rupees 171 1/2

BATAVIA.—Demand Gulden 155 1/2

HONGKONG.—Demand Dollars 79 1/2

YOKOHAMA.—Demand Yen 74

SINGAPORE.—Demand Dollars 91 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON.—Demand 2/7 1/2

4 m/s credits 2/9

4 m/s docts 2/9 1/2

6 m/s credits 2/9 1/2

6 m/s docts 2/9 1/2

NEW YORK.—Demand 65

4 m/s credits 66 1/2

4 m/s docts 67

PARIS.—4 m/s docts 16.75

Gold Bars:—

Opening " Tls. 359.30

Highest " 361.70

Lowest " 359.30

Closing " 360.20

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G. \$100.00 Mex. \$215.24

Stg. £10.00 " 10.59

Frs. 100.00 " 8.74

Yen 100.00 " 101.86

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G. \$100.00 Mex. \$211.73

Stg. £10.00 " 10.34

Frs. 100.00 " 8.37

Yen 100.00 " 99.24

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

Quotations at which business actually was transacted on December 30:—

INTERBANK T.T.

	January delivery	Highest 2/7 1/2	Lowest 2/7 1/2
£ Sterling		63 1/2	63 1/2
U.S. \$		72 1/2	73 1/2
Yen		72 1/2	73 1/2

Market was erratic with but little activity.

BULLION

	Highest 361.70	Lowest 359.30
Gold Bars		
Bar Silver (London price per std. oz.)	Ready 26 1/2	Forward 26 1/2
" (New York cents per oz. Troy)	57 1/2	
" (Bombay) rupees per 100 tola	59.11	
China bought in London.		

REVIEW OF THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending December 24, 1927

The local speculators continued to purchase gold currencies to a very large extent and their overbought position, at the close of the week, was estimated to have reached about 35 million yen. It was principally the latter currency to which the gold dealers' attention was devoted with the result that the yen cross-rates improved considerably and rapidly, reaching 46 1/2 U. S. \$ for 100 yen. The moment the activity of the speculators slackened off, a decline of the yen cross-rate was noticeable.

The tactics of the gold dealers were, of course, responsible for a general decline of local rates of exchange and for an enhanced inquiry on the part of importers. At the same time exporters held back.

The Money Market

Judging by the premium obtainable for near delivery money is not too abundant here. During the week under review the following premia for the purchase of foreign currencies for near delivery, as compared with March, were paid here: For £ up to 1/4; for U.S. \$ 5/8 cents, and for yen 1 1/2 can-

dareen. One can hardly speak of an actual shortage of silver here, but banks are reluctant to part with their funds at this time of the year.

The Pittman Act Again

For the past few years spokesmen for the silver producers introduced into Senate anew a demand to fulfill to the end the provisions of the Pittman Act, in terms of which the United States Treasury is under obligation to purchase about 14 million ounces of American mined silver at \$1 per fine ounce. The Senate has so far reported favourably on the recommendation, but the latter never reached Congress in time for discussion. So it has to be introduced every year anew.

The silver producers under the circumstances though it appropriate to sue the Treasury in order to compel compliance with the Pittman Act. Secretary Mellon recently set up as a defence the argument that the emergency which necessitated that particular Act was passed, and that to effect the purchase at \$1 per ounce would be a gift of millions from

SHANGHAI MARKET
REPORTThe Outlook for Piece Goods
More Promising

Dec. 31.

The demand for piece goods has been well sustained, in fact the active demand is considered in some quarters to be healthier than it has been since June last, with the result that dealers have been enabled to advance their prices for White Shirtings some 3 to 4 per cent without checking sales. An encouraging turnover has been transacted with Yangtze markets and as local values in many instances are approximating replacement costs there would appear to be quite good prospects of adequate returns on November/January contracts. At the moment, however, dealers are disinclined to increase their commitments and there is little hope of much new business until after the usual Chinese New Year settlement.

1927 has been an anxious year throughout for piece goods, military activity with the attendant difficulties of transportation and finance has confined dealers to operations on established lines only. An encouraging feature in the present situation is the low stocks in various markets, this will mean 1928 opening with but a small carry-over, and provided the country can continue under no worse conditions than now exist the market should re-open after the holidays showing greater activity with further advances in quotations.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

Cotton and Yarn have been fairly active during the past week, and while American Cotton has remained fairly steady China Cotton has advanced about Tls. 2 and Yarn has risen some Tls. 3-4. There has been little inquiry for Cloth and Clearances have been only fair.

New York Cotton Market.—The market was comparatively steady until closing when it suddenly declined on realising and selling on the reactionary theory.

Quotations:—January 1949 March 19.57, May 19.71, July 19.63, October 19.03, middling spot 20, highest January 19.71, lowest January 19.45, Silver, New York 57 1/2, London 26 1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.—Quotations:—Fully Good Bengal December/January 31 1/2, Fine Oomra December/January 35 1/2, Fully Good Broach April/May 38 1/2.

The market advanced on higher New York advices but declined later on profit taking.

OSAKA SAMPIN MARKET.—Closing quotations on Morning of December 29:—January 240.90, February 242.60, March 245.30, April 247.10, May 250.00, June 251.60.

The market will remain closed until January 4.

CHINESE YARNS.—Spot quotations:—10's 126/136, 12's 140/146, 16's 147/157, 20's 148/160.

CHINESE COTTON.—Spot quotations:—Tungchow 35/36, Shanghai 32/33, Shensi 34/35, Ningpo 31/32.

Silk

On one American buyer entering the market and paying very high prices for some 1300 bales of Silk the local market registered a sharp advance. Ruling quotations now stand approximately Tls. 60 above inquiries ideas from abroad, nevertheless there is a better tone apparent, and with the Japanese Government's legislation for control of production confidence will undoubtedly be restored and the New Year may see greater activity in China Silk.

Produce

Owing to the holidays business has been negligible during the past week. A few purchases of Szechuen Goat skins are reported. Dry Hides are rather firmer in price.

The U. S. Treasury to the silver producers.

Record of Business Done During The Week

	High	Low
U.S. \$	2/7 1/2	2/7
Yen	64	62 1/2
Gold Bars	73 1/2	72 1/2
Silver, London	263 1/2	263
Silver, New York	58 1/2	57 1/2
Silver, Bombay	60/08	59/11

For January delivery.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. O. M. Green left Marseilles on Thursday by the M.M. General Metzinger for Shanghai.

Mr. A. J. S. Parkhill, of the local office of the C.P.R.Co., and Mrs. Parkhill returned from home leave on Sunday by the Empress of Asia.

The Chinese press understands that Mrs. Ching-wei will leave for Paris in a few days to join her husband, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued by the Nanking Government.

Mr. Wang Yi-ting, a well-known local merchant and artist, has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Board to the Shanghai and Woonung Special Municipality in succession to the late Mr. Li Ping-hsu.

Miss Soumi Cheng, former chief judge of the Shanghai District Court, has postponed her departure for Paris on account of illness. Miss Cheng has been appointed special Nationalist investigator of political and judicial conditions abroad.

The engagement is announced of Miss Daphne House, daughter of Captain A. E. House, R.N. (ret.), and Mrs. House of Hankow, to Lieutenant Shannan Stevenson, R.N. (ret.), son of Mrs. and Mr. R. Stevenson of Tynemouth, Northumberland.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice in the Nanking Government, has arrived in Shanghai and will leave in a few days for The Hague, where he will sit as Chinese representative on the bench of the International Court of Justice. It is understood that Dr. Wang will be away from China for about three months.

His many friends in China will be pleased to learn that the Rev. Obed S. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D., has been appointed professor of Chinese at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. Dr. Johnson was for 17 years connected with the American Board for Foreign Missions in Canton and is very well known in missionary circles. He retired from the field several years ago.

The Rev. Thomas Graham, from India and Australia, who has just arrived in Shanghai, has travelled extensively as pastor and evangelist in many lands. He went to India as an unsalaried missionary from the Presbyterian Church three years ago and travelled five thousand miles, preaching in eight denominational missions and speaking in five different languages through interpreters. When giving his services to the Anglo-Indian (coloured) railway community and British soldiers, he was granted a first-class pass and made his centre in the Punjab, which is the home of our big, generous hearted Sikhs. Mr. Graham tells a story of trials and triumphs of faith and gives interesting lectures on India.

A VERY pleasant function took place last Tuesday evening at the Thirty Club, Chartered Bank Building, on the eve of the departure for Canada of Mr. G. M. Billings. A group of Old Boys from the Public School gathered to bid *bon voyage* to their former headmaster and friend and Mr. Arthur Eveleigh, senior boy present, in a few well-chosen words spoke of the good work he had done in Shanghai, a work to be very proud of. He expressed the unanimous regret that was felt at Mr. Billings' departure, who would be missed both on the playing field and off, and called on all those present to wish him good health, all prosperity and happiness over in Canada. On behalf of the Old Boys, Mr. Eveleigh then presented Mr. Billings with a beautiful marble desk set. Mr. Billings responded in his usual delightful vein, thanking all those present for their kind wishes and expressing regret at having to leave so many friends behind. We understand that the son of Mr. Vivian Dent, another old Public School boy, sailed on the same ship for the University School, Victoria.

Mr. Donald Mennie, managing director of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. A. Renner, accompanied by Mrs. Renner, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday after a six months' holiday spent in the various capitals of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian R. Bowden are returning to Shanghai by the str. Tungchow and will reside at No. 8 Route Ghisi (Telephone West 38).

Mr. V. Vizeninovich, Chancellor of the Spanish Consulate, with Mrs. Vizeninovich and daughter, returned to Shanghai on the C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia on Monday, after a holiday in Europe and America.

Mr. Laffargue, Managing Director of the French Electric Tramways and Light Co., and Mrs. Laffargue regret to be unable to take personal leave, before their Homeward departure, of all Shanghai resident friends, and wish to express their thanks for the cordiality received and to say *au revoir*.

It has been learned on good authority that Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, who is a brother of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, will be restored to his former position shortly and that Mr. Sun Fo, present Finance Minister in Nanking, will be appointed Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Mr. Cyril G. C. Wayne who recently relinquished the post of Assistant to the Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway sailed with his wife for England on Wednesday. Mr. Charles W. Lucas who has been appointed to succeed him has been a member of the Traffic Department of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for the past seven years. During the Great War, Mr. Lucas served with distinction in the Royal Engineers.

FURTHER congratulations are due to Billy Tingle, who rapidly is filling the schools at Home with young boxing champions from Shanghai. The latest is the son of Major J. T. Ford, who is not quite 10 years and only has been at St. Cyprian's, Eastbourne, for a half-term, yet has won the school contest at his weight. The championship of this school recently was won for the third time by the son of Mr. E. S. Wilkinson. Both the boys were at the Cathedral School here.

The Beauty of Youth
Need Not Be Lost

Cuticura Soap daily, with touches of the Ointment as needed to soothe and heal any irritations, will keep the complexion fresh and clear and the hair healthy. Cuticura Talcum is the ideal toilet powder.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Patent: E. Beutney & Sons, Ltd., 23, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

MARTIN'S PILLS
There is no better pill than MARTIN'S. You can rely upon MARTIN'S PILLS. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

The Shanghai Municipal Council.—Silver Loan 1927
 of 7 per cent. Debentures for Tls. 1,750,000 at 96

**Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estates & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai,
Telephones No. Central 171 & 174.**

The Shanghai Municipal Council.—Silver Loan 1927
Issue of 7 per cent. Debentures for Tls. 1,750,000 at 96
per cent.—The Council hereby invites applications for
debentures in the short term Silver Loan of 1927.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31, in each year.

The debentures will be issued at 96 per cent. and will be redeemed at par on December 31, 1937.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 5,000. Tls. 1,000. Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, Hankow Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

The Shanghai Municipal Council—8 per cent. Silver Loan (\$) 1921.—Interest Coupon No. 13 payable on December 31, 1927, must be lodged with the Finance Dept. two clear days before payment will be made.

6 per cent. Sterling Loan 1920—Interest Coupon No. 15 is payable on December 31, 1927. Coupons must be

15 is payable on December 31, 1927, Coupons must be lodged with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Shanghai, two clear days before payment will be made either by Sterling Demand Draft on London at par or in Silver at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative Interest Coupon.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—				
1909 Issue, 6 per cent. Debentures				
1912	"	6	"	"
1914	"	6	"	"
1916	"	5½	"	"
1/7/1925		6	"	"

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issues from December 12 to 31, 1927 both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Municipal Council—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from December 16 to 31, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—6 per cent. 1909 Issue of Debentures—The Outstanding Debentures issued under the above date and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be redeemed by the Company together with interest, on June 30, 1928, from which date interest will cease.

At the close of business on December 29 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 48,421,000 and \$81,900,000. These figures include Tls. 22,600,000 and \$72,070,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 1,541 bars.

Arrivals:—
1,332 bars from America
36 " " Japan
—
1,368 bars.

Shipments:—
1,314 bars to Hangchow
1,135 " " Nanking

2449 hars

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

Arrivals:—	
\$1,850,000	from Hangchow
1,500,000	„ Nanking
150,000	„ Chinkiang
\$3,500,000	
Shipments:—	
\$ 750,000	to Hankow
600,000	„ Swatow
350,000	„ Tientsin
300,000	„ Dairen
\$2,000,000	

January 30, Monday.	February 23, Tuesday:	March 27, Tuesday:
April 28, Thursday:	May 24, Thursday	June 26, Tuesday:

	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30
<i>London.</i>						
December	1/7 1/2	Holiday	Holiday	1/7 1/2	1/8d.	—
Jan./Mar.	Firm	—	—	1/8 1/2 Inactive	1/8 1/2 Steady small business	—
<i>New York.</i>						
Spot	40 1/2	Holiday	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
January	—	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
Feb./Mar.	—	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
	Very quiet		Quiet but steady	Quiet but firm	Quiet	
<i>Singapore.</i>						
Spot	69 1/2	Holiday		70	70 1/2	70
Jan./Mar.	—	—		72 1/2	72 1/2	72
	Steady			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

Stocks:—On December 27 London stocks were reported 63,393 tons a decrease of 1,361 tons on last week's figure.

				Quotations on Dec. 30						Quotations on Dec. 30											
LOANS				Nonlual	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded	Loan Amount out-standing	Interest payable at end of	LOANS				Nonlual	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded	Loan Amount out-standing	Interest payable at end of		
S.M.C.	6%	07	(5/20)	Tls.	100	..	8-10-26	99	500,000	June-Dec.	F.M.C.	7%	04	(10/30)	Tls.	..	Tls.	10-11-27	86	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6%	08	"	"	98	..	8-9-27	98	650,000	do.	"	6%	05	"	88	..	25-11-27	86	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	
"	6%	09	"	"	97	..	14-9-27	95	300,000	do.	"	6%	06	"	86	..	15-13-27	103	1,000,000	Jan.-July	
"	6%	10	"	"	96	96	17-1-27	92	313,800	do.	"	6%	07	"	103	..	15-12-27	103	2,000,000	June-Dec.	
"	6%	11	(10/30)	"	85	84	16-2-27	87	350,000	do.	Waterworks	8%	01	"	103	..	26-6-27	96	500,000	do.	
"	6%	12	"	"	85	84	15-6-27	85	310,000	do.	"	8%	02	"	103	..	1,000,000	do.	do.		
"	6%	13	"	"	85	84	2-12-27	85	756,300	do.	"	7%	02	"	96	..	500,000	do.	do.		
"	5 1/2%	13	(10/50)	"	77	74 1/2	17-2-27	75	500,000	do.	"	6%	25	"	84	93	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June	
"	5 1/2%	14	(10/30)	"	77	75	20-10-27	75 1/2	900,000	do.	Gns	6%	09	(5/20)	96	90 1/2	20-5-27	95 1/2	750,000	June-Dec.	
"	6%	15	"	"	77	75	11-11-27	76 1/2	800,000	do.	"	6%	09	"	97	96 1/2	18-3-27	81 1/2	750,000	Various (3)	
"	6%	16	"	"	85	84	23-8-27	81 1/2	1,400,000	do.	"	6%	11	"	92	91 1/2	16-6-27	89	250,000	June-Dec.	
"	7%	18	10	"	99	98 1/2	28-1-27	95	507,300	do.	"	6%	12	"	91	90	3-10-27	86	750,000	Various (3)	
"	7%	19	"	"	98	97	15-7-27	92 1/2	1,793,300	do.	"	6%	13	"	90	88	18-11-26	96 1/2	250,000	June-Dec.	
"	7%	20	"	"	97	96 1/2	15-10-27	95 1/2	2,240,000	do.	"	6%	14	"	76	74	11-7-27	85	237,600	do.	
"	6%	20	(10/30)	"	84 1/2	83	2-12-27	80	750,000	do.	"	5 1/2%	16	(5/25)	84	83	3-11-27	83	1,250,000	Various (2)	
"	8%	21	"	M.S.	101	100	2-12-27	101	1,000,000	do.	"	6%	25	"	84	83	..	..	500,000	do.	
"	8%	21	"	Tls.	102	100	29-11-27	103	5,096,400	do.	"	6%	26	"	84	83	..	..	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	
"	7%	22	"	"	94 1/2	94	30-12-27	94	8,000,000	do.	"	6%	26	"	84	83	..	..	500,000	June-Dec.	
"	6%	23	"	"	84	84	21-9-27	81	4,920,000	do.	A. Fr. Land	6%	11	(5/20)	92	91 1/2	9-2-25	98	300,000	do.	
"	6%	24	"	"	84	84	12-12-27	85	5,000,000	do.	"	6%	21	"	81	..	24-7-26	97 1/2	440,500	do.	
"	6%	25	"	"	84	84	29-12-27	87	2,000,000	do.											

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production		Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-6-27	1927				
		Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Previous (lb.)	From 1/11/27 (lb.)			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-27	343,900	480,000	347,650	c) -/8.63d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-10-26	247,119	287,000	"	b) -/10.88d.	189,270	"	30,990	19,500	24,500	
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-26	763,888	1,229,600	"	d) -/7.96d.	342,000	49,000	20,000	32,000	37,738	
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-26	1,936,458	2,676,500	"	d) -/7.41d.	117,400	206,900	50,000	55,000	65,000	
Ayer Tawah	" 272,042	30-9-27	366,860	492,740	"	e) 0.25c	"	"	"	65,000	159,000	
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-26	353,100	363,458	250,200	c) -/9.30d.	837,100	15,000	14,500	16,000	15,000	
Bukit	" 408,650	31-3-27	500,848	516,569	420,600	c) -/8.00d.	109,500	32,100	35,000	33,500	24,200	
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-26	257,750	333,750	"	c) -/9.25d.	137,000	23,000	20,000	18,000	19,000	
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-9-26	479,206	470,496	"	c) -/8.19d.	218,200	43,500	35,200	31,000	31,400	
Chempedak	" 232,177	30-12-26	212,269	263,575	"	c) -/7.91d.	140,100	16,000	14,600	17,700	13,400	
Cheng	" 234,875	30-6-27	214,500	239,250	237,916	c) -/10.13d.	"	13,000	13,500	11,500	12,500	
Consolidated (1914)	" 281,250	31-12-26	903,130	964,514	"	c) -/8.31d.	378,200	53,000	53,000	47,000	53,000	
Demlinion	" 166,745	31-12-26	488,102	596,075	"	c) -/9.70d.	280,655	43,604	44,707	38,417	31,401	
Gula-Kalumpang (Fully pd. 15/-pd.)	£ 150,000	31-12-26	1,607,700	"	"	"	572,000	96,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-26	775,819	900,194	"	d) - 6.92d.	486,700	35,900	11,023	10,075	10,498	
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-26	175,116	193,185	"	d) 34.32c.	60,544	12,932	32,129	23,755	23,014	
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-27	424,057	448,160	"	c) -/10.25d.	27,077	27,077	27,077	27,077	27,077	
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-26	769,231	715,800	"	c) -/5.86d.	420,500	23,000	99,493	87,210	100,770	
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-26	1,000,709	1,000,000	"	e) -/8d.	646,611	97,736	25,700	20,300	20,436	
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-27	298,867	374,988	"	c) -/11.87d.	44,060	29,000	25,700	14,900	15,500	
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-27	223,000	216,990	213,743	b) 30.85c.	43,000	21,000	17,700	14,900	15,500	
Pernata	" 226,555	31-10-26	150,092	162,722	"	e) 26.94c.	83,997	10,805	8,325	6,362	10,076	
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-26	547,600	592,982	487,404	c) -/10.52d.	155,800	32,400	27,700	33,400	35,700	
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-27	236,229	318,084	(Not given)	(Not given)	"	"	"	"	"	
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-26	245,400	334,421	"	c) -/9.23d.	113,200	26,000	27,700	23,100	21,500	
Senawang (1921) (Ord. Pref.)	" 285,000	31-1-27	473,100	506,740	422,723	a) -/5d.	113,830	37,000	36,000	39,206		

a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. b) All in Cost. c) F. O. B. including Duty and Shanghai Expenses. d) F. O. B. only.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, DECEMBER 30, 1927.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	M \$ 1250	1230	...	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Interim #3, 1927, subject to deduction 1/T	8-8-27
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London...	£ 21½	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim 14% p.a. 1927, free of 1/T	30-9-27
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	H \$ 292.50	296	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1925 Works, % Interim 24s. ex. 1926 Work %	20-5-27
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1925 Work % and Int. 25s. ex. 1926 Works %	30-6-27
Fangtze Insurance Association Ld.	M \$ 42.50	...	...	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$2.25, 1926	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22	...	...	50,000	30,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H \$ 570	585	...	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22(mkg.H\$40) ex 1925 Work, % Interim H\$18 ex 1926 Works, %	17-5-27
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H \$ 590	655	...	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$40 ex 1925 Working %	28-3-27
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H \$ 215	...	...	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 ex 1925 Work %	20-5-27
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 400	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	...
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G \$ 300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921...	...
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., (8% cum. pref. def. ord)	H \$ 30	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H\$2/4 London	...
Shell T'aport & (ord. "B")	H \$ 48	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	...	Warrants less 1/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Trading Co., (3% cum. 1st pref. 7% cum. 2nd pref.)	£ ...	...	...	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- free of 1/T. (mkg. 5/-, 1926) (Coupon 49)	6-7-27
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	T 65	...	...	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1926...	21-3-27
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	H \$ 2	...	...	200,000	97,380	H\$6	Mar.	Pref. T3.50, 1926	21-3-27
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T 93	89.50	...	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H \$ 35	32	33	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild. ordinary	T 5	...	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1926	29-3-27
ing Works, Ld. (8% cum. pref.)	T 4.90	4.85	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1926	29-3-27
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 165	...	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3, 1927	13-9-27
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H \$ 126	...	...	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$6, 1926	25-2-27
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "B" London	T 21	22.50	£3:4:0	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 2/- free of 1/T (Coupon 31) 1926-27	6-12-27
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 125	...	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1927	26-7-27
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H \$ 58	62	...	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Interim H\$2, 1927	5-8-27
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H \$ 13	...	...	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1926	14-2-27
Weihsaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T ...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 127.50	...	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim Tls. 4, 1927-28	21-9-27
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 110	...	...	2,000	2,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924	18-2-25
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H \$ 7.25	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	8-4-25
Canton, Ld.	T 15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	...
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M \$ 100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	12% ...	9-2-27
Raven Trust Co., Inc. (ord. pref.)	G \$ 10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100% stock div., 1925...	20-2-23
	G \$ 10	...	...	...	32,035	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% 1927 (51th quarterly divd.)	1-10-27
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 11.50xd	...	11.75xd	70,000	70,000	£4 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 1.10	...	1.10	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926 (Nil)	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 5.75	5.40	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	25-3-27
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 10.10	10.15	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	25-11-27
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T 5.75xd	5.50xd	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27)	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 1.65	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 2.45	2.30	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T 1.70	1.60	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	29-3-27
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 2.85	2.80	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Interim T0.06, 1927	29-9-27
Chempedak Rub. & G'ber Est. Ld.	T 15	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Interim T0.50, 1926-27	24-6-27
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1.45	...	...	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.15, 1926-27)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T 4.30	4.40	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1927	12-10-27
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 5.75	5.40	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.15, 1927	12-10-27
Gula-Kalumpung R.E., Ld. (Fully pd. 15/- pd.)	T 16	15.50	...	750,000	465,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 1/6d., 1927, on Fully pd.	...
	T 11.50	12	...	...	260,000	15s.	...	Interim 0/9d., 1927, on Partly pd. less 1/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon No. 27)	20-10-27
Java Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T 3.57½	2.45	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1927	23-6-27
Kuli Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 7	...	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T 19	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Interim T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahru Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	T 1.40	...	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroewok Java Plantations, Ld.	T 3.05	3	...	700,000	550,000	2/- (T0.85)	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.05 (mkg. T0.15, 1927)	9-12-27
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.75	...	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	T 2	2.05	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Pornata Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 3.05	5.10	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Interim T0.25, 1926-27	12-8-27
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T 2.40	...	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagata Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.45	1.55	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 1.50	...	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., (ordinary Co. (1921), Ld. (12% cum. pref.)	T 2.90	2.60	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.06, 1927-28	21-10-27
	T ...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1	...	...	...
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T 2.75	...	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T 1.25	1.20	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1.05	0.95	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. 0.15, 1926)	22-3-27
S'hai Malay Rub. (ord. Ests., Ld. (8% cum. part. pref.)	T 15	15	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.30, 1927	22-7-27
	T 15	15	...	30,000	27,380	T10	...	...	...
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 2.35	2.15	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	T 1.20	1.20	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.13 (mkg. T0.20, 1926)	22-3-27
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T 14.25	...	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Interim T1, 1926-27	21-10-27
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.05	1.15	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1927	8-12-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 2.15	2	...	150,000	145,452	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.08, 1927-28	4-11-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 15.50	15.25	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27)	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1	0.75	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T 1.57½	1.57½	...	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Final T1.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1926-27)	24-6-27
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 3.30	3.20	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.07, 1927, 28...	7-10-27
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T 8.85	9.15	...	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.35)	8-12-27
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ordinary do. 8% cum. pref.)	T 7.15	7.10	7.25	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.65, 1926	15-3-27
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. (ord. pref.)	T 100	100	...	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1926	15-3-27
	T 2	1.75	2	500,000	484,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
	T ...	...	...	5,000	Nil	T100	...	...	...
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	T 46	...	...	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T1.50, half year to 31-10-27	30-11-27
Shanghai Boshoku K.K.	T 21.75	...	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T0.75, half-year to 31-10-27	30-11-27
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T 7	...	...	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0'60, 1925-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ordinary 5% cum. pref.)	£ ...	...	...	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	Final Ord. 1925-26, 1/8d. (mkg. 5/0d.) free of 1/T	19-1-27
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T ...	...	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1	...	...	...
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	T 350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1925-26	31-5-26
Gordon & Co., Ld.	H \$ 13	8.50	...	80,000	80,000	H\$25	Dec.	H\$40, 1922	31-3-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H \$ 6.60	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1925-26	11-6-26
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	T 10.50	...	...	400,000	400,000	H\$7.50	Dec.	H\$0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
	T ...	...	...	400,000	400,000	G\$1.00	...	H\$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925	...
	T ...	...	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1925-26)	31-3-27
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T 6.30	6	...	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Develop., Co., Ld.	T 2.75	2.70	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	...	...
Major Brothers, Ld.	T 5	...	...	6,000	5,500	T25	Dec.	...	...
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T 16	...	...	25,000	9,800	T10	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T 52.50	...	...	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1927	10-8-27
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. (Regd £20 Bear £20)	T 170	...	...	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Interim 10s., 1927 @ Ex. 2/6 (Coupon No. 27)	24-8-27
do. (Regd. "B") (Bear. "B")	T 175	175	...	195,280	108,505	£1	...	Interim 3d., 1927 on 15/- pd. @ ex. 2/6	24-8-27
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld.	T 1	1.02½	...	500,000	200,467	T1	Dec.	...	...
STORES.									
American Drug Co., Ld.	M \$ 10	...	...	10,000	8,328	M\$100	Dec.	...	...

MEETINGS

THE ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

The annual general meeting of the Alma Estates, Ltd., took place on Thursday morning in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattle & Co., 10 Canton Road. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided, and he was supported by Mr. P. A. Cox and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart (directors) and Mr. W. S. Royston, representing the secretaries. There was an attendance representing 7,400 shares.

The Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—With your permission I will follow the usual procedure and take the report and accounts as read.

During the year, both labour and weather conditions having been favourable, excellent progress was made in opening up the reserve land; 300 acres were planted with seed from Selama Estate which are germinating satisfactorily. The estimate under felling, burning, clearing and planting was at the rate of \$85 per acre, but actually works out at \$78.

A further area of about 77 acres has been cleared since the beginning of the new financial year, and will complete the extension programme for the present.

The Newly Planted Areas

The 72 acres planted during September, 1926, are reported as looking nice and healthy, showing steady and uniform growth. The 1927 planting, in common with that of 1926, has been done on the contour of 15 feet interval; the contours are at an average of 20 feet apart. There is thus an approximate average of 120 trees per acre; this will permit ample scope for eventual selection for thinning out and also allow for any occasional loss by windfall, disease, or pest.

All the areas planted to date have been contour-drained, and these drains are working effectively in preventing the movement of soil on these undulating areas.

The mature rubber is being maintained in good order; all the fields are under a covering of low-growing grass and are free from lalang. The trees are circle-weeded and continue to be remarkably free from disease or pest.

Satisfactory Labour Position

The labour position during the year was satisfactory, and there has been no difficulty in keeping it up to full strength. The Government raised, as from July 1 last, the pay of Tamil labourers from 40 to 50 cents for men and from 30 to 40 cents for women per day. This meant, with an average labour force of 250 men and 150 women, an increase of \$40 per day in wages.

The directors' report in your hands shows what new buildings have been erected during the year. Under government instructions, we were compelled to replace the old cooie lines which had done good service for many years past. Four old lines have yet to be replaced, the construction of which the labour office has agreed to be spread over the next two years.

A new survey of the estate has been authorized. The previous survey was made in 1910, when only 1,000 acres were planted. It is understood from the government that they are willing to undertake the survey, and, if the whole estate is done, are prepared to issue fresh title deeds; this will allow your auditors to delete the remarks regarding incomplete titles which have figured in their reports so long.

In order to effect economy, the entire superintendence of the estate is being carried out by the manager and one junior assistant, and so long as their health remains good, it will not be necessary to increase the staff until better times.

Standard Production

Standard Production for the sixth year of restriction has been assessed at 347,680 lb., a reduction of 132,320 lb. from that of the previous year. The manager has been authorized to appeal against this assessment, and it is hoped that he will be successful in obtaining a more satisfactory allowance.

With these few remarks on estate matters, I will now turn to the accounts.

The profit for the year was Tls. 101,088.54, which is a little less than half of what was earned the previous year. The output of rubber for the year under review was 95,200 lb. less than that for the year before, whilst the average net price obtained was slightly over 7½d. per lb. less. The percentage of standard production allowed to be exported was as follows:—October 100 per cent., November/January 80 per cent., February/April 70 per cent., May/September 60 per cent., an average of 70.56 per cent. against 94.15 per cent. for the previous year.

After payment of the interim dividend there remains a disposable balance at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 93,158.89, which your directors recommend be dealt with as stated in the report. I shall later on propose a resolution to this effect.

Capital Expenditure

It is regrettable that our cash position does not allow a higher final dividend to be paid. Capital expenditure during the year has absorbed the equivalent of Tls. 27,557.82 on development account, Tls. 15,901.05 on buildings, together with small sums on live stock, wells and water supply, etc. Investment account it is proposed to write down by Tls. 1,532.60; this being done to bring the book value of the S. M. C. debentures down to the present market rate for this stock.

Before submitting the resolutions to the meeting, I have to express the board's appreciation of the work done by the manager and his staff, and to the Penang agents, for their close attention to all affairs of the estate.

That is all I have to say, but I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you wish to ask.

There being no questions the following resolutions, having formally been proposed and seconded, were carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1927 as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. P. A. Cox.

That a final dividend of 25 candareens per share on the issued capital of the company be declared, making 70 candareens for the year.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

That Mr. P. A. Cox be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. C. S. Yang.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. Feng Kwong-tung and seconded by Mr. P. A. Cox.

AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION, LTD.

The 18th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., took place on Thursday afternoon in the offices of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd., 25 Peking Road. Mr. L. J. Cubitt, chairman, presided, and he was supported by Messrs. C. H. Rutherford and T. Hunter (directors) and Mr. N. G. Letton, who represented the secretaries, Messrs. The Geddies Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. There was an attendance representing 23,522 shares.

In the course of his address, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1927, which have been in your hands for the past week, will have informed you as usual of all important details regarding the welfare and progress of your undertaking which I hope you will consider satisfactory. It could hardly be expected that the unprecedented prosperity of the previous year could be repeated, in view of a reduction in the exportable allowance of 22,136 lb. and of 17.64 cents per lb. in the average net price, but the results as shown in the accounts are no mean achievement, being in no slight measure the outcome of careful and economical management

without which the present position of the company could never have been attained.

Increased Standard Production

In spite of a larger increase in the Standard Production the actual amount exportable was less, as stated, due to the percentage having been reduced on May 1 to 60 per cent., at which figure it has since remained. We have received telegraphic advice from the agents that the assessment of standard production for the current year has been fixed at 408,642 lb. which is 122,770 lb. below that of last year and at 60 per cent. would give us an exportable figure of 290,185 lb. only. This is so far below what seems fair and reasonable, considering the proved capacity of the estate, that an objection has been lodged which, we hope, will result in a more equitable assessment. It is true that our actual output for the past year was only 366,880 lb. but this was merely because, with the stocks brought forward, we had sufficient to fill the limit of our permissible export. In fact, tapping was discontinued for three months during wintering and while necessary alterations to the factory and repairs to machinery were being undertaken. This accounts for the yield per acre being 275 lb. against 548 lb. the year before, as also for cost of production being 5.71 cents or 1.61d. F.C.B. higher. General charges were increased by automatic raising of the quit rent and by apportioning 90 per cent. to revenue instead of 85 per cent. The digging of silt pits which has been found to be very beneficial was continued, 918 chains having been completed at a cost of \$770.31. Changkolling round the trees in the immature areas was undertaken in one field and will be continued during the current year. The decline of disease on the estate is a satisfactory feature; fumes still exists but to no alarming extent and with the removal and burning of jungle stumps, which is systematically proceeding, complete immunity from this disease may be looked for. Roads were maintained in good repair and approximately 1½ miles of the main outlet road was raised. With the exception of the manager's, clerk's and dressers' bungalows, buildings generally are in a good state of preservation, but the former will call for attention in the near future and will entail considerable outlay.

The Accounts

Turning now to the accounts the asset under the heading "Newlands Division" is increased by Tls. 9,129.78 spent on development, bringing the total up to Tls. 83,781.74. Buildings and furniture together show a slight increase of Tls. 600. Machinery, however, is the only item that shows an increase of any importance. The amount in this case is Tls. 11,300 against Tls. 2,000 previously which is accounted for by the installation of new engines referred to on page 3 of the report and a thorough overhaul of the factory equipment.

Investments at cost are Tls. 245,252.37 against Tls. 247,342.77, the reduction being due to Tls. 2,000 Shanghai Club 6 per cent. debentures having been redeemed. You will, doubtless, have noted that the approximate value of the investments on September 30 was Tls. 408,809, that is Tls. 163,557 above cost. This is chiefly accounted for by the rise in the market value of the Wilkinson Process Rubber Co's shares from par to St. \$1.40 and the rate of exchange being two points higher than last year. The cost in connection with the acquisition of 52,500 Wilkinson shares issued to the Ayer Tawah Co. as vendors remains in the balance sheet at Tls. 1,500 but you will notice that the number is reduced to 39,500. 13,000 shares were sold during the year and realized Tls. 17,445.04 which was placed to credit of profit and loss account in full, it not being thought worth while to make any alteration in the nominal cost at which the allotment was acquired.

The profit for the year was Tls. 175,183.03 against Tls. 249,069.52 the previous year but I would point out that Tls. 17,445.04 of this year's profit being in respect of the sale of 13,000 Wilkinson shares, the true comparison of profits from the sales of Rubber is Tls. 157,737.99 against Tls. 249,069.52. Your directors, in considering what recommendation should be made as to the payment of a final dividend, decided, after

careful thought, to carry forward intact the share profit and deal only with the profit on rubber. After paying the final dividend for 1925/6, an amount of Tls. 14,663.21 was brought in to the new account; adding this to this year's profit of Tls. 175,183.03, we have a sum of Tls. 189,846.24 for disposal. Two interim dividends of 15 per cent. each were paid on May 10 and August 15 respectively, leaving Tls. 93,570.43 to be dealt with at this meeting and our recommendation is that you sanction a final dividend of 25 per cent. (making 55 per cent. for the year) absorbing Tls. 68,010.50 place in general reserve Tls. 5,000.00 and carry forward the balance of Tls. 35,223.14 of which Tls. 17,445.04 represents profit on shares as already mentioned and Tls. 17,778.10 represent the balance of profit on rubber.

I may mention here that, when comparing the profits and dividends of the two years 1925/6 and 1926/7, it must be borne in mind that the first and second interim dividends last year were paid on a capital of Tls. 218,790.00 and only the third interim and final dividend on the present capital of Tls. 272,042. The distribution, therefore, last year, was equivalent to 91.55 on the present capital compared with 55 per cent. this year out of a nett profit of 583 per cent.

The Wilkinson Shares

Since the closing of the accounts further sales of Wilkinson shares have been made at advancing prices and in addition to the 13,000 shares already accounted for, 19,500 shares have been disposed of, making 32,500 altogether which have realized \$47,614.50 or Tls. 43,385 leaving 20,000 of the free allotment still in our hands, in addition to which the company retains intact the 225,000 shares subscribed at \$1 per share costing Tls. 176,091. The issue last year of 53,252 shares of the Ayer Tawah Company provided Tls. 159,766 of this amount and the balance of Tls. 17,385 was taken from the general funds of the company. The position, therefore, today, is that we have Tls. 43,385 in cash; 20,000 shares which stand in our books at a nominal cost of Tls. 1,500 but at the last price at which business was done are worth Tls. 30,000; and 225,000 shares on the same basis of valuation worth Tls. 345,500.

In deciding to sell some of the company's holding of Wilkinson shares, your directors felt that while the shares purchase which had been financed by an issue of Ayer Tawah shares specifically for that purchase should remain intact, the 52,500 shares issued free to Ayer Tawah, as one of the vendors, came under a different category as they were given in respect of services rendered over a considerable period prior to the flotation of The Wilkinson company. The prices offered, varying from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per share were, in the opinion of your directors, such as to justify them in securing for Ayer Tawah the very substantial and immediate benefit which the market offered, bearing in mind that the Wilkinson Co. can hardly be expected to yield a high percentage of profit in its initial stage. There was one other point which your directors had to consider and that was the holding of a controlling number of shares for voting purposes.

The original 277,500 shares represented 50.45 per cent. of the whole issue; the 245,000 shares which Ayer Tawah still holds represents 44.54 per cent.; and if the balance of the free allotted shares were disposed of the percentage would be reduced to 40.91 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that a considerable number of Wilkinson shares are held by Ayer Tawah shareholders whose interests are identical with those of the Ayer Tawah Company and whose votes can therefore be counted upon. I may add that Ayer Tawah, being a rubber planting concern, its accumulated reserves if not employed in the extension of its rubber lands should be invested in something less speculative than in ordinary shares of a new manufacturing industry.

Apart from this, your directors are of opinion that it is very desirable that the interest in the new company should be spread over a wide public on whose support its prosperity largely depends and to check unduly the desire to obtain shares would be unwise. Lastly, so long as Ayer Tawah retains 200,000 shares its right to nominate two directors remains unaffected and

this should be a further guarantee that the interests of Ayer Tawah will be safeguarded.

Alterations Necessary

Now a word as to the Wilkinson Process Co. itself. Our agents at Penang were recently instructed to visit Batu Caves and make a report to the board of Ayer Tawah but this has not yet been received. In the meantime, I may say that, on my way through Singapore last October, Mr. Wilkinson at some personal inconvenience, was good enough to meet me there and I had the benefit of a whole morning with him discussing the company's progress and prospects and I furnished my colleagues with a written report on my arrival in Shanghai.

With the report and accounts of Ayer Tawah you received a circular issued by the Wilkinson Co. dated August 29 and a reprint of a descriptive article which appeared in the "Malay Mail" about the same time. Read in conjunction with one another, these give a very fair idea of what had been done in the few months since the factory started work in a very small way at the beginning of April. By October orders had been received in such volume as to tax to the utmost the ability of the staff to execute them satisfactorily without additional buildings for which there were no suitable sites within the compound. Bungalows for the increased European staff were also a pressing necessity. About this time a block of rubber land measuring between 10 and 11 acres not actually adjoining, but within a hundred yards or so of the factory came into the market and was secured on favourable terms. It is proposed to remove the cooie line from its present unsuitable position quite close to the factory building, to a site at the back of the newly acquired land and to effect three bungalows on the road frontage. Additional buildings required in connection with manufacture will be erected in the factory compound on the completion of which the capacity of the factory will be materially increased.

It will be understood that the acquisition of these two compounds comprising altogether between 17 and 18 acres, the equipment of a thoroughly up to date factory, the engagement of a foreign technical staff and the numerous expenses connected with the initiation of a new industry have not been accomplished without a very considerable outlay. It is therefore, not surprising to learn that the subscribed capital has been fully utilized in bringing this about. Arrangements for financing further extensions so as to keep well abreast, if not ahead, of demand for the company's products will not doubt receive the earnest attention of the directors who are experienced business men and may be relied upon to provide for the needs of the future no less than to deal with the problems of the present.

The Effects of the Process

As mentioned in the company's circular of August 29, H. E. the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, Sir Hugh Clifford, M.C.S., G.M.G., G.B.E., visited the Factory on the 9th and expressed himself as very favourable impressed with what he saw. How much he was impressed may be gathered from the fact that three months later in his Annual address to the Federal Council he apparently considered the new industry of sufficient local and national importance to refer to it according to the "Malay Mail" of November 16 in the following terms:—

In August last I visited the works in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur, in which the Wilkinson Rubber Process is being used for the manufacture of goods of various descriptions. The importance of this process lies in the fact that it promises to employ rubber upon a constantly increasing and possibly very large scale, for purposes for which other products, more especially steel, the durability of which has been increased by the intermixture of manganese, have hitherto been exclusively used. Actual tests, obtained not in the laboratory but in actual use, of rubber conduits on certain mines where the surface of the conduit is subjected to constant and very rough friction by water-borne stone and rubble, have proved that, owing to its peculiar resilience, rubber prepared by the method in use in the Kuala Lumpur laboratory has a far greater durability than can be claimed for any other material that, up to now, has been put upon the market. As this fact becomes more and more widely known, it seems inevitable that the demand for rubber for the purposes of mines and other similar works where a hard and durable material is the ordinary course, to be subjected

to very rough treatment will become very large and may eventually attain to a scale that will materially add to the annual demand for and consumption of plantation rubber. The orders received by the Company working this process have already necessitated an extension of the factory and the employment of an additional staff of European officers, including a chemist. The main product of the Company, which is known as Linatex, is prepared by the incorporation of finely divided sulphur and other necessary ingredients with latex prepared by a special method. The resultant rubber, obtained by coagulation, retains the bulk of the added ingredients and at ordinary temperatures undergoes a degree of vulcanization which renders the material more resistant than raw rubber to the effect of light and abrasion. The product, which contains not less than 90 per cent of raw rubber, is converted into crepe, which is subsequently laminated to any thickness required. The material can also be reinforced with wire, expanded metal or other abrasive material, and is subject to abrasive action, the material has proved infinitely superior in wearing qualities to hard manganese steel and other metal conveyors or pipes, besides having many other desirable advantages. Orders for the material have been received from South Africa and Australia. In addition, the factory is producing a similar product known as Solatex for soles of footwear, which is superior in many respects to the raw crepe sole. Coloured mats of various designs for household uses are another subsidiary line of production. These mats are also superior in all respects to those formerly made from raw coloured crepe rubber. The process should prove a valuable local industry and the products should find an extensive use beyond Malaya.

In my opinion there is every reason to believe that with energetic and wise management, courage and clear vision, Wilkinson Process Rubber which had such a modest beginning and the merits of which were, from the first, recognized by your directors, has a future before it which will justify that faith and Linatex and Solatex and other trade names not yet coined will become household words in all parts of the world.

There being no questions, the following resolution were duly moved, seconded and carried unanimously:—

That the report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1927, as presented, be accepted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. Cubitt and seconded by Mr. Rutherford.

That a final dividend of 25 per cent, on the issued share capital of the company be declared and paid to shareholders on the register on December 29, 1927.—Proposed by Mr. Cubitt and seconded by Mr. Rutherford.

That Mr. C. H. Rutherford be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Hunter and seconded by Mr. W. Standing.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Tls. 300, including Straits audit.—Proposed by Mr. Standing and seconded by Mr. Hunter.

That the sum of \$100 be contributed to the British Forces Recreation Centres Fund.—Proposed by Mr. Standing, seconded by Mr. Hunter.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

ORDERS have been issued by the Nationalist authorities to the effect that, beginning on New Year's Day, 1928, all rents must be paid in accordance with the Gregorian calendar and not the solar calendar, as has been the case hitherto.

A WELL-KNOWN Peking diplomat is credited by the Chinese press with having made a statement to the effect that the Northern Government will take advantage of the Southerners' split with the Soviet by forcibly taking back her rights in north Manchuria.

A GANG of eight labourers are reported by the Chinese papers to have attacked the owner of a teshop in Kungho Road, Chapel, on Monday afternoon and inflicted a number of wounds with choppers and iron bars. A policeman who went to the unfortunate man's assistance was stabbed three times but he continued to blow his whistle, which attracted other members of the force to the scene and they succeeded in arresting every one of the eight.

CORRESPONDENCE

CAPTAIN HOWARD'S LETTERS

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The first of the letters to you of "Impartial" might well have been allowed to pass unnoticed by readers of your correspondence columns but the letter from this person which appears in the "North-China Daily News" of December 21, certainly calls for a protest.

I have read many of Captain Howard's letters on Bolshevism and, so far, have been unable to discern any "racial hatred and prejudice" in them. This assertion of your correspondent cannot apply to the people of China, for Captain Howard avoids all reference to the politics of this country and I have reason to believe that many responsible Chinese are appreciative readers of Captain Howard's articles on Bolshevism and that they are convinced he has rendered an important service to China by drawing the attention of the public to the dangers of Bolshevik intrigue and Communist doctrines.

"Impartial" is evidently trying to create an "atmosphere" having for its object the discrediting of Captain Howard, and by methods which are anything but impartial. Captain Howard has undoubtedly done a great public service to the whole world by his fearless exposure of Bolshevism and merits the gratitude of the community rather than the insults and discourtesy of "Impartial" who, I suspect does not relish Captain Howard's disclosures. It is he rather than Captain Howard who should be barred to your columns and I for one sincerely hope that no further space will be allowed to a correspondent so "partial" and so devoid of decency.

I am, etc.,

INDIGNANT.

Shanghai, Dec. 21, 1927.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Like your correspondent "Britannia" I do not appear as an apologist for Captain Howard, but I do appear as one who is grateful for all that this gentleman has done, or has tried to do, in exposing the hell-hatched plots of Moscow.

In spite of threats, Captain Howard has done his best in his own way—unaided—to see that a lukewarm public as exists in Shanghai to-day, shall not overlook nor forget the Machiavellian doctrine of Bolshevism.

I must say that Captain Howard does not lack "guts". He has stuck by his gun—out in the open. Like all gunners he aims to hit the target but why ridicule or hurl insults at a gunner who might now and again shoot wide of the mark?

Because he has written many letters to your esteemed paper, "Impartial" must tag him as a "noisy" correspondent, and even has the effrontery to write "I can see nothing objectionable in muzzling such a creature". No gentleman, worthy of the title, would use the word "creature" in referring to a man of Captain Howard's standing in this community, especially in the columns of a newspaper, and then not append his own name.

The word "impartial" means disinterested, so in view of what your correspondent "Impartial" has written I think a more suitable *nom de plume* would be "Contra Bonos Mores."

I am, etc.,

HENRY CAVENDISH.

Shanghai, Dec. 22, 1927.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think it is really disgraceful the way Captain Howard gets pulled to pieces in print on account of his activities with his pen in defence of his country and this Settlement, in his anxiety to do his bit towards exterminating the Bolshevik vermin who have thrived here only too well, due to too few of Captain Howard's kind being about.

He has sunk himself entirely in his desire to expose any and everything possible, to assist the authorities to oust them and curb their world-wide activities. He has the courage of his convictions to air them, all with one purpose in view—his country. He is a patriot, a

fighting patriot, who did not lay down his sword with his uniform after the armistice, and would that there were more of them. They are really needed to-day, more so than in 1914.

Captain Howard fears God and honours the King, and from what I know personally of him is neither "narrow or bigoted in his conception of humanity." He has what most Shanghai men lack here—driving force—and as a man of action would put some life into the sluggish mind and clogged bodies of the Shanghai men, who can only sit and grumble at "the authorities are doing nothing here" sort of talk, and like cissies stand around at bars, sit about, or trip about in dance rooms, too lifeless to do anything else. The most their energies go to is to resent either mental or physical force of any kind being displayed by another in any way, and if they have an inspiration it dies when it is born for want of the driving force to develop it.

Captain Howard is a deep thinker and reader and sees danger everywhere for his country, and his protective instinct, his patriotism drive him to alarm or to direct other lesser brains to see danger which often their narrow minds do not.

What I started out to say is not well said. What I meant to point out is that he is doing his bit in his own way. Such men should be given positions of great trust and activity, for they are the men who help to make history when their activities are properly directed and guided. It is a waste of good material, for they are the born leaders.

I am, etc.,

PORTIA.

Shanghai, Dec. 21, 1927.

TRAMWAYS & TELEGRAPHS

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your goodness and your learned and public spirited correspondent specially attack all faults of all Chinese concerns, civil, social, and official, but you don't seem to have the courage to attack big concerns like the foreign tramway company. It has foreigners on the staff amounting to 62 and foreign trained Chinese who have gotten their educations in Europe and U.S.A. Therefore surely some sort of service could have been run by them within a limited area.

Sir, what did all these foreigners do during the last two weeks to help the public who are their clients; surely ten among them could drive a tram.

The Telegraph Co. may not be perfect, but at least they have gotten their telegrams through by post (sorry Mr. Postmaster, no offence meant) and that is something especially as some are sent thousands of miles (Yes Sir, thousands) and they arrive better late than not at all.

Why nag at Chinese concerns when foreign concerns are worse off in many cases? Why not show a more understanding spirit with the troubles the telegraphs have to face by trying to maintain lines over many tens of thousands of undeveloped country, through sections riven and ravaged by years of civil warfare, brigandage, floods, etc.? We have our faults, so have you all, but it does not help matters to continually throw mud where sympathy is needed. Read your Bible and be more generous or more just and don't stop to pick your bone with Chinese only.

I am, etc.,

LINCOLN CHIN BOO FOOK.

Late Professor of Engineering, Chen Wen College, Foochow. Shanghai, Dec. 22, 1927.

A CASE FOR HISTORIANS

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me why Dumbarton is known as the ancient capital of Scotland? Was it ever actually in fact the real capital, and when? A reply might restore harmony into an otherwise divided and contentious mess.

I am, etc.,

GEORDY.

Canton, Dec. 18, 1927.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issues of September 3 and September 10, ("North-China Herald") you have made statements which are so false and misleading that I must request that, in the interests of ordinary fairness and truth, you publish this letter or make some other form of correction.

Your many innuendoes to the effect that the Federal Council of the Churches is in some underground way related to communist or bolshevist forces or points of view are without a shred of foundation. All the policies of the Federal Council of the Churches in all phases of its work are determined by governing bodies made up of the official representatives named by the 28 constituent denominations comprising the Council. All programmes of work and statements of policy are formulated by these central governing bodies, made up of the representatives of the churches and by no other groups.

Your further statement that "in many things" the policy of the Federal Council is controlled by the American Civil Liberties Union is wholly false. As already stated above, the policy in everything is controlled by the responsible representatives of the various denominations.

Your statement that the Federal Council has "fought to block every form of restriction upon immigration" is equally false. The truth is that, in many ways, the Federal Council has favoured carefully restricted immigration. What it was opposed to has been any discrimination in our immigration policies against particular groups on racial grounds.

The statement which you print from a labour union official, criticizing the Federal Council, was based upon certain inaccurate and misleading statements printed in an ephemeral magazine named "Patches," which has since been discontinued, with its owner released from gaol under heavy bail, charged with serious financial irregularities. Let me add that the statement of this particular labour leader has been repudiated by Mr. William Green, the President of the American Federation of Labour, in a letter which Mr. Green would doubtless be willing to put in your hands, if you desire to see it.

As a corrective to your general spirit of suspicion of the Federal Council, let me suggest that you give attention to the statement made by President Coolidge (as reported in the "New York Herald Tribune" and other papers for November 3) in which he said to a delegation which waited on him at the White House that he was gratified at the existence of an agency like the Federal Council of the Churches, which was giving its attention to developing international goodwill and creating public opinion in its behalf.

To one statement in your articles I desire to give hearty assent, namely, your remark that "the Federal Council recognizes the National Christian Council of China as a kindred body." I am very happy to say that this is true.

I am, etc.,

SAMUEL MCNEA CAVERT,

General Secretary,

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. New York, Nov. 22, 1927.

DOG RACING

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Whilst I have every sympathy with the scheme advocated by your correspondent relating to the immortal sausage, I venture to think that in the interest of sport a later suggestion put forward is still more worthy of support.

To wit, Aberdeen terriers and an electric haggis.

The Aberdeen terrier is a trier from the word "go" and straight as are all other Scots. He also possesses speed. The haggis, as a haggis pure and simple, has great possibilities, possibilities which have never yet been fully tested; electricity charged, there is no saying to what records he might not attain.

Economically speaking, there is also a great advantage to be gained from this form of racing; one of the chief expenses connected with greyhound racing will be trainers

and attendants. Here in Shanghai we have many Aberdonians well-versed in the ways of the elusive haggis and equally so as regards the terriers, and I am sure they have only to be asked to lend their honourary assistance, thus ensuring the success of the venture.

In conclusion, I can assure you, on the word of several Scottish friends, that the haggis is absolutely immune from all forms of pain.

I am, etc.,

SASSENACH.

Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1927.

THE C. B. A.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I for one appreciate the fact that the China Broadcasting Association is leading out in an effort to start broadcasting. We in outports are very dependent on the radio. All we have to do is to think back to March 23 and 24 for an outstanding instance of the service it is to a community in need, as it was *via* radio that we received our instructions to evacuate. Other varied forms of entertainment are doubly appreciated in an outport where we have so few opportunities for such.

I am sincerely trusting that the China Broadcasting Association will receive large support and so assure us of continued programmes.

I am, etc.,

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

Ningpo, Dec. 20, 1927.

BROADCASTING

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—What are radio set owners afraid of? There is no danger of losing their money. If the C. B. A. falls through, they will get their money back. If it is successful, they will get in return for the \$10, good programmes for 365 days at a cost of \$0.0219 per day, which is not excessive.

I am, etc.,

RHEO.

Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1927.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you help a destitute little one this Christmas? It will bring you happiness.

Every child born into the world is entitled to a fair chance.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes are rescuing boys and girls from wretched conditions and surroundings which would inevitably drag them down, and are placing them in a new environment and training them for useful and self-supporting lives.

It is a work well worth doing in the interests of the Nation and Empire, turning these "C" children into "A" citizens.

Happiness is the children's birthright, and our object is to bring happiness into the lives of these forlorn little people.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes have admitted 103,500 orphan and destitute children. On an average five come in daily.

We have 8,000 boys and girls and babies to provide for—children who have known very little happiness until they entered the portals of these Homes.

Twenty-four thousand meals are required daily by this big family.

I am, etc.,

HOWARD WILLIAMS,

Hon. Treasurer.

London, Nov. 17, 1927.

P.S.—For 10/- you can have the joy of feeling that you are feeding one destitute little one for 10 days. We are relying upon this appeal to maintain our great family of 8,000 children during the Winter.

***Remittances should be addressed as follows:—

To Howard Williams, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 13 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, 31.

GEN. PEI CHUNG-HSI AND NANKING

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I beg to inform you that your paper of to-day bears the report of "Reuter" from Hankow dated the 23rd instant, stating that General Pei Chung-hsi's arrival at that port with several hundred well-armed bodyguards caused much speculation and it was generally reported that he had broken with the Nanking Government. Such a re-

port is entirely baseless. Gen. Pei's going to the West is to inspect soldiers and to discuss military affairs with generals there with instructions from the said Government.

Be so kind as to print this letter, making the fact known to the public to avoid further groundless speculation.

I am, etc.,
THOMAS Y. WANG,
for the Garrison Commander
of Shanghai and Woosung.
Headquarters of the Garrison Com-
mander,
Lunghua, Shanghai,
December 27, 1927.

WHAT DO CHICKENS EAT?

To the Editor of the
'NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.'

Sir,—To relieve a very troubled mind would you or one of your readers kindly inform me whether "wild chickens" include snakes and lizards in their bill of fare.

Thanking you in anticipation.
I am, etc.,
IGNORANT SPORTSMAN.
Shihiao, Shantung, Dec. 19, 1927.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS AND "PROTOCOLS"

To the Editor of the
'NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.'

Sir,—It has been brought to our notice that there is a misconception in the minds of not a few that in some way the former organization known as the Shanghai Evangelistic Meetings, which for the past few weeks has been conducting evangelistic in different parts of the city of Shanghai in which the Rev. J. S. Flacks was the principal speaker, was in part, responsible for the publishing of the China edition of "Protocols." In order that we may state clearly our position pertaining to this matter the business committee of this former organization asks to be permitted to make the following statement.

In the minutes of the business committee under date of November 3, when the question of the use of literature for the meetings was under consideration the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that no literature which would come under the heading of anti-Bolshevistic propaganda shall be distributed in any of the meetings under the auspices of the Shanghai Evangelistic Meetings, and that this same position shall prevail in all the advertising matter relative to the meetings."

This action was taken more than two weeks before Mr. Flacks arrived in China from America, which date, to be exact, was November 19. It, no doubt, is true that the fact that about that time the China edition of "Protocols" first made its appearance in Shanghai adds colour to the misconception that both Mr. Flacks and also the organization under whose auspices he was to conduct meetings were in some way responsible for the publishing of this work. What might seem to make it even more plausible than this might possibly be the case is the fact that the publisher of "Protocols" was among the original movers of the Shanghai Evangelistic Meetings and who were instrumental in securing the services of Mr. Flacks for these meetings.

It is only just to Mr. Flacks to say that as soon as he learned of the issuing of the "Protocols" he forthwith had an interview with the publisher and in unmistakable terms made it clear what his position was in regard to the issuing of this work, that he was altogether opposed to the "Protocols," and that he was placed in the awkward position of having to sever his connection with the Shanghai Evangelistic Meetings. As a result of this interview the publisher of "Protocols" offered his resignation from official connection with the evangelistic meetings. In the minutes of the business committee, dated November 25, dealing with this matter it is stated that the resignation was presented by the publisher "since there were those who objected to his publishing of the China edition of 'Protocols.'" The resignation was accepted. All this goes to show conclusively that neither Mr. Flacks nor the business committee were in any way responsible for the publishing of this work, and that they were not in sympathy with it.

But in order to make his position perfectly clear before the general public Mr. Flacks rented a hall at his own expense and declared to a full house why he believed that

"Protocols" could not be charged as originating from the Jewish people as a race.

Thanking you for your kindness in permitting us to make use of your columns for this statement, and trusting that we have made our position clear to all.

We are, on behalf of the committee.

THEODORE L. S. SUHR,
Secretary.

*NOTE:—In the discussions regarding the distribution of literature during the meetings it was understood by all concerned that all literature of a political nature was excluded.

SOCKER INTERPORT MATCH

To the Editor of the
'NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.'

Sir,—The Hongkong team will be here in a few weeks for the interport match, and as one who has closely watched players of all teams this season I would strongly urge the Selection Committee to consider the following eleven for Shanghai.

Goal: Chow (Loh Wha), Backs: Haddaway (Guards) and Palmer (S.R.C.); B. Jones, Pote-Hunt (S. F. C.), Gash (Police) and Costa (P. S. A.); Forwards: Baxter (S. F. C.), Sinclair (S. F. C.), Goldman (S. F. C.), Lee W. T. (Loh Wha) and Wilkinson (Guards).

I have also in mind Loveland (Northants) for goal, and Wright (Northants) forward who are well worthy of consideration.

I would like to see the above team representing the "Probables" in the trial match.

I am, etc.,
SPECTATOR.
Shanghai, Dec. 29, 1927.

JUMPS BY CHINA PONIES

To the Editor of the
'NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.'

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Holland's fine jump recorded in your "Day to Day" columns this morning it is by no means a record. Mr. Osborne Middleton cleared one of the small creeks which ran at right angles to the creek which ran along what is now Route de Zay Zong, on King-craft, while the field was trotting over the stone bridge. He had spotted that the finish was near where the Country Hospital now stands and wanted to be well up. He gained the heavyweight prize. The jump was a little over 12 feet wide with precipitous banks.

Mr. R. de Malherbe, also a heavyweight, came in first in a hunt in Hongkew, clearing a big water jump at the finish which no other pony jumped. His footprints were carefully measured by officials and found to be 23 feet 6 inches. This jump was sent to the "Field," but the editor refused to credit it.

Vaquero in the S.P.H. Challenge Cup cleared 22 feet over Morris's Jump but fell.

I am, etc.,
ON THE SHELF.
Shanghai, Dec. 29, 1927.

A NEW daily newspaper is soon to make its appearance under the name of the Central Daily News ("Chung Yang Jih Pao") and a monthly magazine will shortly be published by a number of Kuomintang leaders under the title "Hsin Seng Ming" ("New Life").

TOKYO, Dec. 27.—Forty-nine of a total of 70 buildings were reduced to ashes by a fire which broke out at midnight at the Tsuchiya Hot Spring resort in Fukushima Prefecture. Four hotel-keepers and more than a dozen hotel guests are reported missing. They are believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

At the American Club on Wednesday night, the officers of the 4th Regiment U.S. Marine Corps entertained at dinner the officers of the Green Howards. The function was in the way of a farewell dinner inasmuch as the Green Howards are shortly leaving Shanghai. It will be remembered that the Green Howards considerably assisted the U.S. Marine bandsmen when the latter recently were presented with fife and drums by a section of the American community. Last night an orchestra composed of men from the 4th Regiment and the U.S.S. Pittsburgh rendered selections during dinner, after which speeches of a very cordial nature were given by officers from both regiments. Col. H. C. Davis, officer commanding the Marines presided over a very happy function.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

STIBBE v STIBBE

In H. M. Supreme Court last Friday, his Honour Judge Peter Grai granted a decree nisi on the petition of Isaac Stibbe. The petitioner was represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris, and the respondent, Mrs. Nina Stibbe, was not present or represented by counsel.

H. M. POLICE COURT

SIKHS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

In H.M. Police Court last Friday, before the Registrar (Mr. I. T. Morris), Asa Singh, Behara Singh, Ajib Singh, and Chaman Singh appeared on remand, charged with grievously assaulting Narran Singh. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the complainant and Mr. A. E. Seddon represented the four accused. After the complainant and a Chinese mill coolie had been cross-examined by counsel for the defence, the Registrar adjourned the case until 10 o'clock this morning.

SHOP ASSISTANTS CHARGED

In H. M. Police Court on Tuesday morning before Mr. I. T. Morris, Registrar, Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuting, Arthur Andrado and W. Richard Perera, who claim to be shop assistants at No. 106 Seehuen Road, were charged with being drunk and incapable on the night of Saturday, December 24.

The first witness called was Det-Inspector James Hunter of the Central Police Station who arrested the second accused in a showroom rented by Mr. C. D. Jackson from Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. on the second floor of No. 106 Szechuen Road. The first accused, it was stated, had been in the employ of Mr. Jackson for three years and the second for six months. When the second accused was arrested, he was sober, and questioned as to where he had been the night before he replied that he had been dining with a man named Silva, also a Cingalese, and the first accused.

Cigarette Cases on the Floor

The door of the room in which the arrest was made was found by witness to have been broken, pieces of wood and parts of the handle being found, together with a jemmy, behind the door. Cigarette cases were scattered all over the floor and a packing case had also been opened, the packing being strewn about the floor. This case contained gold cigarette cases and various pieces of jewellery, and there were now several of these missing. It was the only packing case in the room which contained any gold. A screwdriver was found on another packing case a few feet away, and under the packing case and some loose packing a key and a pair of rubber soled shoes, Andrado admitted the latter were his, and on examining the main door of the place Det-Inspector Hunter found that the five screws which fastened the hasp and padlock which worked from the inside had all been half screwed out.

The next witness called was a Chinese watchman, Tsu Tuh-sum, who worked at 106 Szechuen Road, and was employed by Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. He recognized both the accused, and said that on Saturday night the first accused was drunk but the second did not appear to be. They came with another man and one of them went upstairs while two remained downstairs. The watchman on going upstairs later found the door of the second floor room broken open and immediately sent for the police. The hearing was adjourned and will be continued on Saturday morning, the accused to be kept in custody meanwhile.

WHILE playing with his rifle on Monday, a soldier attached to the 13th Army accidentally pulled the trigger and killed a comrade who was standing nearby at the time. He was at once placed in custody.

PROVISIONAL COURT

UNLICENSED DANCING HALL

John Tsionias, 36, a Greek, made his appearance in the Provisional Court on Saturday morning on a charge of conducting an unlicensed dancing saloon known as the Minerva Tavern, in Broadway.

Inspector J. Watson informed the Court that, up to two months ago, accused conducted a carabai in Yangtzeppoo Road. This building was demolished and accused rented a place in Broadway, which he transformed into a dancing saloon. As a result, the residents of the district had lodged a protest with the Council. In consequence, accused was refused a licence. He could conduct a tavern, but not a dancing saloon. Thinking that he could hoodwink the authorities, accused decided to operate a carabai. Guests did not have to pay anything for dancing but, at the end of each dance, they had to pay 50 cents to buy their partners drinks, which, in most cases, were supposed to be cherry brandy but which, as a matter of fact, were really coloured water. Two members of the military contingent visited the place and were compelled to buy their partners drinks at the end of dances. They had not asked the girls to dance, nor had they invited them to drink. Whenever a guest paid for his partner's drinks, the latter would be given a disc which she could convert into cash at the end of the evening. The girls invariably received 60 per cent. of the price of the drinks.

Corporal Duffield, of the British military police, deposed that he had visited the tavern but had not asked any girl to dance with him. One had walked across the room and invited him to dance.

Accused denied that he had operated the place as a soldiers' cabaret. They spoiled the floor with their nailed boots but he could not stop them from having a quiet dance when they insisted.

Dr. F. Wilhelm, for the defence, stated that there should be a distinction between a public dancing hall and private dancing parties. Accused's premises were used as a tavern and guests, most of whom were soldiers, did not have to pay anything for dances.

Mr. E. T. Maitland (Prosecuting Solicitor) emphasized that the place was, in reality, a public dancing hall.

In imposing a fine of \$60, Judge Ling Piau (with whom sat Mr. H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy) stated that a bar where the public could come and dance was within the category of a public dancing hall.

A THEFT FROM WING ON'S PREMISES

Harry Schoettler, an 18-year old German, was brought before Judge Ling Piau and Mr. H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, in the Shanghai Provisional Court on Saturday, charged with stealing gramophone records from the Wing On Co., Ltd.

Evidence was given to the effect that accused and two other foreign youths visited the company's music department, on the second floor, and, while the salesman was engaged in taking money to the cashier, accused and his friends took a number of records and hid them underneath their coats. They were seen in the act and the manager of the company was informed. One of the lads was arrested whilst leaving the store and he had in his possession five records which had not been paid for. When taken into custody, he expressed his astonishment and alleged that someone was playing a mean trick on him, having secreted the records about his person without his knowledge. The police were summoned and accused were handed over to them. Thefts of a similar nature had been going on for some time and a trap was laid, into which the three boys walked.

Accused was sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment.

A HAT WITH A HOLE IN IT

Before Judge Hsiung and Mr. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy,

in the Shanghai Provisional Court, on Tuesday morning, a Chinese ex-soldier was arraigned, charged with the attempted murder of P.-C. MacDonald in the Sing Kong Lee Alleyway, off Yangchow Road, at 7.30 p.m. on May 19 last, by shooting at him with an automatic pistol.

P.-C.-S. Moir stated that accused was arrested in a teashop, wearing a hat, with a bullet hole in it. It appeared that two men, believed to be accused and another man, seeing the approach of a police search party, ran into an alleyway, chased by the police. One opened fire on his pursuers and the police fired six or seven shots in reply. The man disappeared and accused was arrested on the following day, wearing the hat. The case had been remanded for the appearance of certain witnesses, who were now in court. Accused, stated the officer, was formerly a soldier in the 19th Army.

An Unconsidered Trifle

A hawk, who said that he had known accused for four years, said that accused was a coolie in the employ of a cotton mill. Accused did not tell him that he had shot a foreign policeman. Witness saw the hat lying in the alleyway and noticed that it had a hole in it. Accused's wife went out and picked it up. Witness had heard the shooting and he ran inside the house. He did not see accused go out after dinner.

A tailor, with whom accused and his wife had lived for two years, said that accused had not told him that he had been shot at by the police or that he had shot a foreign policeman.

Accused's wife said that her husband was a man of good character. She knew nothing of the shooting but saw a hat in the alleyway so she went and picked it up. When the shooting took place, there were many persons running about in the alleyway.

Accused denied the charge and said that, when the shooting took place, he was in the house. He did not go outside. His wife had picked the hat up in the alleyway and, as he could find no owner, he appropriated it to his own use.

Judgment was reserved until January 10.

A CHINESE WOMAN'S SUICIDE

At the Public Mortuary, on Tuesday, before Judge Keh and Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, an inquest was conducted over the body of a Chinese woman.

P.-C.-S. Moir stated that, at 8.45 a.m. on Monday, a telephone message was received from the Doh Kung Cotton Mill quarters, Pingliang Road, to the effect that a woman had hanged herself there. When the police arrived, deceased had already been cut down. From inquiries made, it appeared that deceased and her husband had had a quarrel over domestic matters at 5.30 a.m., and, at 6.30, she went into the kitchen and hanged herself. When her husband came back for breakfast, he found deceased hanging.

Zien Tuh-sung said that deceased was his wife. She sometimes seemed to be a bit crazy. On Monday morning, the rice seemed to be cooked enough but she still kept putting charcoal on the stove. Witness told her not to waste the charcoal, following which admonition they had a quarrel. When his wife hanged herself, he was working in the next room.

A verdict of suicide, death being due to hanging, was returned.

A FOREIGN LADY'S MURDER

The further hearing of the case in which two Chinese are charged with the murder of Mrs. E. T. Forester at No. 528 Avenue Haig Estate, on November 2, was continued in the Provisional Court, on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Li and Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, said that the third man implicated in the crime had not been found up to the present, and he would, therefore, ask the Court to proceed with the case insofar as to formally prove the charge against the two accused by virtue of their statements made to the police.

Det-Supt. Peck corroborated his previous evidence and re-told how he found bloodstains in the kitchen and on the chest of drawers upstairs, which clearly showed that a wounded man had stolen the money.

There were also signs of the assailant having washed his hands in the kitchen and in the bathroom. The finger prints found were not distinct enough to afford any clue.

In answer to the Judge, witness said that, from the fact of the axe and knife lying close to the victim, he thought that Mrs. Forestier had picked up the knife and used it in order to defend herself. She, no doubt, had wounded her assailant and the bloodstains found on the chest of drawers and the handbag, in which the money was kept, were evidently drops of blood from the wounds.

The Accuseds' Stories

The motive of the crime as far as witness could make out, was that the first accused complained that he had been assaulted by Mrs. Forestier, that his wages had not been paid, and that he had made a complaint of Bubbling Well Police Station. The latter statement was untrue, no complaint having been made at Bubbling Well Station at all. The first accused knew that a sum of money was always kept in the house, and he evidently went to get it. The fact that he went upstairs to the particular chest of drawers, and not to any other room, showed that he knew where the money was kept. The accused, during his service in the house, would have that knowledge.

Det-Sgt. Campbell gave evidence of finding Mrs. Forestier lying unconscious in a pool of blood in the kitchen, and of her removal to hospital. Witness said that the statements by the two accused, produced in Court, were those made at the time of arrest.

Both accused, in their evidence to the Court, made statements somewhat similar to those given at the last hearing, with the exception that each tried to put the blame on the other. It will be recalled that, at the first hearing, the second accused stated that he went along with the first accused because the latter had promised to return him \$100 which he owed. Yesterday, the first accused said that this statement was ridiculous, because it was impossible for the second accused to loan him \$100 when they had only known each other for 20 days. The second accused said that he had known the first accused for four years, and not 20 days, and that, when he went along with the first accused and the other man, not yet arrested, he stayed out in the garden while the two others went inside to get the money.

After counsel had summed up, the case was remanded for judgment which will be delivered on Saturday morning.

SEQUEL TO PAWNSHOP ROBBERY

In the Provisional Court Wednesday, before Judge Li and Dr. Ramondino, Senior Consul's Deputy, an unemployed Chinese made his appearance on a charge by the Chinese authorities of having participated in an armed robbery at 5.15 p.m. on December 9, at the Foong Tsang Pawnshop at the Old North Gate, when property valued at \$60,000 was stolen.

Det-Sgt. Trodd stated that, at 2.40 p.m. on Tuesday, a Chinese constable attached to Pootoo Road station arrested the accused in a tea shop, at 204 Ichang Road. The accused was being concerned, it was alleged, in the robbery at the pawnshop. Eleven others also took part in the robbery.

The accused was then handed over to the Chinese authorities.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST PRIEST

In the Provisional Court, on Wednesday, an application by the native authorities for the handing over of a Chinese priest, wanted in connection with a murder in Chinese territory, was heard.

P.-C.-S. O'Neil said that accused was arrested by complainant in Lay Road on the 24th instant at 6.30 p.m. and was handed over to C.P.C. 180. At the station, complainant stated that accused had murdered his son on September 12 in Chinese territory. The Chinese authorities were informed and they had sent a representative to court to apply for the accused's extradition.

Shu Kong-kong said that his son was murdered by accused at 9.30

a.m. on the 17th day of the 9th moon, and he wanted to have him charged before the Chinese City Court.

The application of the representative of the Public Peace Bureau, present in Court, was granted and accused was handed over.

A RECORD DEATH SENTENCE

In the Provisional Court on Thursday Judge Wan, with whom sat Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, established a record in passing the death sentence, when he ordered that five members of a gang should be handed over to the Chinese authorities to be executed. This number was exceeded by old Mixed Court officials, but during the year that the Provisional Court has functioned, it has not been equalled. Several of the gang had committed three crimes, the punishment for each of which is death.

The immediate charge of which they were found guilty referred to their murder of Mr. S. H. Hardeen's

shroff, the attempted murder of two watchmen, and the theft of \$2,000 on September 26, 1927. At previous hearings evidence had been given by eyewitnesses to the murder and statements of the men were presented to the Court by Det-Insp. Conduit, who conducted the prosecution. Detectives attached to Louza police station arrested the gang on October 2, within a week from the time they committed the murder.

The Provisional Court at that time ordered their remand. Further investigations showed that between August 11 and October 2, they had taken part in 17 crimes of violence, the proceeds of which amounted to \$15,000.

In prosecuting the men, Insp. Conduit pointed out that the gang were wealthy, and had informers who led them to houses where large sums of money and jewellery were kept. The Court also ordered the confiscation of a pistol, 99 rounds of ammunition, and about \$370 which were found when the gang were arrested.

In this connection it is interesting to note that there are 40 men in the Municipal Gaol, awaiting execution.

The Provisional Court yesterday also sentenced four men to 12 years' imprisonment each, on charges of extortion, they having demanded \$50,000 from a wealthy Chinese. Detectives from Louza station, commanded by Det-Insp. Conduit, arrested them on October 5. They were remanded for investigation, and sentence was passed yesterday. The charges against two members of the gang were dismissed.

Pavil Greberekoff, 16 Broadway Terrace, who was found guilty of attempted larceny of a motor horn in Wongkashaw Gardens, was sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

CHAO Wu-yih, a former officer of the Shanghai General Labour Union, was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment at the Provisional Court on Saturday, he having been

found guilty of distributing Communist handbills.

At the Public Mortuary on Saturday, Judge Keh conducted an inquest over the body of a Chinese boy, who died in St. Luke's Hospital on the previous day. According to the evidence, deceased was carrying an iron bar over his head and walking along Elgin Road on the night of December 22, when he came into collision with a private ricksha and the bar struck his head, knocking him senseless. A verdict of misadventure was returned.

The Tsinanfu manager of the International Bye-Products Co. Inc., of 103 Woosung Road, made his appearance in the Provisional Court on Saturday, charged with misappropriating the sum of \$7,000. Det-Sgt. Gash informed the Judge (Mr. Liang Lone) that accused was arrested at the instance of Mr. A. A. Mortimore, the company's local manager, under instructions from the Tientsin office. Mr. Mortimore

(Continued on page 582.)



The 1928 Model

of the "CAPSTAN" cigarette is identically the same as every other Capstan cigarette made since the brand was first manufactured away back in the '80s. The blend is popular all over the world and the methods of manufacture and packing cannot be improved upon.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND



MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Building Rules.

Enforcement against Chinese cigarette factories.—Correspondence has recently taken place between the Consular Body and the Council relative to the enforcement of Land Regulation XXX against certain Chinese cigarette factories. In the Council's reply it is requested that the Senior Consul notify the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs (who transmitted the complaint of the factory owners) that the Council will permit no interference in its duty of administering the Building Rules, "as it is only by constant vigilance and direct action, when necessary, that calamities attended by serious loss of life, such as have occurred in Chapei and other districts under Chinese control can be prevented." The correspondence is appended:—

Senior Consulate,

Shanghai, November 28, 1927.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a communication which I have received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs regarding the detailing of foreign inspectors by the Municipal Council to Chinese Cigarette factories.

I should be grateful if you would be good enough to let me have such comments as you may desire to make on the subject matter of this communication in order that I may reply to the Commissioner.

Sir,

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and
Senior Consul.

S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

A letter from Quo Tai-chi, Special
Envoy for Foreign Affairs, to
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

November 17, 1927.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you with the fact that a letter was received sometime ago from the Chinese Cigarette Manufacturers' Association of Shanghai stating that the Municipal Council has detailed its foreign inspectors to regulate the installation of machinery and stoves in Chinese cigarette mills. According to the report received later from my deputy who was detailed to the Municipal Council to take up the matter orally with those concerned, Commissioner-General Johnson and Deputy Commissioner Martin both claimed to have no knowledge of any such step having been taken by the Municipal Council to regulate Chinese merchants. The information was communicated to the Chinese Cigarette Manufacturers' Association with the request that a report be made after inquiries. In reply, the Association submitted the following statement:—

"On the 10th instant, some foreigners connected with the Fire Brigade and the Health Department of the Municipal Council brought with them 40 or 50 coolies again to the Hua Te and Chung Ho Cigarette Mills and, without asking or waiting for explanations, wilfully removed and destroyed the raw material, stoves, tool sharpeners, glass-houses, shelving, partitions, wood-work et cetera in their premises with the result that they were compelled to suspend work and business and bear heavy losses. Detailed claims will be presented later."

Three photographs showing the destruction of the property of the Hua Te Company were transmitted and a representative was sent to this office to complain verbally of the heavy losses incurred. In the meantime, identic letters were received from the General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, and the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang in connection with this subject.

I would observe that Chinese cigarette mills, being engaged in perfectly legitimate business, should be equally well treated and furnished with adequate protection by the Settlement authorities. The machinery installed in these mills has all been inspected by the Municipal Council; why does the Council generally fail to give detailed instructions in regard to its installation, if the machinery is not properly installed? Granting that it was accidentally found that the plans of construction must be altered for the sake of public safety and health, the Council should have observed suitable

procedure in each case and allowed a reasonable length of time for the necessary changes instead of recklessly adopting free and high-handed measures toward all of the Chinese cigarette mills as if none of them could be allowed to exist at the present time. It is difficult to understand the motive underlying the action which has been taken.

The Municipal police authorities seem to be indifferent since they deny having any knowledge of the present case and it is difficult to tell whether or not the arbitrary action of the Health Department was taken by order and in conformity with the resolution of the Councilors. In short, no matter what argument may be advanced, it is a salient and accomplished fact that the Chinese cigarette mills have been almost completely destroyed by this stroke of policy which came to them as suddenly as a thunder clap comes to one before he has time to stop his ears. As it is always my principle to enable Chinese and foreign traders to develop with equal opportunities, I have to protest emphatically against such a singular move with which I feel unable to remain patient and to demand that the premises of the Hua Te Company and other concerns be immediately restored to their former condition. It is further requested that stringent measures be adopted to prevent a repetition of such act in future. In the event that these cigarette mills are required to make any improvement, it would be incumbent upon the Municipal Council to cause its engineers to give them individually detailed instructions and allow reasonable length of time for gradual alterations in the interest of justice.

Besides sending a deputy to make further representations to the Municipal Council, I have the honour to bring the matter to the Senior Consul's notice and to request that the Council be instructed to take action along the indicated line.

A reply is requested.

(Signed) QUO TAI-CHI.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 15, 1927.

Sir,—I have the honour to refer to your letter of November 28, on the subject of Chinese cigarette factories, and to inform you that the action alluded to by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was taken by the Public Works Department under Land Regulation XXX, which provides, *inter alia*, that the Council may from time to time make Rules with respect to new buildings for securing stability, the prevention of fires, etc., and may remove, alter or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such Rules or of any Bye-law of the Council.

In this connection, I have the honour to inform you that in no case has any work been demolished without previous notice in writing and opportunity being given to the occupier or owner to amend the unsatisfactory conditions himself. The complainants do not appear to have submitted to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs the written notices handed to them by the Public Works Department, which has taken no subsequent action in the matter except such as forms part of its authorized routine duties. In no case has any raw material or machinery been misplaced or left unprotected. Work of the nature referred to is carried out from time to time, and is not directed against the members of the Chinese Cigarette Manufacturers' Association or any other section of the community. Many cigarette manufacturers have, however, attempted to create factories by adapting simple Chinese houses for the purpose, in total disregard of the Building Rules and of the safety of their own employees and of the adjoining buildings.

I have the honour to add that the Fire Brigade has taken no part in enforcing the Council's requirements, and has not removed raw materials from any premises except occasionally at a fire.

In view of the foregoing facts, I have the honour to state that the Council will permit no interference in its duty of administering the Building Rules, as it is only by constant vigilance and direct action, when necessary, that calamities attended by serious loss of life, such

LAW REPORTS

(Continued from page 581.)

informed the Court that the defaultations took place between December, 1926, and November, 1927. Accused was in charge of the Tsianfu office and the money had been remitted to him, from time to time, to meet office expenses and advances to dealers. The hearing was adjourned.

A merchant in the Provisional Court on Tuesday was sentenced to three years and a month's imprisonment for being in possession of 21 counterfeit \$5 bank notes.

In the Provisional Court on Tuesday, Judge Kuh sentenced a shop assistant to four months' imprisonment for using washed postage stamps, with a view to cheating the Chinese Government. The Postal Commissioner was complainant in the case.

Judge Hsiung, in the Provisional Court on Tuesday ordered the police to investigate a case in which a coolie was charged with being in unlawful possession of an automatic pistol and nine rounds of ammunition in Pingliang Road, at 5.30 p.m. on Boxing Day.

Three men—a merchant, a coolie and another—were sentenced to death by Judge Liang Lone and Mr. Stevens, Senior Consul's

as have occurred in Chapei and other districts under Chinese control, can be prevented.

In conclusion, I have the honour to request that you will submit these considerations to the attention of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Sir,

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Chairman.
EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

Deputy, at the Provisional Court on Tuesday, for being concerned in the kidnapping of Oong Kyi-kwaung, a blind Cantonese fortune teller, several weeks ago, and holding him for ransom. A fourth man, who claimed to be a detective's second, was given life imprisonment, while a woman and three other men were acquitted. The Judge ordered that two automatic pistols and several rounds of ammunition seized by the police from accused should be confiscated.

The Robert Dollar Co. were complainants in the Provisional Court on Tuesday in the case of a coolie charged with stealing a blanket, valued at \$10, from the str. President Jackson. A representative of the company stated that there had been a gang of thieves operating on the President boats and, every time a vessel arrived in Shanghai, they would steal the baggage and effects of the passengers or the crew. Accused said that he found the blanket thrown in a corner and, as he thought that nobody wanted it, he picked it up and was about to take it away when he was arrested. A watchman stated that he found the blanket under accused's coat. Judge Ling, with whom sat Mr. Van den Berg as American Consular Deputy, sentenced accused to three months' imprisonment.

A coolie was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by Judge Hsiung in the Shanghai Provisional Court on Tuesday for being concerned with six others, already convicted, in an armed robbery at 502 Thibet Road at 3 a.m. on November 29, last year, when the gang, after threatening the inmates, got away with money and jewellery to the value of \$3,000. Accused, who was arrested on May 1 and who denied the charge, alleged that certain persons, who held a grudge against him for giving information to the police, which led to the arrest of four men, had borne false

witness against him. The Judge did not believe him and he was sentenced accordingly.

Hai Chung-nih, a soldier, found in possession of counterfeit coins, was sentenced in the Provisional Court by Judge Chau, to seven months' imprisonment.

A YUNNANESE student, claiming to be a graduate of a military academy, was fined \$20 in the Provisional Court, on Wednesday, by Judge Wan and Mr. Shimizu, for being in possession of a pistol. Accused stated that he had just arrived from Fukien and was on his way to take a boat for Szechuan. Meeting a foreign policeman, he inquired the way to the China Merchants' Wharf, when he was arrested and searched. He had a licence for the pistol but had lost it with his luggage.

An inquest was conducted at the Public Mortuary on Tuesday, before Judge Keh and Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, over the body of an unknown male Chinese, aged about 32, who was found lying sick in an alleyway off Dixwell Road. A charity organization in Nanking Road had a coolie remove the man to the hospital, but he died before reaching there. The Court found that the cause of death was unknown, but apparently was due to natural causes.

An inquest was conducted at the Public Mortuary, on Wednesday, by Judge Keh and Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, over the body of Tseu Ming-hoo, who was shot by armed robbers at 7.15 p.m. on Tuesday, at 811 Ward Road. It transpires that five robbers, two of whom were armed with pistols, entered the pawnshop, and ordered the deceased to open the door of the counter. Deceased refused and one of the robbers shot him through the head. A verdict of death due to a bullet wound fired by an unknown person was returned.

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34 NANKING ROAD

SHANGHAI.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ENGLAND'S RECORD SNOWSTORM

White Christmas: Transport Services Held Up: Great Gale Raging in Channel

London, Dec. 23.

The Christmas holiday started to-day in earnest. Shopping reached its climax and all London stations were crowded with travellers. Features were the heavy bookings for the Continent. The very mild weather, which, in the south of England followed the recent severe cold, is hardly likely to last, according to weather experts. Wintry conditions, which have continued in the north, are not unlikely to extend to the south so that there are, after all, prospects of a white Christmas in London.

All air services to the Continent had to be cancelled to-day owing to a gale raging in the Channel.

Sir Charles Batho, Lord Mayor of London, has issued the following message to Londoners: "In offering Christmas greetings to the citizens of London I think we may congratulate ourselves upon the happy gestures which have been made by some of the leading employers as indicative of the establishment to peace and goodwill in our industries. I sincerely hope this augurs the prospect in the New Year of prosperity based upon a better understanding as between master and man."

Heavy Snowfall in London

Dec. 26.

Like Good King Wenceslaus, Londoners to-day found that their first Christmas snowstorm for twenty-one years was supplied with snow "deep and crisp and even."

It is calculated that five million tons of snow fell in Greater London. Most people stayed at home and those who were compelled to sally forth into the open slithered and squelched through a morass of slush.

There were drifts seven feet deep on the North Downs and in Surrey, some roads were completely blocked. Three buses and one lorry were buried in the snow in the town of Guildford in Surrey and efforts to dig them out proved unavailing. All the public clocks in Guildford stopped working.

Dec. 27.

The snowstorm yesterday was the worst Christmas storm since 1886. The drifts were many feet deep in many districts and in Yorkshire trains had to be dug out of the snow, while traffic on the roads had often to be suspended.

There were several lifeboat rescues along the coast, where the snowstorm was accompanied by heavy weather. The cross-Channel services were seriously delayed.—*Reuter*.

"On the Sidewalks of New York"

New York, Dec. 24.

Christmas is being celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. Holly tied with red ribbon and Christmas trees illuminated with many coloured lights are to be seen everywhere. It is estimated that over 3,000,000 people are flocking from New York intent on making the most of the holiday while the theatres, hotels and cabarets are booked to their full capacity. Turkeys are very plentiful while plum-puddings from England are in great demand as, owing to prohibition, they compare very favourably with the native variety. Bootleggers are very active, issuing circulars to clients announcing the receipt of fresh "merchandise."—*Reuter*.

Blizzard in Japan

Osaka, Dec. 24.

A blizzard swept Western Japan last night, causing the interruption of traffic and communication by land and sea.

There is sufficient snow for skiing at all the resorts where this sport is usually enjoyed.—*Reuter*.

Blizzard Lasting 36 Hours

London, Dec. 27.

Snow and sleet fell all through the night and until midday.

The air-service from Croydon to Paris has been cancelled owing to the depth of the snow at Croydon

Aerodrome, and all stations have been warned that landing at the Aerodrome is inadvisable.

Some of the suburban bus services found the snow too deep to start on scheduled time.

The telephone service to Paris has been cancelled owing to damage to overhead wires in France.

There have been further heavy falls of snow in the south of England and heavy drifting has continued. Depths of from 12 to 16 feet are recorded as far west as Devonshire, and in many places in the south-eastern counties.

The blizzard had been lasting almost without intermission for 36 hours at dawn to-day, an occurrence unparalleled since 1881.

The snowstorm was much more disturbing in the country than in the towns. Relief engines and snow-ploughs in many centres took hours to reach stranded trains and then were themselves snowed up. One train which left at three yesterday afternoon was dug out at six this morning.

The Southern Railways ran "snow trains" all night long to keep the electric conductor rails in working order. Several branch railway lines have been closed, and several villages isolated by huge snow-drifts.

The cross-Channel services were suspended to-day owing to the gale.

Thames Rising in Flood

A sharp frost following the partial thaw last night made London streets again dangerously slippery to-day, as the result of which the London County Council's ambulances dealt with about 50 cases of accidents due to falls.

Meanwhile the Thames is swollen with the melting snows and is rising every hour. Great damage has already been done by floods at Canterbury and Maidstone.

The blizzard has now passed over to the Continent and heavy damage caused by floods, due to the exceptional snowfall, is reported from France, Belgium, Spain, Poland and Greece.—*Reuter*.

Train Accident in Hungary

Budapest, Dec. 27.

Many passengers were injured to-day as the result of a goods train colliding with the Budapest-Bucharest express, which was held up at Kolosvar, in Hungary, as the result of a severe frost affecting the railway lines.—*Reuter*.

Communications Hindered by Snow

London, Dec. 28.

An extraordinary state of affairs was created by the Christmas storms, but the snowfall was to some extent alleviated to-day. Communications are seriously affected. Most railway services, however, are almost normal again, but delays are still caused by frozen points and frozen signals, while some lines are still blocked by snowdrifts.

Several of the principal roads out of London are still blocked by snowdrifts. One of the deepest of these is on Sevenoaks Road, where the barrier is fifteen feet thick. On some roads that were impassable yesterday passages have been cut through the drifts and in this way communications between London and the isolated city of St. Albans was restored to-day.

The Fire Brigade from Bishop Stortford, trying to reach a burning mansion known as "Standon Lordship," famous as the residence of the Duke of Wellington after his victory at Waterloo, were unable to get through a snow block. Another fire brigade from Ware succeeded in reaching the mansion after digging their way for over a mile through snowdrifts several feet high. The mansion was badly damaged.

Great Gale Still Raging in the Channel

In the English Channel a great gale is still raging. There has been again to-day no steamer service between Dover and Calais, but the

NEW LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY

New York to Stockholm, Mexico City to Montreal

New York, Nov. 30.

Two new records in carrying the human voice over vast distances, on a commercial basis, were established yesterday, when conversation took place between New York and Stockholm and between Mexico City and Montreal, says the "New York Times." In the first instance, radio, land wires, and cables were used; the second link was exclusively by land wires, hooked up over one of the longest circuits of its kind in the world.

The call to Stockholm was made at 10 a.m. by Count Adolf Hamilton, Sweden's chief delegate to the International Radio Conference in Washington, from the office of Mr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, director of telephone laboratories, in the American Telephone and Telegraph Building, at 195 Broadway. Fifteen minutes later, the bell rang on the usual type of desk set which was in use, and Mr. Jewett talked to telephone officials in London over the regular New York to London circuit. They informed him that lines were in working order from London to Stockholm via Amsterdam, Berlin, and a new cable under the Baltic to Sweden. This line in itself—from London to Stockholm—was said to be the longest telephonic line in Europe.

Talking in Swedish, Count Adolf discussed with Mr. Herman Rydin, general director of the American-Swedish News Exchange, to whose position he succeeds on the first of the year, the results of the radio conference. He then spoke to his wife and to his two children.

A Regular Service

At the office of the American-Swedish News Exchange here, it was said that the conversation would inaugurate informally a regular telephonic service between here and Sweden and that the rate would be \$30 for three minutes, \$5 more than the present rate between New York and London. The transmitting station is on Long Island and the receiving station in Maine.

At 3.30 p.m., formal ceremonies opened the commercial service between Mexico City and Montreal. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, exchanged greetings with Mr. D. B. Evans, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who now is in Mexico City.

Following their conversation, the circuit was turned over to Toronto, where Sir John Aird, Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, exchanged greetings with Mr. E. J. E. Stevenson, the bank's manager in Mexico. The circuit was turned back to Montreal and the new long-distance service was declared open to the public.—*Reuter*.

Southern Railway decided that it would be safe to permit two steamers to resume the Folkestone-Boulogne service. The steamer Engadine, however, after landing 650 passengers at Folkestone was found to be unfit to return to Boulogne and will be out of commission for a week.

The Southern Railway announce that their steamer Maid of Kent was also damaged in trying to leave Dover yesterday.

It is intimated that for some days a normal cross-Channel service will be impossible. Services between Newhaven and Dieppe and Southampton and Le Havre have, however, been continued.

All aeroplane services between Croydon and the Continent are still suspended. One aeroplane arrived to-day at Lympne from Ostend, but there have been no departures from Lympne.

The Thames is in flood at many points, bungalows being in some places deeply submerged and inhabitants having to employ boats for purposes of communication.

The telegraph and telephone lines have been largely restored, but 183 trunk lines are still down and 3,600 lines of private subscribers in the London area are still out of order. It is now possible to telephone to Paris again after a two-day break.—British wireless through *Reuter*.

BRITAIN'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Welcome Demonstrations Generally: Naval Programme

London, Dec. 22.

In the speech from the Throne to-day, on the prorogation of Parliament till February 7, His Majesty dwells with satisfaction on the enthusiastic reception accorded to the Prince of Wales and Prince George in Canada and to the Duke and Duchess of York in Australasia and elsewhere. President Doumergue's visit to London, last summer, His Majesty says, "afforded my people a welcome opportunity of demonstrating their affection for France." The frank and friendly conversations between Great Britain and Egypt, the King declares, on the occasion of the visit of King Fuad were "a good augury of the future."

The British proposals at the recent three-Power Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva, His Majesty goes on, would, if accepted, have substantially reduced naval strengths and costs, but, despite the temporary failure, Britain does not intend embarking on an increase in her naval building programme, which is based on a considered view of the defensive needs of the Empire.

The speech dwells upon the great value of the inter-Imperial conferences in London and earnestly trusts that, from the labours of the Indian Statutory Commission, a system of government may emerge giving contentment to the peoples of India and strengthening the bonds that unite the Empire.

The King adverts to the Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, which recently was signed in London.

His Majesty notes, with satisfaction that debt-funding agreements have been signed in respect of all the Allied war debts to Britain, except with Russia.

The state of unemployment, the speech concludes, though showing welcome signs of improvement in some parts of the country, still causes anxiety in others. His Majesty confidently anticipates co-operation, both at home and overseas, with the Work Board, which has been appointed to facilitate the transfer of labour, particularly in the coal-mining industry.—*Reuter*.

COLLISION IN COWES ROADS

Luxurious Yacht and Small Steamer

London, Dec. 24.

The yacht *Crusader*, belonging to the American oil millionaire and racehorse owner, Mr. A. K. Macomber, one of the most luxurious vessels afloat, collided with a small passenger steamer, the *Prince of Wales* (400 tons), on her way from Cowes to Southampton with 60 passengers, in Cowes Roads, yesterday evening.

In response to the yacht's S. O. S. messages two life-boats and two tugs went out, but the colliding vessels, though damaged, were able to reach Southampton.

Dec. 24.

It transpires that the yacht which collided with the passenger steamer *Prince of Wales* (400 tons) in Cowes Roads on December 23 was not the *Crusader*, belonging to the American oil millionaire and racehorse owner, Mr. A. K. Macomber, but the *Cressida*, owned by Mr. Oelrichs of the New York Yacht Club, which was on her maiden voyage to the Bahamas.—*Reuter*.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE

Service Admitted Unprofitable But to be Continued

New York, Dec. 23.

In connection with a statement made in the British House of Commons that the British Post Office was losing on the trans-Atlantic telephone service, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has also found the service unprofitable, but it is announced that the service will be continued.—*Reuter*.

SUNKEN AMERICAN SUBMARINE

Hope of Rescue Abandoned: Strong Feeling Aroused

New York, Dec. 23.

All hope of rescuing any of the crew of the submarine S-4 has been virtually abandoned. The rescue fleet is now giving its attention to the salvage of the craft, but the raising of the vessel is not likely to be accomplished until the spring.

Since the tragedy people have been too interested in the life-saving efforts to criticise the Navy Department's management of the salvage operation. Now, however, the public and press are showing a certain impatience.

A resolution crystallising the feelings of a considerable section of the public has been passed by the local Massachusetts post of the American Legion, declaring that "the apparent incompetency of the Navy Department in handling the situation, whether due to lack of proper equipment, red tape, inefficiency or other causes, can be viewed only with apprehension."

Meanwhile the Secretary of the Navy has issued numerous statements giving the impression that he is on the defensive. Everything points to the whole question of safety measures for submarines being thrashed out in Congress shortly. The strong feelings aroused by the disaster throughout the country are hardly likely to be satisfied with less.—*Reuter*.

Rescue Work to Continue

Washington, Dec. 23.

Unwilling to give up hope that some of the crew of the submarine S-4 are still alive, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, has decided to go to Provincetown to confer with officers of the salvage fleet.

"As long as we can carry on above the spot where they went down," Mr. Wilbur declared to-day, "we shall do so."—*Reuter*.

PLAYFUL POLISH POLITICS

Journalist Assaulted and Newspapers Confiscated for

Warsaw, Dec. 24.

The playwright, M. Nowaczynski, who is also a leader writer in the Conservative press against the present régime, was visited yesterday evening by two civilians and another man, uniformed as a senior police officer, who produced a warrant showing that he was required at the State Attorney's office.

Nowaczynski entered a taxi and was driven to the outskirts of the city, where he was brutally set on and beaten up with rubber clubs and the butts of revolvers.

His assailants apparently intended to throw him into a lake, whither they were dragging him, but, frightened by the attentions of passers-by, they made off in taxis.

The Conservative press, which stigmatised the incident as "Mexican methods of fighting one's opponents" and threatened reprisals, had their issues confiscated.

The Government has announced that the affair will be investigated and that the criminals will be severely punished.

The political police have rounded up communists at various centres here. They include Soviet ring-leaders and emissaries, one being the former Commissary, M. Wadzicki.

Several secret printing-presses have been discovered and tons of seditious literature have been confiscated. Copies of correspondence with Moscow have been seized.—*Reuter*.

SWITZERLAND AND THE TASS AGENCY

Geneva, Dec. 27.

The Swiss Federal Council has announced that it will not permit the establishment of the official Soviet news agency at Geneva, but it cannot refuse the presence of an ordinary journalist at Geneva merely exercising his profession so long as he does not act as an "observer" or in an official or semi-official capacity.—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN SEAPLANE MISSING

The Dawn En Route for Newfoundland Lost

New York, Dec. 24.

Anxiety is growing in America in regard to the fate of the occupants of the amphibian seaplane, the Dawn, which left Roosevelt Field yesterday evening in the direction of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, with a view to making a flight across the Atlantic.

The occupants of the 'plane are Mrs. Frances Grayson, a niece of the late President Wilson; the pilot, Oscar Omdal; the navigator, Brice Goldsborough; and the mechanic, Fred Koehler.

There has been no news of the 'plane since it passed Cape Cod last night, when the sea was rough and a strong wind was blowing.

The Dawn has not yet been located. It is now forty-eight hours since the 'plane left Roosevelt Field.

A search expedition left Curtis Field this afternoon.—Reuter.

An Interrupted Message

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 26.

A wireless message from Sable Island states that a communication has been received from the Dawn stating that something was wrong with the 'plane. The communication, however, was interrupted by a storm.

Later.

It now appears that the message received at Sable Island from the missing 'plane was flashed on Friday evening, since when nothing has been heard of Mrs. Grayson and her companions.—Reuter.

New York, Dec. 26.

Two destroyers and the dirigible Los Angeles have left their bases, being ordered by the Navy Department to join in the search for the Dawn.

Later.

There is little hope now for the safety of the Dawn, though it is still regarded as possible that the 'plane may be sheltering on an island along the coast.

The last report regarding the missing 'plane came from the Sable Island Wireless Station yesterday evening when faint signals were received, probably from the Dawn, but their position could not be determined.

The Government has instructed all wireless stations to report any trace of the Dawn, upon which, if feasible, Government vessels will be sent out immediately to find the 'plane.—Reuter.

Possibility of Landing in Newfoundland

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 27.

A suggestion that the missing aeroplane Dawn may have landed somewhere in Eastern Newfoundland appears to be made in a report by Mr. Hillyard, the operator of the Anglo-American Cable Station at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, that yesterday evening he heard a wireless message—"Where are we? Can you locate us?"

The message was very strong and was repeated frequently. It was signed "WPV", the second letter being mutilated. It is interesting to note that "WMV" is the call sign of the Dawn.—Reuter.

Fruitless Search

Lakehurst, N. J., Dec. 28.

The airship Los Angeles returned here to-day after a 31-hour very thorough but fruitless search for the missing aeroplane Dawn.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET ADOPTED

Paris, Dec. 23.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the Budget by 393 votes to 125.

Dec. 25.

After going backwards and forwards between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the Budget has been definitively adopted by both Houses, by substantial majorities, with estimated receipts totalling Frs. 42,496,000,000 and estimated expenditure totalling Frs. 42,441,000,000.

Parliament has adjourned to January 10.—Reuter.

BRITISH-AMERICAN CREDIT FOR ITALY

Big Loans Follow Return to the Gold Standard

Rome, Dec. 22.

The new rates for lira are as follows:—

£1 is equivalent to 92.46 lira
G.\$1 " " 19.00 lira
1 gold lira " 3.66 lira.

In connection with Italy's return to a gold standard, an agreement has been concluded in London with the Governor of the Bank of England and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for credits amounting to G.\$125,000,000, of which G.\$75,000,000 is to be provided by fourteen big banks in States having a gold standard, while G.\$50,000,000 will be provided by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company.

Explaining to the Cabinet, to-day, the reasons for Italy's return to the gold standard, Signor Mussolini recalled the speech he made in April last year, when he proclaimed his determination to defend the lira to the uttermost and to brush aside, without the slightest mercy, all opposing his work of salvation. His defence of the lira had resulted in complete victory, all endeavours on the part of speculators to depreciate the currency having failed. A further improvement was possible, but not desirable, because it would lead to periodical slumps which would react to the prejudice of the State and tax-payers.

Signor Mussolini added that the present rate of the lira was remarkable, because it corresponded to the world price of gold.—Reuter.

New York, Dec. 23.

Following the stabilization of the lira, the strength of Italian issues was the outstanding feature of the bond market to-day. The entire list of Italian securities, including industrial, government, and municipal obligations, shot up nearly two points.—Reuter.

Bankers Forewarned

Washington, Dec. 22.

In view of the close relationship between the lira and the franc, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. W. Mellon, and the Federal Reserve Board believe that Italy's adoption of the gold standard probably will be the forerunner of similar action by France.

Mr. Mellon is of the opinion that Italy's action will not require a substantial exportation of gold from the United States and that it will not appreciably affect business, since banking circles have been aware of the negotiations for some time.

Meanwhile, the Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board draws attention to the fact that Spain has a sufficient stock of gold to adopt the gold basis at any time.—Reuter.

SANTA SCRATCHING MATCHES

Four Firemen Buried in Ruins of Blazing Warehouse

London, Dec. 26.

Four firemen were killed at Glasgow during a fire which destroyed a five-storey warehouse in Graham Square, in the Gallowgate district, on Christmas Eve.

Later.

"Santa Claus is scratchin' matches!"—this phrase uttered by a four-year boy climbing the staircase of a tenement building in Graham Square, which commands a view of the district, was the first warning of the fire.

A policeman immediately summoned the Fire Brigade, who were holding a Christmas party.

The blaze was so menacing that the Fire Master ordered fifty families to vacate their homes.

Tons of valuable machinery fell through the upper floors of the destroyed building.

The firemen were called off temporarily in view of the dangerous situation and only when the roll call was taken was it discovered that four firemen had been buried in the ruins.—Reuter.

ATLANTA, Georgia, December 28:

—The famous golfer, Bobby Jones, has passed his examination for admission to legal practice in Georgia.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREIGHT FIGHT

Big Reduction for Carriage of Jute from Calcutta

New York, Dec. 27.

It is believed that the decision by the United States Shipping Board to reduce the cargo rate on jute and burlap bagging from Calcutta to Boston and New York from thirty-five cents to twenty-five cents per 100 lb., from January 1, has precipitated a struggle in the shipping industry which may have serious consequences for some companies before peace is restored.

The reduction is a result of the inability of the Roosevelt Steamship Co., which operates a fleet of motor-ships for the American Government, to reach an agreement with the Cunard, Brocklebank and Ellerman groups with regard to the division of 650,000 tons of jute carried annually from Calcutta to America. The Roosevelt Line demanded an allotment of sixteen to twenty direct sailings from Calcutta besides its indirect service, but the British lines refused and claimed the major portion of the trade on the ground of their established connections, existing contracts and highly efficient service.

It is intimated that other reductions will follow if necessary to secure what American Government officials regard as their proper share to the trade.

British Shipping Company's Reply

Dec. 28.

The American Shipping Board's bid for a larger share in the freight from Calcutta has been met by a reduction in cargo rates by the Cunard-Brocklebank Line and it is believed that the Ellerman and Bucknall Line will make a similar cut before January 1.

Judging from a statement by Mr. Plummer, the Shipping Board's traffic commissioner, rates will be pared to the bone if necessary, but any further reduction in the Board's rate will necessitate the use of the special emergency funds provided by the American Government for use where foreign lines "threaten" a rate war, and a rate war involves the use of the tax-payer's money would probably meet with popular disapproval. Moreover, as the Isthmian Line, one of the factors in the Calcutta trade, is owned by the United States Steel Corporation, such a war would mean the use of American Government funds against the trade of a private American corporation.—Reuter.

NEW FLYING BOATS FOR BRITAIN

Large Craft to Operate on the England-Australia Run

London, Dec. 28.

The largest flying-ships ever built in Great Britain, two fifteen-seater Short-Jupiter flying boats, will be launched at Rochester early in the New Year.

They have been developed from the flying-boat in which Sir Alan Cobham is at present making his African flight. They are all metal and will be able to carry a crew of three and fifteen passengers. Each machine will be provided with a refreshment buffet with ice chests and a cooking stove.

The 'planes will be used on the marine sections of the 10,000-mile England-Australia Empire airway.—Reuter.

HIGH FINANCE IN BOLIVIA

Forced Loan Levied on the Leading Capitalists

La Paz, Bolivia, Dec. 28.

The Government has decreed a forced loan of twelve million bolivianos (G.\$5,000,000) at par from the leading capitalists in the country. Senhor Simon Patino, the "Tin King," has been assessed four million bolivianos. Senhor Avelino Ramayo two million bolivianos and other wealthy persons smaller amounts.—Reuter.

REDUCED WAGES FOR COTTON WORKERS

Employers' Campaign to Lower Costs of Production

London, Dec. 24.

According to the newspapers, the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Associations has decided to launch a campaign for an increase in hours of four or five a week and for a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages.

Later.

The Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Associations has drawn up a scheme to reduce production costs and increase output. Revision of working-hours and wages is fore-shadowed in a report which has been submitted to the cotton-spinners' and manufacturers' associations, but on which no joint decisions have yet been taken.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Federation recommends a reduction of 12½ per cent. in piece-work rates paid to operatives and an extension of working-hours from 49 to 52, the idea being not to reduce weekly wages but to increase the output. In existing circumstances the machinery is unproductive for four or five hours a week for cleaning and oiling purposes.

The report further tackles the question of the uneconomic position of mills recapitalized during war-time.

Japanese Model

Dec. 28.

"Lancashire must copy Japan" contends Mr. J. L. Tattersall, President of the Cotton Yarn Association, in an interview given to the "Manchester Guardian" on the depression in the American section of the Lancashire cotton industry. Mr. Tattersall draws attention to the defectiveness of the British cotton trade organization, which he contrasts with the Japanese, and points out that the buying of cotton and the selling of yarn and cloth by Japan are almost entirely in the hands of a corporation in which mill-owners are mainly interested. The Japanese ascertain exactly what the buyers want and even concentrate on standard qualities, producing them by mass-production. "A great forward policy is necessary if Lancashire is to recover her lost prestige and trade. We must standardise in spinning-mills, weaving-sheds and finish. Internal competition must cease."—Reuter.

THE OUTLAWRY OF WAR

American Republican Party Opposed to Conference

Washington, Dec. 23.

The Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate has recently been examining the proposal of the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, for a treaty outlawing war between France and the United States.

Senator Borah of Idaho, chairman of the Committee, suggested that M. Briand should be asked to extend his proposal to include other world powers. He declared that he would like to see the United States take the initiative on the subject and open negotiations with Great Britain, France and Italy.

It is well known, however, that President Coolidge and most of the Republican Party are opposed to holding any world conference leading the nations on to the outlawry of war.

President Coolidge is strongly of the opinion that the power of Congress to declare war cannot be circumscribed by a treaty, and although the President has often expressed his willingness to discuss means of outlawing war, well-informed circles believe that there is very little chance of Senator Borah's suggestion ever being put into practice.—Reuter.

SANTIAGO CHILE, Dec. 28:—Eighty Araucano Indians including many women and children are reported to have been drowned while crossing the River Cautin on horseback. It appears that they missed the ford and were swept away by the current.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN BANK

Explosions in Boston and Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Dec. 24.

Several of the bank employees are among the fifteen persons injured in a bomb explosion which occurred at the local branch of the National City Bank of New York to-day.

There was a similar explosion on the premises of the National City Bank in Boston to-day.

Both explosions occurred simultaneously at noon when the banks were full of customers. It is believed that they were the work of communists.

Later.

It now transpires that two persons were killed and twenty injured in the bomb outrages. Mr. Little, manager of the National City Bank, and five clerks were injured.

Nineteen Persons Injured

Dec. 27.

The explosion at the local branch of the National City Bank of New York at noon on December 24, when the bank was full of customers, is attributed to sympathisers with the late Sacco and Vanzetti.

The nineteen persons who were injured by the explosion include four women, one of whom, Mrs. Emmeline Beams, is English.

It is believed that the perpetrators of the outrage passed the guards at the entrance of the bank carrying bombs disguised as Christmas parcels.

Seventy arrests have been made, but up to the present none of the culprits has been discovered.

It may be recalled that a similar explosion occurred simultaneously in the premises of the National City Bank at Boston.

Dec. 28.

The seventy persons arrested in connexion with the bomb explosion at the local branch of the National City Bank of New York on December 24 have been released. The search for the miscreants continues.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND THE GOLD STANDARD

Italy's Example to be Followed Early in Coming Year

New York, Dec. 23.

According to the "Journal of Commerce" the French Government has completed plans for the revalorization of the franc and will follow the example of Italy and return to a gold standard early in 1928, in which connection the Bank of France recently arranged for a credit of \$40,000,000 in New York.—Reuter.

Paris, Dec. 23.

In the course of the debate in the Senate to-day on the Budget, M. Poincaré referred to the reassuring economic situation and the favourable trade balance, which, he said, would facilitate definite stabilization of the franc.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Masataro Sawayanagi

Tokyo, Dec. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Masataro Sawayanagi, the well known educationalist, at the age of 43.—Reuter.

M. Sazonov

Nice, Dec. 25.

The death is announced of M. Sazonov, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia in 1914 and subsequently represented the Koltchak Government in Paris.—Reuter.

M. van Nierop

Amsterdam, Dec. 26.

As a result of their motorcar falling into a canal, the well-known lawyer M. van Nierop and his wife and daughter were drowned to-day.—Reuter.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28:—Immediately after Colonel Lindbergh's departure for Guatemala City, his mother returned by air to Detroit.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION

Liberal Attitude Towards Composition Expressed by Leader

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The attitude of the Liberals towards the Statutory-Commission, which under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon is to visit India to enquire into the working of the Indian reforms, was voiced to-day by Sir Tej Sapru, the Liberal leader.

In his presidential speech at the National Liberal Congress to-day Sir Tej Sapru declared that India had not had a fair deal. He urged that all parties should join in drawing up a scheme of self-government for presentation to Parliament. His ideal of the future of India was a country of federated States in direct and well-defined relationship with Indian States under the aegis of the British Crown as an equal member of the British Commonwealth of nations.—Reuter.

Boycott Suggested

Madras, Dec. 27.

After three hours' discussion, the Indian National Congress to-day unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of a severe boycott of the Statutory Commission.

An amendment urging members of the Legislatures to resign was defeated.

A further resolution declaring that the goal of the Indians was complete national independence was adopted by acclamation.

And Favoured

Dec. 28.

The Indian Commercial and Industrial Congress Subjects Committee has unanimously passed a resolution in favour of boycotting the Statutory Commission and calling on constituent organizations to decline to give evidence before the Commission as a protest against the exclusion of Indians from that body.

The concluding session of the National Congress has passed a resolution authorising the Working Committee to confer with the committees of other organizations and draft a Swaraj Constitution, which will be considered at a convention in Delhi not later than March consisting of members of the All-India Congress Committee, representatives of the various organizations consulted and also the elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures.—Reuter.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The National Liberal Federation has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the Legislatures and all Indians should boycott the Statutory Commission. Nevertheless the Bengal Liberals have telegraphed to the Federation opposing the suggested boycott.—Reuter.

Home Rule Unnecessary

Allahabad, Dec. 28.

"Home rule is not necessary for the removal of our social and religious hardships," declared the president of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference at a meeting held here to-day. On the other hand, he contended, home rule would mean the tightening of slavery for the depressed classes.

The president declared that he was opposed to a boycott of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

CLAN LINE STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE

Captain and Chief Officer Drowned

Suva, Fiji, Dec. 26.

The Clan line steamer *Clan Macwilliam* (7234 tons) caught on fire became a total loss while completing the loading of a cargo of copra at Vavau, in the Tonga Group, to-day, before sailing for home. Captain Thompson and the chief engineer were drowned.—Reuter.

BEIRUT, Dec. 28:—The aeroplane Georges Gugnemer, in which Captain Antoinet and his companions are in the course of a flight from Paris to Hanoi, landed at Rayak to-day. It is stopping there for some time on instructions from the French Ministry of War, but is resuming its flight later.—Reuter.

THE NEW PRAYER BOOK

Archbishops Ask it be Not Used Till Fully Authorized

London, Dec. 22.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, after a two-days consultation with the Bishops at Lambeth Palace, issued a statement to-day, stating that it is impossible within a few days of the vote in the House of Commons against adoption of the new Prayer Book to take a just measure of its significance. Therefore, the Bishops have adjourned till January 11, to have further time for thought and prayer.

Their Graces say:—"We hope to submit our considered proposals to the Church Assembly and to the Conventions in February, but some word of counsel and reassurance must be immediately spoken. We believe that the recent decision of the House of Commons was influenced by avoidable misunderstandings as regards the character of the proposals. We cannot, therefore, take the responsibility of accepting the vote as final in the House. The Bishops, accordingly, have resolved to reintroduce the measure in the Church Assembly as soon as possible, with only such changes as may tend to remove misapprehensions and make clearer and more explicit its intentions and limitations.

"We ask that, until deposited as a book fully authorized by the Church, no one shall avail himself of its provisions so as to make changes in the accustomed order of services. We ask any clergy who have adopted usages which it would forbid to discontinue them, for the sake of the peace and unity of the Church."—Reuter.

A GOLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Suggested Cure for Business Depressions by Economist

Washington, Dec. 28.

Addressing the American Economics Association here to-day, Professor L.D. Edie of Chicago University suggested the international pooling of gold as a cure for business depressions, which, he argued, were due to under-production of new gold. Such a plan, he said, would involve the establishment of "a gold league of nations."

Professor Edie pointed out that the production of new gold had been falling off below the 2.7 per cent. per annum necessary to the maintenance of a stable price level during a considerable period.—Reuter.

SPLIT AMONG THE INDIAN MUSLIMS

Lahore, Dec. 24.

A definite split has occurred in the ranks of the Muslims. The fundamental cause of the split is the question of the attitude the All-India Muslim League should adopt towards the Statutory Commission and the communal electorates.

The trouble began when a decision had to be reached as to who should preside at the next session of the Muslim League. The Aga Khan, head of the Ismaili Mahomedans, declined the offer and Sir Muhammad Shafi was then elected.

At first Lahore was chosen as the venue of the session but, on December 1, it was changed to Calcutta, whereupon the Aga Khan intervened and suggested that the session be held at Delhi or Aligarh, but Mr. Mohammed Jinnah, the President of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, insisted on the meeting taking place at Calcutta. In consequence Sir Muhammad Shafi has now resigned and the likelihood is that two rival sessions will be held simultaneously in Lahore and Calcutta.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 26:—Five natives were killed and 26 injured in a fight between rival factions in the Western township to-day. Three of the injured men are not expected to live. A policeman was hurt but not seriously.—Reuter.

PERPETUITIES AND BRITISH DEBT

Alteration in Law to Cover Situation Created by Gift

London, Dec. 23.

It is stated in official circles that an offer was recently made to the Treasury of a considerable sum of money, which, the donor proposed, should be allowed to accumulate for a long period so that it may ultimately be devoted towards paying off the National Debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is understood, was ready to accept the gift, but there were difficulties in the way of its use in the manner proposed. It was decided that a provision should be made to give effect to the donor's wishes and for this purpose a new clause was proposed to the Trust Fund Validation Bill, which was considered in committee in the House of Commons on December 21.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor-General, then moved a new clause to exempt a benevolent fund from the law against perpetuities in order that it may accumulate for a longer time than the law against perpetuities allows and that it may, in the end, be used to pay off the National Debt. A new clause was added to the Bill, which was given the Royal Assent before Parliament was prorogued. Though it was generally known that a definite offer had been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sum was not known. A report to-day puts it at £100,000.—British wireless through Reuter.

EFFECT OF GENERAL STRIKE

Union Membership and Funds Down by Fifty Per Cent.

London, Dec. 24.

Figures indicating the effect of the general strike and the coal-mining stoppage on the membership and finances of trade unions are given in a return issued by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1926.

The statistics show that there were 577 registered trade unions, with a total membership of 4,190,147, in Great Britain at the end of 1926 as compared with a membership of 6,981,750 in 1920, when the membership of trade unions reached its peak.

The funds of trade unions fell from £12,747,000 at the beginning of the year to £8,650,000, at the end of the year.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION LIQUIDATION

Tenpence in the Pound Returned to Guarantors

London, Dec. 23.

Almost £36,000 has been "saved" and guarantors of the final instalment of half a crown in the pound are not needed. This is indicated in the final report of the liquidators of the British Empire Exhibition, after two years' work. Nearly tenpence in the pound accordingly is being refunded to the guarantors, on whom calls totalled approximately £2,000,000.

Commenting on this, one guarantor remarked that "if the Exhibition had been run as well as the liquidation has been it would have been a success."—Reuter.

TUNNEY IN HIGH SOCIETY

Admission to the "Six Hundred Millionaires' Club"

New York, Dec. 28.

Gene Tunney, the world's heavyweight boxing champion, has been admitted as a member of the Madison Square Garden Athletic Club, commonly known as the "Six Hundred Millionaires' Club." He is the first boxer to be admitted to this exclusive society, whose waiting-list contains two thousand names. Jack Dempsey, the former heavyweight champion, holds stock in the society but is not a member.—Reuter.

THE POPE AND THE YEAR'S OUTRAGES

Significant Passage in Reply to Sacred College Greetings

Rome, Dec. 24.

Replying to the Christmas greetings of the Sacred College, His Holiness the Pope said that he rejoiced at the appointment of the first Japanese bishop but was full of sorrow concerning the savage episodes, the cruelties and atrocities which had been perpetrated during the year in Mexico, Russia and China; His Holiness remarked that it seemed impossible that all governments should not rise up and put an end to them.

An Explanation

Dec. 27.

The Pope's Christmas message to the Sacred College, in which His Holiness remarked that it seemed impossible that all Governments should not rise up and put an end to the savage episodes, the cruelties and the atrocities that had been perpetrated during the year in Mexico, in Russia and in China, is interpreted as an exhortation to the Powers to intervene in favour of bringing about peaceful conditions,—that Britain and France ought to exert pressure in China, that the same countries, with Germany and Poland, should act similarly in connection with Russia, and that the United States is called on to use its influence in Mexico.—Reuter.

OKLAHOMAN SENATE AND GOVERNOR

Senators Debarred from Capitol: Meeting Prevented

Oklahoma City, Dec. 28.

Under orders to "disperse the mob" State troops this afternoon barred members of Oklahoma's self-convened Senate from the Senate Chamber in the Capitol and thus prevented a meeting to consider the impeachment of Governor Johnston, but later a quorum of 24 members met at an hotel and adopted a resolution to the effect that the Senate is not answerable to any other State Court for its activities in impeachment matters.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

ARCTIC CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

Two Feet of Ice in Canterbury: Food Supplies Cut Off in Many Cases

London, Dec. 29.

Arctic conditions of extraordinary severity have transformed Britain into a frozen desert. Heavy snowfalls have blocked roads, isolated towns and villages, interrupted telegraphs and telephones, swallowed up sheep and cattle, dislocated the food market and in many cases completely cut off food supplies.

A number of main roads were partially cleared by prodigious effort but many were again blocked by heavy winds shifting snowdrifts often ten to twenty feet deep.

The employment of heavy snowploughs permitted traffic on the main railway lines but numerous branch lines have been abandoned owing to the hopeless and appalling conditions.

Canterbury was submerged several feet by floods during a short thaw and has now been revisited by frost. The streets are encrusted in two feet of ice.

A fierce gale in the Channel has compelled suspension of the cross-Channel services for four days. Fifteen hundred travellers to England, including the French Ambassador, M. de Fleurian, have been marooned indefinitely at Boulogne.

Wolves Busy in Poland

Later.

While sunshine and freezing cold continue every day to visit Great Britain, the severe gale raging in the Channel is abating.

The cross-Channel str. Maid of Orleans this afternoon conveyed M. de Fleurian and the other storm-

THE MEXICAN OIL DISPUTE

Step by President to Settle Issue With American Interests

Mexico City, Dec. 27.

The House of Representatives to-day adopted the first reading of a bill sent to the Chamber by President Calles which would have the effect of amending Articles XIV and XV of the Mexican oil regulations in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Mexican Petroleum Co. case, restraining cancellation of certain of the Company's drilling permits and declaring invalid the above-mentioned sections whereby all titles to oil-lands are forfeited and 50-year concessions substituted for oil land titles acquired before 1917.

The amendment if passed by Congress would definitely remove the oil companies' main objection to the oil law, since it would abolish such substitution.—Reuter.

Washington, Dec. 27.

The reported action of President Calles is regarded as another move towards ultimate friendly solution of the oil controversy between the United States and Mexico.—Reuter.

AGITATORS DEPORTED FROM WEST SAMOA

Sequel to Unfounded Complaints Against Administration

Wellington, New Zealand,

Dec. 23.

O. F. Nelson, E. W. Girr and A. G. Smyth, whose names were mentioned prominently in connection with the recent inquiry into conditions in Samoa, have been deported from West Samoa for five, five and two years, respectively.

Nelson, a merchant, headed a self-constituted citizens' committee which complained against the administration of Samoa, which led to a Royal Commission investigating the matter and acquitting the Administrator of Samoa.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27:—Mr. J. P. Morgan has been elected Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation in succession to the late Judge Elbert H. Gary.—Reuter.

stayed passengers to Folkestone from Boulogne and carried back 1,180 passengers from England to Boulogne.

It is hoped that the regular cross-Channel services will be restored on Saturday.

The Arctic conditions obtaining in Europe are strikingly illustrated in a message from Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw, stating that large packs of wolves, maddened by cold and hunger, have killed many peasants in the eastern borderlands, including two women and four smugglers, who had just crossed the border with contraband goods. The Polish authorities have called out troops to exterminate the beasts.—

Channel Passage Delayed

London, Dec. 29.

The work of clearing the roads of snowdrifts and of taking food supplies to remote districts has been rendered even more difficult by a severe frost, which has caused the drifts into masses of ice. Gallant efforts have been made by doctors to reach patients in isolated places.

Even London has been threatened with a shortage of fuel and food supplies. Coal merchants have been getting supplies of coal satisfactorily by train, but have been unable to deliver supplies to house-holders owing to the ice-bound streets. Milk supplies have been considerably affected, but are now being delivered nearly normally.

A large number of French people held up in England through the accident to the cross-Channel str.

Engadine made a fresh start for Paris to-day by the Newhaven-Dieppe route. Others waited at Folkestone for the str. Maid of Orleans, which left Boulogne for Folkestone at mid-day with 836 passengers on board and was afterwards leaving for Boulogne again. It was hoped this morning that a French boat would be available for passengers wishing to cross from Dover to Calais, but at mid-day it was announced that there would be no Dover-Calais sailing to-day. The Newhaven-Dieppe and Southampton-Le Havre services are normal again.

Aquitania Held Up

When the Cunard liner Aquitania arrived at Cherbouir last evening en route for New York, commanded by Sir James Charles, it was decided that the high winds and heavy seas made it too hazardous to go into the harbour. The liner had to cruise around all night. She managed to enter at nine o'clock that morning after having been held up for over twelve hours.—British Wireless through Reuter.

Heavy Snowfalls in Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 30.

Blizzards, heavy snowfalls and tempestuous weather generally, involving many disasters to small vessels and the dislocation of railway traffic, are reported from western and north-western Japan. It is feared that a considerable loss of life has been suffered as the result of wrecks.—Reuter.

ENGLISH LABOUR SENSATION

Resignation of Mr. Philip Snowden from the I. L. P.

London, Dec. 29.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Labour M. P. for Colne Valley, Yorkshire, and former Chancellor of the Exchequer, interviewed regarding his resignation from the Independent Labour Party, says that the activities of the I. L. P. are supererogatory since the Labour Party has adopted a definite Socialist basis. Its existence, in his opinion, leads to much unnecessary duplication of work in various constituencies. He has gathered that I. L. P. branches in all parts of the country are finding extreme difficulty in keeping the organization going, because the local Labour Parties are much more powerful.

The newspapers express the opinion that Mr. Snowden's resignation from the Independent Labour Party was hastened by differences of opinion in regard to the Labour Party's proposal for a surtax, which the former Chancellor of the Exchequer contended should go towards debt redemption and not towards Socialist schemes.—Reuter.

WAREHOUSE FIRE IN NEW YORK

Big Damage Done in Broadway Conflagration

New York, Dec. 29.

A fire to-day completely destroyed a big eight-storey warehouse in Broadway in spite of the efforts of a hundred firemen.

The damage is estimated at one and a half million dollars.—Reuter

BRITISH LEGIONNAIRE DESERTER FREED

London, Dec. 29.

John Harvey, the Englishman whose sentence of imprisonment for desertion from the Foreign Legion was recently remitted by the French Government, was formally released from the Legion to-day. He has been excused from serving the remainder of his term of enlistment in the Legion. Harvey left at once for Cardiff, his home town.—British Wireless through Reuter.

H. M. S. RODNEY ON HER STEAMING TRIALS

London, Dec. 29.

The new battleship Rodney left Plymouth to-day for 24-hour steaming trials in the English Channel.—British Wireless through Reuter.

INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION

Boycott Decided Upon by Hindu Mahasabha

Madras, Dec. 29.

A special session of the Hindu Mahasabha, a body representative of a large section of Hindus, the aim of which is to organize Hindus as a community, to-day adopted a resolution to boycott the Statutory Commission, the appointment of which was characterized as a violation of the principle of self-determination and a studied insult to the country.—Reuter.

Lack of Moslem Organization

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Absence of an organized Moslem body able to control the masses is the reason for the failure of the efforts of the Viceroy and others to lay the foundation of mutual understanding and inter-communal peace, in the opinion of the Aga Khan, who, amid the dispute in the ranks of the Moslems on the question of the attitude the All-India Moslem League should adopt towards the Statutory Commission and the communal electorates, has issued a manifesto calling on Moslem legislators to constitute a permanent Moslem governing body to direct the community's political activity and be in a position to speak authoritatively and enter into binding contracts not only with the Hindus but with the British Government, because "the British will be in India as long as we can see and cannot be spirited away merely by being ignored."—Reuter.

AMERICAN MONEY FOR BRITISH FILMS

Controlling Interest to Remain as Before

New York, Dec. 30.

The United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc., has announced that it has arranged to acquire approximately a 25 per cent. interest in the New Standard Film Co., Ltd., a British concern.

It appears that the transaction has been carried out by Mr. Joseph Schenk, President of the United Artists Theatre Circuit, and Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Ashfield, representing the New Standard Film Co., but it is stated that the British group will retain the controlling interest in the new organization.—Reuter.

SOVIET LIGHTENING THE SHIP

Rakovsky Relieved of Another Position

Moscow, Dec. 29.

The Soviet Central Executive Committee has relieved of their posts Comrade Rakovsky, chairman of the delegation conducting the negotiations between France and Russia, Comrade Precora, a member of the delegation, and Comrade Kamenov, Soviet plenipotentiary representative in Italy. Reuter.

BRITISH FUND FOR UNEMPLOYED JEWS

London, Dec. 29.

Sir Alfred Mond is raising a fund of £20,000 for the relief of the unemployed in Palestine. Mr. Bernard Baron, the millionaire tobacco magnate, has subscribed £5,000 towards the fund. A substantial sum has already been transmitted to Palestine by Sir Alfred Mond, who will himself contribute £1,000.—British Wireless through Reuter.

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

London, Dec. 29.

The Ministry of Labour announces that on December 19 the total number of unemployed in Great Britain was 1,099,900. This was 25,323 less than the week before and 49,811 less than a fortnight previously. It was 200,891 less than in the year before.—British Wireless through Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

A Fatal Duel: Australian Scottish Delegation: Mr. Amery in Australia: New Premier Makes a Good Start

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Oct. 29.

Last Thursday evening, October 27, Melbourne was stirred when the news broadcast from 3 Lo wireless station informed the public that a desperate duel between two of the most notorious gunmen in Australia had been fought to a finish in a four-roomed stone cottage in McArthur Place Carlton. The combatants were "Squizz" Taylor of Victoria and "Snowy" Cutmore, an inter-state criminal. "Squizz" Taylor, who was 44 years of age, had been prominently before the public in regard to numerous shooting affairs during the Fitzroy-Richmond vendetta, a five year feud. He also gained considerable notoriety when he was arrested for harbouring Angus Murray, who was executed for the murder of the Hampton bank manager, Mr. Beriman in 1923. Taylor was once wounded by the Fitzroy gang and is alleged by the Fitzroy Press to have had associations with at least two murders—the murder of Trotter, a commercial traveller, in 1913, and of Haines, a chauffeur, at Heidelberg, in 1916. The other man, Cutmore, was acquitted of murder in Sydney, but had a long list of convictions against him. He was known as a "two-gun" man. It is alleged that he was brought from Sydney, N.S.W., some years ago, for the express purpose of "shooting up" Taylor. The two men were at daggers drawn for many years, but, during the last two years, Cutmore was resident in Sydney. He is believed to have been a prominent leader of the Notorious "razor gang," which was responsible for the death of a man named Bruhn, a Melbourne man and a friend of Taylor's. The police declare that Taylor intended to get even with Cutmore for Bruhn's murder.

Taylor, with two friends, both of whom have disappeared, went searching for Cutmore early Thursday evening, at last locating him in the house of Cutmore's mother. Cutmore was in bed with influenza, but Taylor and one friend made their way to his room, unannounced. Bullets commenced to fly almost immediately. Both Cutmore and Taylor received wounds under the heart and on the hand. Taylor staggered out into the street to the waiting taxi he had engaged and was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital, his friend jumping out of the car before it reached the hospital. Cutmore died a few moments after Taylor's departure and Taylor died half-an-hour after admission to the hospital.

Cutmore's arrival in Melbourne is stated by his wife to have been mainly to see the Cup race and not in anyway connected with crime. Taylor, it is thought, met him at the races, when their old quarrel flared up again. Around Taylor has been wrapped as much romance as about the Kelly gang in the old days, though in Taylor's case, he had been suspected by the criminal world of having on several occasions informed upon certain members of the underworld. Whether this was so or not, Taylor always had a gang at his disposal, to do whatever work he allotted to them. At one time he is said to have possessed considerable money and lived well and drove his own car, but his defence in the famous Murray trial is supposed to have deprived him of the major portion of it. Now that these two leaders have fought their last duel, the probability is that a rest from the spasmodic gun-play of the past will be obtained.

Immigration Agents en Masse

The most novel form of advertising a country for the purpose of enticing immigration is that adopted by the Scottish residents in Australia. The Scots have clubbed together, chartered a steamer, the Esperance Bay, and guaranteed to obtain five hundred people—all

Scotsmen—who are willing to pay their passages from and to Australia and Scotland. They will talk Australia while in Scotland, and are pledged to do all that lies within their power to influence relatives and friends to come out to Australia in order to make a new home in this land. So thorough are the ringleaders in this great scheme that already 350 have notified their willingness to make the trip and enthusiasm runs riot. These are leading pastoralists, bank managers, and commercial men of every rank in life who have proved successful and will be an advertisement of far greater value than all the posters ever issued by Australia House throughout Great Britain. An entire library of Australian books, embracing every feature of agricultural and mineral advancement made in this country, besides books by every well known Australian author, has been given to the delegation by Mr. George Robertson, of the Melbourne firm of Robertson & Mullen, publishers and stationers.

The programme includes an Australia Week in Glasgow, from May 30 to June 5. Mr. A. Gilchrist, the manager of the delegation, is making a comprehensive tour of the Commonwealth, and in every town he has visited, has enlisted some residents for the delegation. It is not the matter of having insufficient members which is the trouble, but probably having too many will be a difficulty. When the scheme first was broached, it was suggested by members of Welsh extraction that a similar delegation should leave for Wales. The most famous of all Welshmen in Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, was asked to lead the party and he agreed to do so. The effect of the Scottish delegation therefore will be watched with considerable interest, as upon its results in all probability will rest the fulfilment of the Welsh proposal.

A Lightning Tour

The remarkable energy of the British Secretary of State for the Dominions (Mr. Amery) has both surprised and delighted the people of Australia. He has travelled through the country areas, made speeches to small groups of struggling settlers in the Mallee and completed a five days hectic of Victoria, as well as a reception in Melbourne, a dinner and one of the most notable Empire speeches ever heard in this country. He concluded his great oration, during which he traced the growth of our country, vindicated Disraeli for the too frequently used quotation in which that statesman referred to the colonies "hanging like millstones round our necks" with—"Your (Australia's) tariffs recognise to a far greater extent the community interest which binds the Empire. You have given us preferences which in the lean and hungry years for British industry have been of real value and deeply appreciated. I believe, however, that we still are only at the beginning. We have still to travel a great deal further before we arrive at such a combination of our economic energies as will get the utmost out of our powers and develop our heritage to its greatest height of material wealth and build up a higher level of life, with greater opportunities for our people."

Mr. Amery now is in Tasmania where he is conferring with the State Ministers and the Chairman of the Development and Migration Commission, Mr. Gepp. Big development plans are said to be maturing and every feature of Tasmanian advancement is being eagerly inspected. In the Victorian Mallee, Mr. Amery saw the country at its worst, for that area generally so prolific in its bearing of wheat, to-day is suffering from the fell hand of drought and is a sorry spectacle of disaster and ruin in many parts. He visited the settlement where

English settlers were faced with ruin, and cheered them considerably, besides urging them to continue their fight against the almost insurmountable odds. His enormous energy appears to have stimulated everybody with whom he has come in contact, and his bright optimistic outlook as endeared him to all. It would be an excellent policy for the Imperial Government to make it a permanent rule to send their Dominion Secretaries of the future out to the most distant parts of the Empire shortly after they take office.

Death of a Newspaper

The precipitant agreement to amalgamate the Melbourne papers, "The Morning Post" and the "Sun News Pictorial," did not altogether cause surprise, though it did cause considerable regret. The "Post" came into existence less than two years ago, as a farmer's paper. It was sold at one penny and issued daily. It was the only penny paper being sold in Melbourne, but, for some inexplicable reason, did not receive any support in the matter of advertising. Its circulation was estimated to be over 60,000 and it filled in its quiet and unobtrusive way a niche in the newspaper life of this State. It claimed to have no party politics but open-mindedness, and strongly urged consideration of all questions which it viewed as vital to the farming community. Now that it has departed—the last issue was yesterday, October 28—many would be subscribers are regretting that they did not support it while it existed.

One feature the "Post" ran for about a year was news from the East, mainly China. Its columns almost daily contained telegraph news, besides articles from China, relative to situations developing there.

"Tin Hare" Coursing

So successful has "tin hare" coursing proved in New South Wales, where, on the various courses, an average of some ten to fifteen thousand people attend the meetings held two nights of each week, that a company has been formed in Victoria which has secured a lease of the Melbourne Exhibition Oval. Considerable opposition has been made by the churches and general public in regard to the grounds being used for such purpose. At present it is not likely that the promoters will be able to allow betting to take place, although in Sydney betting is stated to be the only reason for the sport's popularity. It is possible to gauge some idea of the popularity the sport has attained by the fact that the well-established racing clubs are complaining that the new coursing clubs are seriously affecting their meetings. This comes immediately after the big Spring Meeting in the N.S.W. Capital which includes one of the richest prizes of the year, the A. J. C. Derby. At the moment, the Victorian Derby and Melbourne Cup week is with us and all sporting enthusiasts are also showing interest in the coursing proposition.

Senator Guthrie, a prominent grazier and lover of coursing dogs, competing almost yearly in the Waterloo Cup and all the big events with dogs of his stud, is a shareholder in the "tin hare" company. The managing director of the new company is Mr. W. T. Conder, who is the general manager of 3 Lo Wireless, the principal broadcasting station in this State. The company have agreed to spend £15,000 upon the oval and will pay a rental of £1,500 a year for its use. Considering the Melbourne Exhibition Building has been regarded as a white elephant from the day it was erected and has shown a loss each year, the very public who complain so bitterly at the trustees' action should be pleased at the present arrangement instead of opposing it.

New South Wales Ministry

Since Mr. Bavin, the recently-elected Premier of New South Wales, took office with his cabinet, composed of four Country members and a remainder Nationalists, the accumulation of work which had collected owing to the elections has been sorted out. During Mr. Lang's term, numerous appointments of followers of the Labour Party had been made to various branches of the service. Mr. Bavin has decided that many of these appoint-

(Continued on page 589.)

CHIT CHAT OF VIENNA

Winter Days: Ninth Anniversary of the Republic: English Composers' Concert: Korngold's New Opera

By RUTH BENEDICT

Vienna, Nov. 23.

All Viennese activities these days are tinged with the reflection:—"Winter has come at last." After an autumn so unbelievably prolonged as to make one feel that frosts had forgotten the way to Vienna, there came a day or two of sulky clouds and rain, then bright clouds shining down on snow that beautifies the baroque excesses and softens the Gothic austerity of Vienna architecture. Every park in Vienna, after the first light snowfall, looked like a subject for an etching, with a white powdering on the black trees. Ski are being seen again and skates and toboggans are favourite displays. The cafés have taken down their iced coffee signs in favour of muffled wine announcements (literally "glowing" wine) and fur coats, overcoats and gay wool socks are out of storage. Expeditions to the Semmering Mountains, where snow already is deep, are popular and the snowfall at winter resorts is noted in the newspapers.

Peaceable Demonstrations

Even the ninth anniversary of the declaration of the Republic, on November 12, was influenced by the weather and the reports of the workers' procession which took place that morning were headed:—"Quarter of a Million Workers March Through Snow," and "Winty Gales Fail to Daunt Workers." This year's anniversary of the "bloodless revolution" through which Austria became a republic was made the occasion of a special demonstration by the workers against "fascism" and for the "republic of the working people." Moved by ringing appeals voiced by their party organs and elaborately organized propaganda, a tremendous number of workers with their wives and children marched from their widely-separated gathering spots to the Ring Streets and circled the centre of the city in a giant parade, a double column of ten each in line. There was no violence and absolute order was maintained.

The introduction of the so-called "fascistic" measures after the riots of July 15, in the extension of the State Guards and the prohibition of the ordinary demonstrations, as well as contemplated legislation looking towards the relaxation of the tenants' protection regulations in favour of the landlords, led the officers of the workers party to emphasize this demonstration as an object lesson of the strength of their members and their capacity for self-discipline. So far as the writer knows, there were no clashes with the opposition anywhere along the line of march. Hundreds of local celebrations were held in the headquarters of the various organizations and guilds, which in most instances began with a political address and ended with music, dramatics and dancing. Every labour union and most organizations of every nature have large choruses of well-trained singers and excellent volunteer orchestras, as well as amateur actors, so they never are at a loss for entertainment.

English Director for Philharmonic

Despite a multitude of requests, it was impossible to prolong the loan exhibition of English paintings which has attracted so much attention in Vienna, although on the last few days of the showing the rooms were so crowded that it was almost impossible to push a path through to one's favourite pictures. The English musician, Mr. Paul Kerby, already known to European audiences by his success as the director of the Philharmonic Orchestra in two Salzburg concerts, was invited to conduct a festival concert of British music in celebration of the exhibition's successful conclusion.

The concert, which took place at noon on Sunday, November 6, in the great hall of the Society of Friends of Music, consisted mainly of the compositions of Sir Edward Elgar, tone-poems for the orchestra by Gustav Holst, and old English madrigals sung by the boy choir of

the former Palace Chapel. Mr. Kerby scored a distinct triumph in his masterly conducting of the Philharmonic Orchestra. He is the first Englishman who has conducted this organization in Vienna and the critics united in complimenting upon his sympathetic, vigorous and skillful direction. The audience, which was a brilliant assembly, included representatives of the British Diplomatic and Consular Corps, leading Viennese musicians, and a delegate of the British Music Society. The latter organization has issued a statement expressing its grateful recognition of this tribute to Great Britain and also has presented some complete orchestral scores and parts to the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

"The Miracle of Heliane"

The great event of the opera year to date has been the presentation of Erich Wolfgang Korngold's new opera, "The Miracle of Heliane," with text by the deceased Viennese poet, Hans Kallnecker, adapted for production by Dr. Hans Muller. The first European performance was given in Berlin, where the enthusiastic reports of the critics heightened Vienna's eagerness to hear the new masterpiece of the composer whose "Violanta" now is creating a furore in the New York Metropolitan Opera.

Although a few ultra-classicists are not reconciled to the modernity of the composition, popular opinion is loud in its praise. Korngold's intimate knowledge of the possibilities of the Vienna opera orchestra has enabled him to create a work of profound importance in its instrumental passages, as well as in its magnificent arias and choruses. The director, Wallerstein, has staged the production wonderfully, so that the story of Queen Heliane, her jealous husband, and the miracle wrought by her saviour-lover shine out against an impressive background. Some criticism has been made by the devout on account of the mixture of earthly and heavenly love in the narrative, but the typical hearer is carried away by the beauty of the tale. Lotte Lehmann, as Heliane, Jan Kiepura, the Polish tenor, as the "Stranger," and Jerger, as the King, sang nobly and were supported by a well-chosen caste.

Visitors to Vienna

Fedor Chaliapin appeared one night in concert, but did not receive the same ovation as when he appeared in opera. The fact that he had not prepared a hard and fast programme, but left it to the audience to select songs from his repertoire, did not appeal to his hearers in general. Ernst Dohnanyi, as pianist and conductor, and Hubermann, the violinist, were warmly welcomed.

In the revues "Holloa-Here's Gruenbaum!" a merry mélange of songs and dances woven together by the wit of the popular comedian, Gruenbaum himself, stands out on account of the dancing of an American girl, Nina Payne, of New York, who has been making even the sophisticated Viennese sit up and take notice on account of her mastery of the dance and the artistic and original settings which she has created. In her Egyptian dance, she reproduces the mystery of the Nile with tremendous effect.

Anita Loos, author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," and her husband, John Emerson, visited Vienna this month. Miss Loos was obliged to come here to undergo an operation for sinus trouble, but expects to return and hopes in future to make Vienna her home for a part of every year, as she considers it "the most beautiful city in the world." Sinclair Lewis was in town for a day on his way to Berlin and thence to America. Mrs. Louis Untermeyer is spending the winter in Vienna, working on her forthcoming volume of verse, and Mrs. Harvey J. O'Higgins is studying psycho-analysis here.

Political Sensations Plentiful

The political pot seethes continually and occasionally boils over,

as in the case of ex-Crown Prince Carol and the efforts being made to restore him to the throne of Rumania. The Jugo-Slav-Georgia complications and other entanglements serve for new rumour material each day. The revision of the "Numerus Clausus" in Hungary, with the purpose of softening some of the racial disabilities and especially of admitting a larger proportion of Jews to the Budapest University, has produced continuous rioting amongst the University students and it is an unimaginative editor who cannot find a political sensation for his front page every morning. The money markets, however, do not appear deeply affected and life in general jogs in quietly.

Wagner-Jauregg Honoured

The award of the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine for 1927 to the scientist and physician, Professor Julius Wagner-Jauregg, for his discovery of the therapeutic importance of malarial injections as an anti-toxin in the cure of infantile paralysis, has made Vienna glow with pride. It will be remembered that this eminent psychiatrist also earned a reputation for himself in his treatment of idiocy, as well as in the healing of goitres and tumours with iodized cooking-salt, and in other fields of medicine.

Austria's democratization is illustrated in the marriage of Prince Ernest Windischgratz, great-grandson of the late Emperor Franz Joseph, to Miss Elsie Skinner, of England, niece of Mr. William von Ottenheim, president of the Galacia Petroleum Company. The wedding ceremony, which was comparatively quiet, took place at the Old Catholic Church of Vienna.

All Saints and All Souls Day

Vienna holds its dead in loving remembrance. For days before November 1, the florists display all manner of wreaths, ribands and floral displays generally. Every "Court of Peace," as the literal translation of the German word for cemeteries has it, is given even more attention than usual during the end of October and for several days the trams leading to the principal graveyards are so crowded that it is impossible to find a seat on them, despite the fact that a special motor bus service is instituted for three days and a special arrangement of tram traffic made to facilitate travel.

Candles to burn at the church altars and in shrines at home are sold in various shops and outside all churches. Solemn high masses are sung and special services held. Vienna largely is Catholic and everywhere one turns candles are burning, but the candles before the pictures of the dead do not always express the most sorrow. I was in the house of a friend whose "Fräulein" (the usual term for nursery governess) gives me German lessons. She is the daughter of a late cavalry officer of distinguished family, who lost all his savings in the collapse of the Austrian war loan. Entirely alone in the world, Fräulein Elsa now earns a livelihood by caring for children, to whom she is devoted. When I ran in with a request to change the day of our lesson, she asked me to come into her room to see the pictures of her father and mother.

"I do not always keep them out," she said. "It is too sad; but of course on All Souls Day I burn candles to them."

There were several pictures of her handsome father and aristocratic mother in her tiny cabinet (a room with only one window), but there was also another, a young officer in the dashing Austrian uniform.

"You lost your brother, too?" I queried, as she hesitated in front of the picture, as if she wished to speak of it but did not know how.

"No," she said, "that was my betrothed. But he was not killed. After the war we were both penniless and, of course—" (she spoke with no bitterness but an acceptance of the inevitable)—"he had to marry money. I think he is happy. I hope so. I do not permit myself to think of him often, but on this anniversary I have to burn a candle for the lover I lost."

COLOMBO, Dec. 24:—Legislation became effective on December 23 making it illegal to purchase or sell rubber without coupons.—Reuter.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Retirement of the "Second Liberties": Spread of Bolshevism on American Continent: Another Link in World Revolution

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, Nov. 17.

On the 15th instant, Uncle Sam took up and practically paid off one of his greatest war loans, the Second Liberty Bond issue of 3,807 million dollars. A Washington report says that the figures involved were so large that Mr. Ogden Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, refused to make any estimate as to how successful the Government's efforts to retire the Second Liberties would be. Not until the twelve Federal Reserve Banks make their reports, in the course of a few days, would the Treasury be able to determine how many of the bonds would remain outstanding, though interest on them ceased on November 15. By various conversions and continuous sinking fund purchases, the Second Liberty Loan had been reduced up to last February to a total of 3,104 million. Since then the U.S. Government undertook a series of financing operations intended to bring about the payment of the bonds, or their conversion to other forms of securities, with the result that, when the loan was called for redemption, there was a total of 730 million outstanding.

The final conversion offer in which Second Liberty Bonds participated also was cleared up on the 15th instant, and Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the seven months' offering of 3½ per cent. Treasury certificates all had been allotted. The Government accepted cash subscriptions for the certificates to a total of \$419,770,000 out of the total of \$1,103,261,400 that subscribers tendered, but it allowed new certificates in full for the total amount of subscriptions made in Second Liberty Bonds, which was \$2,336,500.

Mexico's Anti-American Campaign

The Hearst papers have unearthed the Mexican official plot to push an anti-American revolt in Nicaragua. A golden flood of Mexican pesos has been flowing into Nicaragua by the million for the sole purpose of installing an anti-American government. There is no room for doubt in this case, for the Hearst organization reproduces facsimiles of orders signed by President Calles directing the Treasurer-General of Mexico to send a million dollars (American) in gold and other amounts to Alfonso Cravioto, the Mexican Ambassador to Guatemala, and others, directing that the items be charged to secret expenditure. There were also several other lesser amounts advanced under hand-written directions of President Calles, and it is definitely proved that much of the foreign criticism of the American government's policy in Nicaragua was bought and paid for by Calles.

It now is explained that the seat of the Nicaraguan Liberal revolutionary government was established by its titular head (Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa) at Puerto Cabezas, on the northern Atlantic coast of that country, early in December, 1926. Immediately upon receiving notice of this event, President Calles issued an order for financial assistance to be given, this first order stipulating expressly that the money was sent "for expenses for newspaper propaganda in favour of Mexico." The effect of this was remarkable, for just at that time several Central American papers virtually were a unit in praising the Sacasa Government and demanding its immediate recognition by their own countries, and in condemning the existing Nicaraguan government. Almost unthinkingly, moreover, they charged the United States with upholding the "vicious" Conservative government "against the will of the Nicaraguan people, and absolved Mexico from any connection with the Sacasa movement."

Eventually, the U. S. State Department became fully aware of what was going on, and, though still a little weak on documentary proof of Mexico's plans, was resolved to prevent their consum-

mation at all hazards. It was known that Latin-American and Russian agitators were being sent to Guatemala city and other strategic points, their specific missions naturally varying, but always in some way connected with the main Bolshevik scheme. The files of the State Department at Washington are filled with reports from all over Latin-America, and the full knowledge of the Mexican propaganda against the United States is said to be the reason for President Coolidge's decision to go to Havana next year and open the Pan-American Conference. It may be remembered, too, that last spring a frank statement of some of the things discovered by representatives of the State Department was made by the U.S. Secretary of State to the Foreign Relations Committee, but several members of that committee, far from offering congratulation to the State Department for some extremely clever work, turned on the Secretary of State as if he personally were responsible for the state of affairs and interrogated him in a manner little befitting his high office.

It is now felt throughout this country that the situation of the United States vis-à-vis Mexico calls for very urgent action on the part of President Coolidge. There is no question whatsoever that Mexico has financed and is financing the spread of the Communist doctrine in Mexico and other Central American countries, and that the agitation is being directed by Russian experts in precisely the same manner as happened in China.

Progress or Retrogression

The Cro-Magnon man of 25,000 years ago shows a greater cranial capacity and skeletal dimension by about ten per cent. than the modern man, and all man's supposed progress is mere retrogression, says Dr. A. W. Bellamy, of the University of California. This is a statement few of us will care to digest. Especially in Occidental countries is there the belief among all nations that man's general status is much higher to-day than it was five thousand years ago even. Most of us, of course, believe it merely as a result of having been taught to believe it, but it is well now and again to stand and consider whether what we so ardently believe to be true is actually true.

Dr. Bellamy, who is the biologist of the University of California, says that the average ability of the human race not only has failed to increase during the past 250 centuries, but actually has receded slightly since the times of primeval man. The worthy doctor is well-known as a student and advocate of eugenics, and he takes his present stand in answer to those who say that, since man has developed during the past half-million years or so from an ape-like being to a relatively intelligent individual, through processes of natural selection, eugenists should not tamper with the age-old method of mating. He says that "the Cro-Magnon man, if placed in the midst of civilization, would acquire himself very favourably in comparison with the average man of to-day." As a eugenist, Dr. Bellamy states categorically that, if eugenics were to be applied generally, scientific mating of those only fit to produce normal offspring would tremendously increase the ability of the average person in 25,000 years. However, Dr. Bellamy believes that, while the potentialities of eugenics are enormous, the ignorance of human beings renders its practical application unlikely for many generations to come.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 26:—Mr. Oliver Davis, secretary of the Durban Turf Club, piloted by his son to-day attempted to fly from Durban to Johannesburg to attend a big race meeting, but their aeroplane crashed at Dundee, in Natal, and Mr. Davis was killed and his son was injured.—Reuter.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Britain's Unforgotten Dead: Empire Pudding for the King:
Non-publicity Increases Divorces

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London Nov. 17. This year, in cold but sunny weather, we had a still more solemn and impressive Armistice Day, and, as the years pass by, it becomes more and more apparent that it will not be forgotten, at any rate by the relations of soldiers who lost their lives. It is expected that the sale of poppies will be greater this year than ever before, and realize £500,000; the Prince of Wales broadcast a special overnight appeal, and the response seems to have reached expectations. The service at the Cenotaph, which was attended by the Royal Family, was impossible of comparison, in view of its excessive solemnity and reverence, and the two minutes silence quite defies description. The silence was observed all over the country by everybody, and such unusual and impressive incidents as the following may prove of interest:—

At the Law Courts, Sir Henry Maddocks stopped in the middle of a question which he was putting to a witness. Steepjacks stood to attention on scaffolding high in the air at Newbridge, Monmouthshire. Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, received his poppies by post. Three Cabinet Ministers in succession bought poppies from the same seller, who failed to recognize any of them. Overcome with grief, a sobbing woman broke the silence at the London Sessions. Clock chimers were silenced at London markets, so that the maroons could be heard clearly. "Old Bill," the L.G.O.C. motor-omnibus famous for its war service, was present at the Cenotaph service. Such was the stillness that the beating of the wings of the pigeons circling in the air and the fluttering of the Union Jacks flying over the Government offices could be plainly heard by those standing in Whitehall and St. Stephen's Square. Amid a blinding hailstorm, a special service was held on the pier at Scarborough. Only the screaming of the seagulls broke the silence as thousands of Liverpool dock-workers stood at reverent attention. Silence was signalled at the Imperial War Museum on the bell of H. M. S. Lion, Admiral Beatty's flagship at Jutland, and was ended by a call on a bugle used by the Gordon Highlanders at Loos.

Pilots of two Imperial Airways liners, flying at a height of several thousand feet, on the London-Cologne route, shut down their engines to the lowest point compatible with the safety, while passengers in the big cabins stood hunched for two minutes. Convicts sang Kipling's "Recessional" around the cenotaph outside Camp Hill Prison (Isle of Wight). They wore poppies bought out of their savings.

Christmas Pudding for the King. Following the indication by the King of his willingness to receive from the Empire Day Movement a Christmas pudding made from the ingredients specified in the Empire Marketing Board's recipe, it has been decided to hold a "ceremonial mixing" of the pudding in the city on December 1. All the High Commissioners of the Dominions and representatives of the Colonies will be invited to take part. The pudding will be handed over by the Earl of Meath to the custody of Sir Charles Bath, the Lord Mayor, and the cooking will take place in the kitchens of the Mansion House.

An Artistic Discovery

About ten years ago, a youth with flowing hair, who could speak very little English, visited public-houses in the mountains of Wales, offering to paint signs. Sometimes, for a few shillings, he would paint colliers and their dogs. To-day, this young painter—who since has been described by Mr. Augustus John as "the new genius"—is showing pictures in a London art gallery, and two ex-Prime Ministers (Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) have promised to attend. The Earl of Balfour, Lord d'Abernon, and all the London art connoisseurs are visiting the exhibition. Other connoisseurs were engaged yesterday in buying up the works of this painter.

The artist's name is Walters, but he likes to be called "Evan." He is the personification of modesty. The son of Welsh peasants, he is

not accustomed to such a reception. "I am shivering like a leaf," he said. "I didn't expect anything like this. I have been painting for some years, and I know the critics have said nice things, but this is beyond my wildest dreams." A famous art critic described Walters's work as of a "terrible strength and an instinctive texture in quality of paint."

A Boom in Divorce

The "Daily Mail," which, like other papers, never said a single word when the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act came into force last December, now is protesting at the effect of this measure on divorce cases. It will be remembered that, under the Act, Divorce Court proceedings only can be reported in the newspapers in the most meagre form, and publicity no longer acts as a deterrent. It is estimated that divorces this year will total 3,500. In London alone, the number of matrimonial causes for hearing during the Law terms has been as follows:—Hilary, 697; Trinity, 501; Easter, 731; Michaelmas, 796. Heavy lists also have been set down for trial at Assizes. The average yearly number of divorces over five-year periods since 1900 has been:—1901-05, 563; 1906-10, 524; 1911-15, 656; 1916-20, 1,510; 1921-25, 2,734.

The civil judicial statistics for England and Wales show that the number of divorces granted last year was 2,859, an increase of 202 compared with 1925. It is quite true that this unexpected effect has come about. It is said that the King's Proctor never has anything to do now, because all the information he used to receive about bogus divorce cases was supplied by people who had been reading the reports in the newspapers. The Judges, also, are complaining that there is far too much "hole-and-corner" work nowadays in the Divorce Court.

Vicar's Swimming Effort

The Rev. Herbert Quarrie, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Jersey, in an effort to raise funds to complete his half-finished church, has made the novel suggestion that he should attempt to swim the Channel for a monetary reward. He is a strong swimmer, and some years ago swam the nine miles from St. Helier to Corbiere. He says that, for forty years, efforts have been made to build a church in the parish, but peculiar local circumstances have made it a task of exceptional difficulty. Half the church has been completed, with a bank overdraft of £2,500, and, in order to clear that off and complete the church, the vicar must raise another £8,000.

He remains. "Although I am forty-five years old, I am strong and can stand the cold. I am hoping that, my suggestion may appeal to sportsmen, and that by this means I may be able to raise something worth while. I can promise a great attempt at least. I want no personal gain or publicity out of this, and any money that I might make would be handed over unreservedly to the church building fund." The vicar is a well-built and athletic man, and is popular in the parish.

A Scottish Beggar

It took two police officers two hours to search a beggar arrested at Glasgow. He was wearing five overcoats and three pairs of trousers. In his numerous pockets the searchers found thousands of cigarette ends and pockets full of cigarette tobacco, hundreds of used and unused matches, hundreds of keys, purses, knives, pipes, and rings, useless cheques, old papers, a War Savings Certificate, two hard buns and three hard breakfast rolls, £4 in silver, £2.15s. in coppers, and a deposit receipt. The coppers weighed 13½ lb. At the Central Police Court he pleaded guilty to begging. When questioned, he said he worked and that he changed silver into coppers. He was fined £2.

A Breeze in the House

The House of Commons broke up last night in tumult, instead of discussing the Labour censure motion on the desperate situation in the coal industry. Labour demanded that Mr. MacDonald's indictment of

the Government should be answered by the Premier, but Mr. Baldwin left the reply to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and, amid uproar and clamour for the Prime Minister, the House was adjourned for an hour. When members returned later in the evening, Sir Philip again rose to speak, and again the disorder broke out. The Speaker then adjourned the House after only one speech—that of Mr. MacDonald arraignment of the Government. Mr. MacDonald's speech was a strong reinforcement of the Opposition's demand that an Emergency Commission should be sent into the coalfields at once. The Labour protest undoubtedly was organized beforehand.

Why the Navy Wept

At the Public Works and Transport Congress at the Royal Agricultural Hall, this week, Mr. B. Price Davies, surveyor of works to the Cardiff City Council, told an amusing story of a ganger who was chosen by a borough engineer for a new relief scheme. He was a man of the old navy type, and he wore earrings. The gang were ordered from the Labour Exchange. During the afternoon of the first day's work, the engineer was amazed to find the gang leaning on their picks, doing less than little. The ganger was found sitting behind a tree, weeping bitter tears. He had all ways looked after gangs of "proper navvies." "Not a man-jack of these," he said, "is strong enough to dig the skin off a rice pudding."

Topics of Discussion

There are a good many miscellaneous occurrences which may not have been reported in the cables. Oscar Slater has been released after eighteen years' in gaol, as the result of his conviction for the murder of Miss Gilchrist in Glasgow in 1908. There always has been a good deal of doubt as to the correctness of his sentence and for years an agitation has gone on for his release. The Government now has introduced a Bill to allow his case to be reviewed by the Courts of Appeal.

Lady Houston has handed a cheque for a million and a half to the Treasury in settlement of the death duties on her husband's Estate. There seems to have been a good deal of doubt as to whether the claim of the Treasury could have been enforced, as Sir Robert had made his residence in Jersey, so the Treasury probably was wise in accepting a voluntary deal.

Lord Cecil has stated in the House that Mr. Churchill wrecked the Geneva Disarmament Conference by refusing to agree to the American demand for equality of auxiliary craft on the same lines as equality of battleships. We have yet to hear Mr. Churchill's version. In this year's estimates, however, the Government has announced that it will not lay down two of the three cruisers which originally were contemplated.

Sir Thomas Beecham, who founded the Imperial League of Opera, still is campaigning to secure 50,000 people who will subscribe ten shillings a year for five years. Sir Thomas explains that subscriptions to the League will be held and administered by three trustees—Lord Islington, ex-chairman of the National Savings Committee; Sir Vincent Caillard, a director of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd.; and Sir Eric Hambro, chairman of Hambro Bank, Ltd. The scheme involves an expenditure of about £60,000 a year, and in no single year will the trustees authorise an expenditure of more than five-sixths of the available annual income.

The police have raided Victor's, which is the most exclusive night club in London, but there has been no prosecution up to the present.

Trade is rather better, according to the latest statistics, but there still are 1,100,000 unemployed. The situation is particularly bad in the coalfields, but it is not easy to see what can be done to buttress up a decadent industry. No one believes that the coal trade ever will again reach its old prosperity.

Government Election Success

Nov. 24.

The Government is very much encouraged by the result of the Southend by-election, which was declared late on Saturday night as follows:—
Lady Iveagh (C.) 21,221
Mr. Erskine (Lab.) 11,912
Mr. Erskine (Lab.) 4,777
Mr. Ernest A. Hallwood (Ind. C.) 917
The figures at the last election were:—
Viscount Elveden (C.) 23,417
J. D. Young (L.) 10,924
S. A. Moseley (Lab.) 3,144

Over 73 per cent. of the electorate polled. When Lady Iveagh takes her seat in the House of Commons, she will be the twenty-second member of her family to achieve that distinction and the fourth Conservative woman M.P. in the present Parliament.

Selling A Town

The Earl of Derby will receive approximately £1,750,000 following a sale of part of his extensive estates in the north. This is the largest single estate deal of recent years. Mr. Philip E. Hill, the purchaser, has bought from the earl's trustees freehold ground rents of 22,000 houses in Liverpool, Bootle, Kirkdale, and Wallington. Lord Derby will retain the manorial rights and gifts of livings on the property.

Mr. Philip E. Hill, of Hertford Street, London, W., is a native of Cardiff. During the war, he made an immense fortune from the building of concrete ships, and subsequently engaged in the building of concrete houses. Following on these ventures, he joined many boards of directors, principally in connection with the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. Mr. Hill is a director of a number of important concerns, including Beecham Estates and Pills, Ltd., and Honywood Hotels, Ltd., managing director of the First Industrial Trust, Ltd., and Chairman of the Veno Drug Company (1925), Ltd., and Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, Ltd.

Our Daily Death Roll

Nearly 400 persons were killed or injured in this country every day in 1926 in road accidents, while accidents to persons or property numbered nearly 800 per day. During the year, 4,886 persons were killed and 133,838 injured in 124,287 road accidents. These figures are given by the general secretary of the National Safety First Association. While there has been a rise in the annual total of accidents ever since 1918, there is small comfort in the knowledge that there was a slight check in the rate of increase last year.

Several recommendations are made, including Government research into accident causation, the issue of regulations dealing with certain matters responsible for traffic trouble, the standardization of siting of road signs, and special mobile police to deal with offending road users.

A Decadent Industry

The coal industry undoubtedly is in a very bad way and all sorts of schemes are under discussion to help it. Thousands of men in North Wales earned less than £1 last week, owing to short time, and in the south the state of affairs is worse. The march of 200 South Wales miners to London, to make known their serious plight, ended on Saturday in Trafalgar Square, where representatives of London Communist organizations were gathered to greet them. While waiting, the crowd, numbering about 3,000, showered copper and silver coins on to the base of the Nelson Column, and two 45 notes and many £1 and 10s. notes were gathered in a collection. Apparently we are to have on another day the debate on the industry which last week was prevented by the Labour Party, who howled down the President of the Board of Trade, who was put up to speak instead of Mr. Baldwin. Coal mining, however, never will regain its old time prosperity.

Women Without a Nationality

British women married to Americans who have to live over here for long periods are in a legal position which leaves them without a nationality. Under British law, the wife loses her nationality, but she cannot become an American citizen until she has had a year's continuous residence in the United States. Not only has she to register at Bowstreet as the American she is not, but to report periodically to the police. She has no legal rights. It is a question as to what would happen if her husband died or deserted her. There has been no test case on the point. When it comes to travelling on the Continent, all she can get are identification papers from the American Consulate or the British Home Office, affording her protection as the shadow of an American or the ghost of a British subject.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who is known as "Jix" to all his friends, and who often signs his own letters with this signature, has been visiting the prisons and his comments on convicts in general are interesting. "Discipline at Dartmoor, though necessarily and properly strict, is humane and considerable; and the great majority of the convicts behave well. What hope have I of the men at Dartmoor? Honestly, very little. It is really the cesspool of English humanity. I suppose there must be some residue which no training or help will ever improve, but I am personally convinced that sooner or later the nation will demand that it should be protected from men who simply live upon crime. Surely, after a certain number of convictions for serious crimes, a better form of preventive detention could be provided, where the real social enemy could be maintained in perhaps pleasant circumstances than at Dartmoor, either for his whole remainder of life or until such an age as he might no longer be dangerous to the community."

A Fine Lifeboat Rescue

A feat that will be distinctive in the records of the British lifeboat service was accomplished this week, at night, by the crew of the Cromer lifeboat, on a treacherous sandbank seven miles off the Norfolk coast. After a series of attempts during 36 hours by four motor-lifeboats operating from a coastline of 50 miles, three merchant vessels, and a destroyer, to save a part of the crew of the Dutch oil-tanker Georgia (5,111 tons), which had broken up on the Haisborough Sands, the Cromer lifeboatmen were able to effect a magnificent rescue of 15 men.

At 11.30 on Sunday night, the Georgia, after 30 hours of buffeting in the storm between the Thames and the Wash, went aground, and in twenty minutes she broke in two, almost exactly in the middle. The stern part, carrying 16 members of the crew, including the second officer, drifted away, and these men were rescued last evening by the Dutch steamer Trent (1,822 tons). The forepart of the vessel, however, remained embedded in the Haisborough Sands, with the captain of the ship, Mr. Harry Kissing, and 14 members of the crew aboard. They crouched together in the forecabin without food or water for 40 hours until the Cromer lifeboat brought them off.

Time after time the lifeboats on the Norfolk coast, from Cromer, Gorleston, and Southwold, went out to this part of the wreck, but so fierce was the gale and so heavy the seas that none of them could get nearer than 60 yards. Again and again they threw lines across the battered hulk, but all either snapped or were swept away by the tempest. The Board of Trade rushed down by road special life-saving apparatus from London, while the Admiralty tried to help with a destroyer, but the actual rescue was effected largely owing to the bursting of the oil container of the tanker. This somewhat smoothed the waters, and the Cromer boat, dashing in, despite the fact that it was several times lifted right out of the water by heavy waves, managed to take off the Dutch seamen who jumped successfully for their lives.

Another Scene in the House

A number of the Left Wing M.P.s of the Labour Party were suspended in the House of Commons late last night, amid scenes of uproar. Mr. Maxton was the first, Mr. G. Buchanan next, then came Mr. R. C. Wallhead and Mr. Neil Maclean. Mr. Maxton, in protesting against the closing of Clause 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Bill—the House was in Committee at the time—declared that the ruling of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. J. F. Hope) was "damned unfair." Mr. Maxton refused to withdraw and was suspended. Mr. Buchanan said that Mr. Hope's conduct was "contemptible." The phrase "damned unfair" was repeated many times. The scenes ceased when Mr. Hope left the chair and was succeeded by Captain E. A. Fitzroy (Deputy Chairman).

As a matter of fact, the Chairman was quite right in the action he took. There was not much opposition to Clause 3 in reality, and

it had been fully discussed. The extremists of the Labour Party do not, however, like Mr. J. W. Hope, and when Mr. Maxton was suspended the other suspensions were arranged by their friends. The greater part of the Labour Party did not vote at all.

There are increasing signs of dissension in the Labour Party, including great difference of opinion over the Indian Commission. This is supported by all the best-known Labour leaders, and denounced by the extreme rank and file. The Bill, however, has been carried and public opinion is altogether in its favour.

Chinese Film Themes

The Chinese Government has taken strong exception to the treatment of Chinese themes in some of the more recent British films, and even has brought the matter to the notice of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who is the Chief Film Censor. He has referred the whole question to the British Board of Censors, and, as a result, it is understood that, in the latest film which was objected to, all mention of Chinese has been eliminated. The map of China has been omitted, and the letterpress does not, in any way, identify China with the events which are depicted. It is merely indicated that they refer to some Eastern country. Probably these facts will be beneficial in the future, because producers will be more careful about causing offence to friendly nations.

A Chinese Memorial

This week, Dr. Chen, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, unveiled a memorial in Grange Road cemetery, Plaistow, London, to the memory of some 400 Chinese who have died in London at different times and have been buried there. Apparently there was little indication as to which was their part of the cemetery, so, by private Chinese subscription, a large cross has been erected, with Chinese inscriptions on it. There were really two ceremonies. In the morning there was the Buddhist ceremony, at which was made the customary offerings of roast pigs and whiskey, after which the sacrifices were divided among the faithful for consumption. In the afternoon, there was a ceremony on Christian lines, the Chaplain of the Cemetery attending and giving a Benediction. Dr. Chen also delivered a speech. About 400 Chinese were present and about 400 sympathisers, including a number of leading Europeans.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

(Continued from page 586.)

ments were unnecessary, and, after due consideration has been given by the cabinet, they will in all probability be terminated. This decision naturally has opened up the question of "spoils to the victor" once again, but, in this case, Mr. Bavin does not intend to appoint any one to the vacancies, which, he declares, will not be existent.

Two men, who had escaped the death penalty under the Lang government, George Andrew Buckley and Norman Clyde McPherson, in each case the Lang ministry having decided on penal servitude instead of the scaffold, had their cases reviewed under the Bavin government. In the case of Buckley, the sentence agreed upon by the Labour ministry is to stand, but, in the case of the latter, the sentence has been altered to "for the term of his natural life." Any of the criminal world who think that, if they take life, they will escape the extreme penalty in the State of New South Wales in the future, are likely to be sadly disillusioned.

The government also has approached the Federal Government, notifying their willingness to enter the Australian Loan Council. Thus a very vexed point will be settled, making matters easier for the Federal Council.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Laurence Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet, in succession to Admiral Sir Roger John Brownlow Keyes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. The appointment becomes effective from January 5, 1928.—Reuter.

OUR INDIAN LETTER

Striking Tribute to Burma's Governor: India the Centre of Plots: New Messiah: Air Route to Australia

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Nov. 6.

The great popularity of Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of Burma, whose departure is imminent, became at once manifest as soon as his retirement was officially announced. Proposals for the erection of two statues in his honour already have been approved, one for the University of Rangoon and the other for the city. His genial personality and zest for the good things of life have made a tremendous appeal to the easy-going Burmese, who recognise him as a kindred spirit, besides the fact that his administration has been for nothing but the good of the country. The general esteem in which he is held further was demonstrated recently, when a grand gala night was held in Rangoon. Rarely has Rangoon presented such a wonderful appearance. The whole coastline of the Royal Lakes was demarcated by thousands of multi-coloured lights, a wonderful setting to the island, which blazed like a great gem with gorgeous illuminated designs. Floating on the lake were numbers of small craft twinkling like glow-worms with a myriad points of fire, whilst numerous Chinese lanterns cast forth a more subdued glow.

The carnival was attended by tens of thousands, the Burmese bringing their own entertainments and catering arrangements, and the fact that they were housed in hundreds of tents beyond the belt of lights added to the bizarre effect. It was generally voted as the finest show since the Prince of Wales's visit. The Governor, who drove round the lakes with a party, everywhere met with enthusiastic cheers which evidently touched him deeply.

India the "Red" Pivot

The Maharajah of Burdwan, speaking at the Nelson Day dinner in London the other day, uttered a serious warning regarding the designs of the Bolsheviks in India. In this connection, he pointed out that India's problem mainly was on land, which no Navy could solve so long as the "Red" menace stretched right across the continent of Asia. The Bolsheviks meant to destroy modern civilization and India was the pivot on which the "Red" menace would turn from the East to the West and it was here that British statesmen must concentrate their attention. India would, however, require protection for her maritime trade and from this point of view the development of the British Navy was most important.

The Maharajah's remarks have received some point recently by the campaign of calumny against Britain which has appeared in some of the newspapers of Afghanistan. Even if not actually attributable to Bolshevik machinations, this campaign shows clearly that the Bolsheviks have a fertile propaganda ground in the country, which, judging from their activities elsewhere, they will not be slow in cultivating at the proper time. For example, a leading Afghan journal, "Attihadi Mashraei," dealing with the subject of the reforms for the North-West Frontier Province, recently stated that Lord Curzon separated the five districts now constituting the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab to facilitate the accomplishment of British Imperialistic designs. As a result of this, they were deprived of all the privileges they enjoyed as part of the Punjab and "a despotic rule which could be called martial law was enforced." Statements such as these, though wild and easily refutable, do incalculable harm and readily are seized upon by the enemies of the Empire, to further their designs.

Death of Sir George Paddison

One of the staunchest friends of India has passed away in the person of Sir George Paddison, who was Commissioner of Labour in Madras, but who will be best remembered in India as the leader of the deputation which visited South Africa in order to prevent legislation being passed which would have vitally and adversely affected the interests of the Indian settlers in that country. The Paddison Com-

mittee which was sent to South Africa by the Government of India, to study the Indian question on the spot, was the result of arrangements secured by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the Imperial Conference of 1925, obtaining the right of the Indian Government to direct negotiations with South Africa. The report of that committee was signed on May 26, 1926, and such was the success of the deputation that it paved the way to the representative deputation from South Africa which, after three weeks' stay, left India in October of the same year.

The immediate result of these two deputations was the foundation of a much more friendly spirit between the two countries, and the Union Government was induced to change its attitude towards the Indian problem, and, in the favourable atmosphere, it was decided to hold the round-table conference which ultimately led to a satisfactory agreement. Effect has not yet been given to this agreement, but the appointment of Mr. Sastri as Agent-General for India is a guarantee that in the future it will be carried out in the spirit as well as in the letter. There is no doubt that this happy result hardly would have been obtained but for the great personal efforts of Sir George Paddison and seldom has a knight-hood been so well earned as his. This fact is recognised on all sides and shortly after the return of the deputation to India a member of the committee, Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, paid a high tribute to his leader:—"We could not have had a better leader than Mr. Paddison, of the Madras Civil Service. He threw himself body and soul into the work, which often ran into the small hours of the morning. He worked loyally and manfully in the most difficult of situations and our obligations to him are deep and abiding." A well-deserved eulogy.

Aero Club of India

Aviation in India has received a new fillip through a generous offer made by Sir Victor Sassoon, who has undertaken to guarantee the Aero Club of India for a year to the extent of Rs. 50,000. In view of the financial scheme of the club, Sir Victor's offer means that it should be able to establish itself financially within a year. The scheme provides that any individual paying Rs. 500 a year, or Rs. 5,000 as a donation, would become a Vice-Patron, and it is hoped that with 100 such Vice-Patrons it will be possible to raise a steady income of Rs. 50,000. Sir Victor's generous contribution, therefore, will come as a timely encouragement to others interested in the development of aviation in India to be as liberal as their pockets will allow, and the Aero Club owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Victor for the moral, effect alone of his announcement, apart from the pecuniary benefit they will receive.

New Messiah's Assertion

Krishnamurti, the young India who was heralded by Mrs. Annie Besant many months ago as the new Messiah, hitherto has been exceedingly diffident in expressing any view regarding his high mission. At last, however, he has made a statement in which he definitely claims the exalted position announced for him by his prophet. "I can now say that I am the Teacher," he said to a group of pressmen on his arrival in Bombay recently. In his early days, he said, his mother had impressed in his mind the image of Shri Krishna and later on the forms of the Lord Maitreya and Lord Buddha, and the great ideal of his life had been to be one with them and not merely to see these Masters as he had often seen them as objective things.

Krishnamurti then quoted the words of one of his recent addresses, setting forth the object of his mission:—"I have become one with the Beloved, I have been made simple, I have become glorified because of Him and because of Him I can help. My purpose is not to create discussions, but to give the waters that shall wash away your sorrows, your petty tyrannies, your limitations, so that you will be free,

so that you will eventually join that ocean where there is no limitation, where there is the Beloved."

New Government House

It has been decided that, in the furnishing of the new Government House at Delhi, the residence of the Viceroy, nothing but material from India and of Indian workmanship shall be used. For some time past, Lord and Lady Irwin have been giving careful attention to all kinds of furnitures, carpets, upholstery, cushions and curtains, and Her Excellency's private sitting room in the Viceroy's residential wing already has been fully furnished and approved. Her Majesty the Queen-Emress's interest in details of household arrangement is well-known, and it is a noteworthy fact that, in connection with the furnishing of Government House, photographs of pieces of furniture regularly have been sent for Her Majesty's inspection.

Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the furniture is made of wood of all kinds from all parts of India. Beautiful rosewood, aineer, fir and foon have been brought from the woods of Madras; handsome teak from Jubbulpore and Burma; sheesham and haldra from the North Indian forests and fine padauk wood from the far distant Andamans. From such material Indian craftsmen have produced the most elegant furniture, and the greatest care has been taken to bring out the natural colours of the different kinds of wood. Practically no varnishing or painting has been resorted to. Rich kincoeb from Benares has been used for cushions and Bhagalpore and Benares have sent wonderful silks. Madras has supplied gubladans for cushions and prints for curtains have come from Farukhabad, in the United Provinces. All the carpets, the tapestries, silks, kincoeb, and gubladans are handworked and show that the Indian workman has not lost his skill.

Persia and the Air Route

As generally is known, the air route to India and Australia from England has been held up as an open thoroughfare by the dispute with Persia in regard to the Cairo-Basra section. This route, as Sir Sefton Branker pointed out the other day, shows 100 per cent. regularity, but unfortunately Persia, though she agreed two years ago to a route regularly running along her coastline, so far has refused to ratify the agreement. Sir Sefton, however, now holds out hope that something may be done. A route, he says, on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, is being surveyed, which presents no physical difficulties until a 270 miles jump across the Indian Ocean to British territory has to be crossed. This sounds formidable, but Sir Sefton Branker is optimistic and does not think it presents any serious difficulty, as he places much faith in the new three-engined aircraft to meet requirements.

When negotiations have been completed with the Indian Government in regard to the Karachi-Calcutta section and the route to Rangoon, and for a service from Penang to the Dutch East Indies—presumably by the Dutch Government—Sir Sefton Branker estimates that this air route of 13,000 miles to Australia can be covered in 17 days, and when night flying is possible—one of the biggest factors in improving air communications—this will be reduced to 179 hours.

Train-Wrecking Attempts

Serious anxiety has been caused in India recently by several deliberate attempts at train wrecking. In each case, the culprits have been undetected and, as four such attempts have taken place within a month, the public is likely to get alarmed, with the result that train travelling will decrease and the railways suffer much. Of these four attempts two occurred on the B.N.R., one on the G.I.P. Railway and one on the E.I.R. In the first case the Ranchi express was derailed between Khargpur and Kalakunda on the B.N.R.; in the second, a passenger train was derailed between Canada Road and Rupnand, also on the B.N.R.; in the third, the special train bearing the Governor of Bombay had a narrow escape on the G.I.P. Railway and, in the fourth case, the railway line was interfered with on the E.I.R. near Arrah.

In each case, the method seems to have been the same—the removal of fishplates. None of the culprits has been caught and no clue has been found which would enable the authorities to bring them to book. It seems fairly evident, however, that the outrages are the work of some malcontents employed or recently employed by the railways. For some time past there has been a strike of workshop employees at Khargpur, near the scene of the first attempt, there being great dissatisfaction with a new scheme for effecting economy by a reduction of the staff, which is held by the authorities to be excessive. That dissatisfaction is spreading among railway employees throughout India seems evident from the fact that there have been rumours of a general strike in the near future for some time. If this is so it would account for the adoption of these criminal methods on other railways besides the B.N.R.

Better Roads for India

India is to have better roads at least that is the aim of a new Committee of Inquiry which has been sanctioned by the Governor-General-in-Council. The committee will consist of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature. It is to "examine the desirability of developing the road system of India and the means by which such development could be most suitably financed and to consider the formation of a Central Road Board for the purpose of advising in regard to and co-ordinating the policy in respect of road development in India." Evidence will be taken from Local Government officials and representatives of other public bodies, and the committee will sit at Delhi. Although in many parts of India the roads are admirable and compare favourably with those of any other country in the world, there are other parts where much development is needed and great improvements could be made. Calcutta itself, although it possesses many fine thoroughfares within the heart of the city, is not so blessed on its outskirts and motorists here will be foremost in welcoming this latest announcement of the Government of India.

REPORTS from Washington to Peking, says the vernacular press, state that Dr. Alfred S.K. Sze, the Chinese Minister, and Dr. Frank W. Lee, the Nationalist delegate, are co-operating in their dealings with the diplomats in that city in order to uphold China's rights. Already, it is said, they have secured the support of Senator Borah—"Shun-pao".

CHEST-RACKING BRONCHITIS!

Coughs, Congestion and Breathing Difficultly Banished By

Peps

Does your cough get more persistent every year? Do you easily catch cold and cough violently on exposure to weather? Is there a painful tightness in your chest and your breathing rasping? These are most frequent signs of bronchitis—really an inflammation of the delicate tubes through which we breathe into the lungs the Oxygen necessary to sustain life. Hence the terror when bronchitis threatens to stop-up the breathing tubes.

The great difference between Peps treatment and old-fashioned methods of dealing with coughs, colds and bronchial complaints is that the Peps medicine is breatheable and it goes direct to the root of the trouble. A handy Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth, powerful medicinal and chest strengthening fumes are released and are instantly breathed into chest and lungs.

Inflammation, soreness and irritation in throat and bronchials are quickly soothed by the Peps fumes. Troublesome stringy phlegm obstructing the air-tubes is cut, loosened and expelled, and the dreadful suffocating feeling is completely relieved. Peps heal, strengthen and invigorate vital inner recesses of the chest that can never be reached by liquid medicines.

Keep Peps always handy! They are invaluable for coughs, colds and chills, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, asthma, etc. All dispensaries and medicine vendors sell Peps in handy glass bottles

OUR PARIS LETTER

Unappreciated Prayers: Passing of Show-Window Dummies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Paris, Nov. 10.

For the first time in forty years, a special service has been held in Notre Dame Cathedral in connection with the opening of the parliamentary session. This service, known as the Mass of the Holy Spirit, used to take place at the beginning of each autumn law term, in the beautiful Sainte Chapelle, next door to the Palais de Justice, and the principle of offering prayer for the legislative as well as the legal institutions of the country, at the outset of their principal period of labour, is a very old one. It fell into disuse when the rift between Church and State began to widen.

Cardinal Dubois, the Archbishop of Paris, is reviving it because, in his view, the coming year is likely to be of great importance in the history of France. He believes that the electoral campaign, which already is beginning to take shape, is likely to be exceptionally bitter, and it is much to be desired that the forthcoming political debates should be penetrated by the principles of wisdom, justice, and charity, which make up the true peace spirit. Needless to say, only the professing Catholic members were present to represent the legislators for whose guidance prayer was being offered. Officially, Parliament ignored the service, just as the State ignores the Church.

Up-to-Date Dummies

Together with the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, Napoleon's Tomb and the Sewers, the shop-fronts of Paris are the most famous sights of the city. Like life, they are always changing, and now they have become still more life-like—or, at least, those of them that exhibit feminine and masculine clothes. Not so long ago, one could gaze at the frozen gestures of unfading beauties, every one of whom had assumed, at the waxworks, a terrifying and spectral smile, the spotless urbanity of which never relaxed, not even when the wearer was dusted and covered up for the night. All the time, each beauty arched her tube-like fingers, with their supernaturally long and rosy nails, in silent illustration of a comment which never has been uttered; and the men of this world were to match, with their tufty hair and chubby smirks.

Now, immortal though they seemed, the window people nearly all have passed away, stamped out by a new and more vigorous race. These are strong and full-blooded men and women—the elderly ones make no pretence to a youth which never can be theirs, and the youthful merely are modestly young. They go further than this, for among them may be seen what one might call "character dummies": the waxen embodiment of the contemporary great. Colonel Lindbergh is infinitely affable in French tailoring, on one of the Boulevards; and one may see the hospitable Dolly Sisters, Josephine Baker, with her exquisite colour, and many another personality of the stage. What Horizons are opened! In Paris, M. de Fouquier's likeness could foretell the perfect and only possible style; and London haters might borrow Mr. Churchill's image for their latest, and Mr. MacDonald's for their former wares.

Stage and Court

Once again the illustrious name of the Comédie Française appears in the Paris law list as plaintiff, this time against a charming golden-haired actress with a pearly smile, who is best known to players as Huguette Duflos, but who now calls herself Huguette ex-Duflos (which is a way of reminding the public that she does not like her husband any more) and whose real name is Hermance Meurs. Like Sarah Bernhardt, Coquelin, and other stage celebrities of the past, she is being sued for breach of contract, she having not only refused to act any more at the Comédie, but having deliberately appeared in a revue at the Porte Saint-Martin theatre.

The rules and regulations connected with the Napoleonic establishment of the Comédie Française were very carefully framed to prevent actors and actresses be-

longing to it from breaking away and competing with it, by playing at other Paris theatres, before they had completed at least 20 years service. These rules always have been upheld by the law courts, and even Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin had to pay dearly for their liberty. Huguette ex-Duflos "carried on" for 17 years and then decided it was time to get out. She is being sued for Fr. 300,000 damages, and her counsel says that in those 17 years her total earnings from the Comédie were Fr. 74,000. No wonder she wanted a "rise."

The Hope Eternal

Passing through the Autumn Salon at the Grand Palais, and noting the extraordinary character of the great majority of the paintings to be seen at this manifestation of modern art, one sometimes is led to conjecture as to what kind of an exhibition could be made out of the works rejected. In addition to those by members of the society, who were entitled to be "hung," 4,800 canvases were submitted to the hanging committee, who accepted only 800. If the rejected ones were really worse than those now being displayed on the walls for the edification of visitors, they must have been terrible indeed. The vogue of cubism and other art fads must have encouraged thousands of otherwise harmless people to spread colour upon canvas in the hope of being able to say that they "exhibited" at such and such a Salon.

One of the rejected is a hatter, who began his experiment in art at the age of 79. He found his evenings long, and, just to fill up his time, he began to paint. He sells some of his works. Others he gives to relatives, and, at the age of 83, he still is hoping to have one of his pictures in a Salon—no matter which.

The Pleasure of Being "Stung"

Mme. Dumaine, whose death has taken place at Fontainebleau, was one of the few remaining old-fashioned independent hotel-keepers. She refused to fall in with the modern methods of business, or to turn her concern into a limited company and modernise it, as she easily might have done. She preferred to carry on in the old way and pick and choose her customers. If they did not like the way in which her hotel was run, they always were free to go elsewhere. She once was sent for by a very well-known personage, who complained of the bill, and her reply, delivered in excellent English, was:—"My lord, I did not ask you to come to my establishment."

Her hotel is anything but palatial, as the word nowadays is applied to hotels, but has an air of bourgeois respectability rather reminding one of old prints of hotels in the time of Louis Philippe. It always has provided good food in its own way, but the most remarkable thing about it is its prices, which are simply colossal and quite equal to anything of the same kind perpetrated in a Paris restaurant, or even at Deauville. Mme. Dumaine wanted a clientele of wealthy people only, and she obtained it. Distinguished persons touring in motor-cars used to go to her establishment to show that they "knew the ropes." The prospect of paying an exorbitant bill to some people is an attraction rather than the reverse.

The vernacular press states that the British, French and Japanese Ministers have lodged another protest with the Waichiaopu against the commandeering of the Shantung salt revenues by Marshal Chang Chug-chang on the ground that it is contrary to the loan agreements. Should protests be unavailing, it is said, definite action will be taken to prevent similar actions in future.

THE annual entertainment given by the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society was held on Monday afternoon in the Hall of the Church of the Sacred Heart when some 350 poor people, members of the church parish, were present. The programme opened with singing accompanied by Miss Lee, daughter of the president of the Society. Some clever juggling and conjuring followed, and an exhibition of drill by pupils of the girls' school, after which distributions were made, each of the poor present receiving two dollars, socks and handkerchiefs, a rice ticket, a packet of mixed beans, two loaves and a large bar of soap.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER

A Sermon Preached in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the
Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D.D., on Sunday, December 11

St. Paul's famous triplet of Christian graces—"Faith Hope and Charity"—and his longer list of the fruits of the spirit in Galatians 5:—"Love, Joy, Peace, Long-suffering, Kindness, Goodness, Faithfulness, Meekness, and Self-control," may be taken as an epitome of the Christian character. Is the character thus portrayed altogether admirable, and does it meet the practical requirements of our time? It has been boldly assailed in recent years. Before the Great War, a well-known German philosopher had thrown discredit upon the Beatitudes: What the world wanted was not meekness and poverty of spirit, but courage, strength, even selfishness, and the "superman," and this philosophy had permeated the thought of his fellow-countrymen and over-shadowed the noble culture of music, literature, and science, for which Germany had been famous.

Bolshevist teachers more recently have proclaimed that religion is "the opium of the people," preached by missionaries in China in order to make the rising generation quiet and subservient to the designs of imperialistic aggression. What have we to say to such attacks? In the first place the picture they draw of Christian character is distorted, in order to make their arguments impressive. This is a common trick of all controversialists. Exaggerate the opinions of your adversary and then you easily can discredit them. Draw a one-sided picture and then expose it to ridicule.

The Full Christian Character

Christ and the Apostles preached to a world full of violence and worldly power, containing men like Augustus and Nero, Herod, Pilate, and Caiaphas, and they preached a Gospel of peace, love, and gentleness, which should prevail against night, and pride, and selfishness, but they exhibited other sides of the Christian character also—courage and strength, activity and clear-mindedness. Think of our Lord's calm strength as He stood before Caiaphas, Herod, and Pilate: remember St. Paul's years of active labour and his writings, which are unsurpassed for vigour of thought and for lofty spiritual insight and power. Think of the martyrs of the early Christian Church and the preachers who brought Christianity to our own and other lands.

When you get a complete view of Christian character, you at once recognize how distorted is the picture drawn by hostile critics. A Christian is not a feeble, nervous creature. He is a warrior and a worker, who has faith, hope, and love as his motives. Christ has in the past overthrown wickedness and pride from many high places, and exalted men of low degree, set the captive free and unloosed heavy burdens, and He will do it yet.

The Christian warriors did not win through human strength or mental power. They won through those qualities which Christ and His Apostles emphasized. Truth conquered error, light darkness: love proved itself more powerful than hatred, and gentleness than force. Have we not seen again and again how that armed force does not win in the end: violent revolutions retaliate upon those who plot them, and would be world-masters are destroyed by their own pride. By might shall no man prevail. The proud and deceitful are taken in their own nets, while those who quietly, diligently, and honestly work and wait attain to an established position even in this life.

The Christian Virtues

We may say then, without fear of contradiction, that Jesus Christ brought into the world a new ideal of character. When He uttered His Beatitudes, He cut clean across the prevalent opinion. He expounded a new theory of blessedness, and His Apostles endorsed it in their teaching, and acted upon it in their

lives. So have countless millions of His followers from that day to this, and, in measure as they have acted upon His teaching, in such degree have they found it true and valuable.

Love, the highest Christian grace, has proved itself a mighty conqueror, both in private and in public life. It is resistless, and eventually it will dominate the world.

Joy is like the sunshine. It is the radiant health of the soul: to kill joy is a crime, where joy is really pure and good for joy is the disinfectant in this world of social corruption. Christian joy is the highest spiritual joy man can know. No one can take it from the Christian: he joys even in tribulations. It is one of the points where Christianity far outshines other ethical systems, otherwise virtuous, such as Buddhism and Confucianism, which are essentially sad.

Next take peace. The first message of the angels at the birth of Christ, and almost the last message He gave. At peace with God. At peace with our fellow-men; this is soul rest indeed. Who can estimate the good done in the world by one person who goes calmly through life with the peace of God manifest in every word and act. "My peace I give unto you, let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Only that man or woman can do great things who is at peace with self, from passion, envy, bitterness, and all other restless vices.

So one might go on through all the noble virtues that Christ has brought to us. We might speak again of faith in God and in our fellow-men, the basis of all good relationships; or of Hope, the stimulator to noble actions, the compass needle pointing out the way across the sea of life; or of charity, the sweetener of all life's trials, the cherisher of the poor and needy. Other systems have advocated many noble traits of character; Christ alone draws us upward to perfection by the magnet of His perfect love.

A Vision of Heavenly Mansions

Character acquired here is an eternal treasure. It is said that a rich Christian man once dreamed that he was entering heaven. He could not have entered but that he trusted to the mercy of Christ, but having entered, he was escorted along the road by an angel and shown the beautiful mansions that were there on either side. He asked for whom the dwellings were, and was pointed out several fine houses prepared for poor neighbours of his and some for his own servants. Then he remarked on a small, mean cottage, and was told that that was his abode. He was surprised and asked why it was not better. The angel sadly replied:—"It was the best we could do for you; you sent us up such poor material." He was distressed to live in the sort of house he himself had been preparing—his own character formed by the thoughts and acts and habits of a mean and grovelling life lived here below.

Men talk of building character, but really it is a growth. You can, indeed, artificially build up character by will power, discipline, and education, but the true Christian character is a living growth, watered by the rains of adversity and warmed by the sunshine of God's love. There must be the seed of divine life implanted in the soul by the Spirit of God. From that seed, roots must spread down into the soil of experience, drawing up the moisture and the materials there stored by God for our daily spiritual nourishment, and as the soul grows it is always upward towards God and outward in a broad life that shelters and blesses others. It throws out the leaves of beauty and healing, and the flowers of purity and fragrance, and the fruits of abundance and beneficence and the tree grows, and the fruit matures and ripens, and no one can

estimate the good done by such a life of actual doings and of silent unconscious influence. Character is eternal and "Christ in you," born in you, living in you, is the "hope of glory," the "eternal inheritance."

My brethren, let us persevere: let no one rob us of our inheritance by a false philosophy which argues that Christian character is a poor, weak thing. It is the noblest thing the world knows. The character that Christ manifested is that which makes Him to be the noblest person in history, the one admired by all the world. We are His followers: we will take up the cross and follow Him, and, so doing, we will not build up strong characters founded on our own will power to be great, but we will grow up into Him in all things, and hereafter "we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

British Women's Association

I prepared this sermon three months ago, but I have been away from Shanghai, and my first opportunity to preach it is on British Women's Association Day. I hope it is not inappropriate.

For what purpose does your Association exist? It took its birth from the British women's work in the Great War. It has been inspired since by high ideals, and I trust these always will be maintained. You come to Church as an Association this day to have your best ideals strengthened. You often organize pleasurable gatherings, but you believe that usefulness is the highest pleasure, and by your coming here to worship you declare that Christ teaches the highest motives for usefulness.

Be good: be useful: be diligent. Aim high, even to heavenly model of Christ, and you will accomplish much for Britain, for poor distressed China, and for the world. May God bless your great and good Society.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Salute the Shanghai Christmas-tide, when pipes begin to freeze, While little children go about all purple at the knees;

And cast at every parcel a proprietary air,

Intimating their conviction that 'twill fall unto their share.

Most costly time of all the year, and merriest, to boot,

Whose spirit is completely summed in the expression, "loot."

Reminder of a Day far gone that serveth as a link

Between the past and what we are or might be (I don't think).

Bright greetings to the Yuletide, when each servant wears the look

Of the cat with the canary in its stomach brought to book.

Consecrated to forgiveness of the people we abhor,

Though when Christmas dinner's over we dislike them even more.

Oh day that c'en in summertime is noticed in the news

In the hope that sweating mortals at its mention may enthuse.

How oft have I saluted thee, and in this very strain:

How oft, while life is left to me, I'll greet thee thus again!

Blithe greetings to old Boreas who howls at the pane.

Which, with five dollars' worth of muck I've tried to stop in vain.

And blessings on the altruistic vendor of the stuff.

That passes here for coal so long as it be black enough.

Twin brother to the diamond, savants tell us, each in turn:

(Which must be drowned in oxygen if called upon to burn.)

Like any Arctic venturer, each morn I take my stand

In an attempt to bathe; and mutter, "Gee, ain't Nature grand!"

Throughout the night my tootsies have protruded from my couch;

Betimes I'd waken, sense the fact, and utter heartfelt "ouch!"

And when by dint of engineering skill my troubled toes

Were covered well, I'd wake once more to nurse a freezing nose.

Then in disgust I would attempt to solve the awful riddle,

By working both neglected ends in favour of the middle.

How well I ken one Christmas Eve whereon I had a dream,

That what should be the day of
days, all heated was by steam:
And in my vision reached an isle
where sundry dusky belles
Were what some folk call
"pippins," whereas others term
them "swells."

The first time in weary years,
then, a psalm of true praise,
From forth my sinful lips there
welled, that seldom prayer might
phrase.

Imagine then, ye saintly ones,
my language bred of ire,
When I awoke in nick of time to
find my bed on fire!

A rich aunt kindly passed beyond,
and left me a small sum

That in my long-impooverished
sight a fortune had become.

I spent it all, dear Reader, in pro-
viding against cold;

Nor failed to buy a single thing
that for man's warmth is sold.

'Twas just my luck the weather
then should turn distressing hot,
And that to eat, at woe! loss I
had to sell the lot.

No sooner done, and proceeds gone
—you've guessed it, I suppose.

The wind veered round into the
North: once more I well nigh froze.

Yet, on occasion, I've rejoiced in
what we celebrate,

Though my great joy was pre-
mature, I frankly must relate.

Upon a certain Christmas Eve,
whilst feeling good, to boot,

All thoughtless and unwittingly,
I stepped down a coal chute.

It was a splendid hospital it
which I found myself,

All comforted by thoughts of
heavy damages and pelf.

Think not I profited one cash; for
I, upon my soul,

No sooner was I well enough, was
charged with stealing coal!

Small wonder then, the festive
time more often gets my goat

Than not: nor do I hesitate to tell
some things I note.

Among these is the fact that the
majority of folk

Regard the celebration as an
annual gruesome joke.

For, be one ne'er so cynical, with
most 'tis plainly writ

They object with each December
to be known a hypocrite.

For that is what it makes of them,
despite the plea that's wrung

From each and every that they
keep the day but for the young.

What valid reason, may one ask,
why children should not know

True meaning of the sacrifice of
Him, who years ago,

Gave all, without thought of
reward, that good will 'twixt all men

Might be established ever more,
that love might rule? And then,

What need were there for loud
appeal on one day of the year,

To remedy the sore distress that
every day is clear?

Well, high two thousand years
bring the very things to view

O'er which He plead, "Forgive
them, Lord. They know not what
they do."

But I wax sentimental, which is
quite outside my line:

Philosophy, on Christmas Eve,
has no place, I opine.

So cram my wanted cap and bells
upon my fevered brow,

Straightway I'll mow and gibber
as true clown e'er must, I trow.

Then to ye all be Christmas cheer,
be ye possessed of wealth,

Or poor as church mouse, and
must live by ever-growing stealth.

With me, permit three rousing
cheers now to escape your throat.

Once more the holidays are here.
We're all in the same boat.

So rest you, Shanghailanders all,
let nothing you dismay,

Except the Christmas aftermath
for which you've got to pay.

Yet here's some consolation which
may help you not to scoff—

The banks are closed on Boxing
Day; the most persistent shroff

Himself will suffer surfeit for
another day or two,

And his unwelcome countenance
will not present to you.

But with the coming of the mid-
week's sad and sorry morn,

Mathinks, like Job you'll hurl a
curse at that day you were born.

R. R. L. F.



THE MYSTERY PLAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S

SENATOR GOFF ON CHINA

Cancerous Ulcer of Civilized World Without Counterpart in History: People Impotent and Moribund Swarm

Senator Guy D. Goff, who visited China a few months ago, has now returned to the United States. He was at the end of November interviewed by a representative of the "Parkersburg (W. Va.) News," and the interview is reproduced below. Information from the United States is to the effect that his remarks created a very great amount of interest and were very well received there. The interview is as follows:—

You ask me to tell you the truth about China, the plain facts without sentiment, concisely and precisely stated as to what is wrong with that country and as to what retards it. That is all anyone should expect to obtain from either the analytical student or the close and studious observer.

China in chaos is the cancerous ulcer of the civilized world. History offers no counterpart to the present transition in which China finds herself. I am not unfriendly to the Chinese people, but I would be if I idealized existing conditions and painted the pictures in colours which do not reflect the lights and shadows as they really are. I have many warm friends among the Chinese people. They are idealists, hospitable, quiet, industrious, composed, agnostic, and highly energetic. They are in many social ways all that any man could desire, when they are not aroused to the point of hysteria and passion. There are aspects of Chinese history, literature, philosophy, and moral precepts that the world generally admires. The great teachers, preachers and scholars of China lived and taught 600 years before Christ. Lao Tze, Confucius and Mencius in China; Socrates and Plato in Greece; Zoroaster in Persia; and Buddha in India, were contemporaries. These were the most remarkable days of human thought, showing in the similarity of ideas, that thought is not indigenous to race, but endemic in mankind.

Unchanged During Centuries

China, last in the misty myths of antiquity, is at least 4,000 years old. She has continued during all these centuries and has remained unchangingly the same against the razure of oblivion. She has been conquered by the hordes of earth. She has absorbed her conquerors, the Mongol, the Arab, the Tartar, the Turk, the Egyptian, and drawn to herself the good, the bad, and the worst, including the colour in all this intermingling admixture. It is said that originally the Chinese were a blue eyed, fair haired race, surrounded by the lowest and most degenerate of types, and that they have existed in their civilization solely because they fused their conquerors, and made their flesh, bone and blood of their body, and the warp and the woof of their mind. In all such invasions and absorptions, China was superior to those who overran her, morally, mentally and culturally. But she paid the price in exchanging whatever of greatness she possessed for the bitterness of Mongol stocks and racial tribes, as animals then as they are inhuman now. Let us hope that these conditions will never find their counterpart anywhere in the days to come. They explain much which the world criticizes in China to-day. Unfortunately there is no infusion of better blood for China and obviously if the ingredients are

out again from such reckless and indiscriminate breeding, there will be no fresh supply for mere human man in this earthly laboratory. And lest we forget, let us learn this obvious lesson, that the resources of civilization are not inexhaustible. They involve the existence of social and political organizations composed of individuals capable of sustaining and transmitting them to posterity. In the ultimate analysis civilization depends upon the character of the men and the women composing it. Its decay is often ascribed to luxury and vice and yet these are mere contributing causes. The real cause is the failure of the race or races involved to sustain and support. They lack peace and vision. They yield to mediocrity and practise liberty in the name of aggressive minorities.

Impotent Swarm

But the Chinese people viewed as a nation are to-day an important and moribund swarm—yes, shoal, of races, speaking different dialects, pursuing diverse aims, and lacking in every impulse requisite to a government by the people, of the people, and for the people.

Collectively China is an anachronism. A multitude living as the races of mankind lived in biblical times when Moses 1,500 years before Christ was leading the children of Israel through the wilderness. China to-day is farming, attending her flocks and herds, and passing her life, except in the port cities, very much as she did forty centuries ago. She has learned little, and she is too saturated with the rule of the dead hand to take her place or any helpful place in the family of nations. It is only as dead past buries its dead, in civil, social, and in economic affairs that the present improves on the past, and races outgrow their swaddling traditions. China is in our civilization, but not part of it, and the important question is—How can she modernize and correlate, even within a century of time, her habits and customs so as to harmonize with those existing and controlling in that world of which she clamours to become an adequate part. In a word, what are her contacts with those nations with which she craves an equal standing? These questions involve the concessions, treaty ports, the unequal treaties so-called, extraterritoriality and tariff customs and duties.

The Virtue of Procrastination

Twenty years ago Great Britain, Japan and the United States agreed with China upon certain conditions on which they would surrender all of these rights above mentioned and upon the existence of which they would turn over their nationals to Chinese law, justice and equity. China has done absolutely nothing except to make a virtue out of procrastination and upon every occasion to shout to high heaven "Down with the foreign devils," "Out with

the foreign dogs," all of which has served as a diversion rather than as the statement of a desired fact. China to-day as the world knows is overrun with huge armies aggregating at least two million men. These armies are banding their looting march through the country and they are always for sale to the highest cash-in-hand bidder. They have on every occasion and in every province through which they have marched overthrown liberty by uniting the sword with the purse. Contemplate for a moment the conditions there existing, these armies fighting their neighbours and their friends at the behest of foreign Powers and responding to no patriotic impulse whatsoever. Like the Tartar hordes of old they are devastating the country, exhausting its resources and adding burdens that even the beasts of the field cannot bear. The question arises and it must remain unanswered until it answers itself,—how much longer can China continue before destiny opens the door and bids gaunt famine and the anarchistic bellhags to come visit her fire sides?

Chinese Beliefs

China has always believed according to her philosophy and her practices that she was the centre of the universe, the seat of heaven ruled over by a superstitious nabob who believed that his ignorance qualified him to be "The Son of Heaven" and to demand kowtowing obeisance from all who resided outside his kingdom. I do not unduly criticize the Chinese nation for this deluded attitude, I merely state the conceded fact, that the race is burdened with the tyranny of an organization made for it by its ancestry. It is merely thinking and acting according to its kind. The people of that large and populous country have practised these superstitions for 3,000 years until they were haunted by demons and surrounded by spirits, which they believe will maim and destroy them, if they do not on stated occasions worship their ancestors and make abject and propitiatory sacrifices to their supposed exacting and unsatisfied demands.

Deadly Sins Doing Police Duty

Greed, envy, suspicions, fear and hate are stalking through the earth to-day. Egotism is exalted and egotism is unduly conscious. The deadly sins are doing police duty in the Orient to-day.

Fancied security has been the ruin of nations as well as the destruction of individuals. If either, as all history shows, could have contemplated what might have happened, such things would never have happened. Perdition and the wreck of order are broadcasting the slogan: That the political and economic conditions of the world demand brotherly, intellectual and racial equality. China with her teeming millions, 98 per cent. illiterate, ignorant of letters and the knowledge that comes through reading; and of the remaining two per cent. only one per cent. interested in the affairs of state or politics, was chosen by communistic Russia as the most fertile soil in which to sow such destructive propaganda. To form a free government; to weld together the opposing elements of liberty and restraint into one harmonious whole requires much unselfish sacrifice, great self-discipline, deep patriotism, a well informed public opinion, and a most sagacious, reflective and penetrating discerning mind. Does China possess these qualities? Yes, in myth and in fabled story only.

Forty-Four Governments

Since 1911, the birth of the Republic, she has had eight presidents, and forty-four governments, and to-day she has no government, not even the semblance of law and order. She has never chosen a ruler by the consent of the people. She has never been and is not now a republic and she is years and years removed from such a form of government. The officials are paid no salaries. After paying the central government the taxes expected they are permitted to take all they can by "squeeze," even though it leads to blackmail, and it always involved corruption. How could she have self-government when its most sacred trusts are regarded as a private snap, even by her leading statesmen? Loyalty to an oath of office? China is unknown when it interferes with individual opportu-

its. In Newchang, a city of 100,000 an election was recently held and thirty-five people voted. China has had no training for self government. She was never interested in looking before or after. She has had no preliminary education in self government. The Anglo-Saxon studied, reflected and pondered in every changing ethical and philosophical meditation for 2,000 years over the problem of democracy while the Chinese people with 3,000 years of oligarchic despotism behind them are tendered democracy and accept republicanism overnight.

Thrones of the World

Napoleon once said: "It is in Asia that the destinies of Europe will one day be settled," and Ruskin very graphically and constructively expressed it: "Since first the dominion of man was asserted over the earth three thrones have been set on the sand, the throne of Tyre, Venice and England. Of the first of the great powers only the memory remains, of the second only the ruins, the third which inherits their greatness if it forgets their example, may lead through prouder eminences to less pitied destruction." These reflections apply to civilization to-day and not alone to England. None of the nations will see Russia masquerading in the robes of social uplift and wailing her assumed grief inarticulate for all the exploited, the ignorant and the backward races of the globe. It is the brazen attempt of a profligate paganism to debauch the ignorant masses of the world ever ready to merchandise their convictions and enviously obstruct the advancing march of civilization that the beast may have unobstructed ascendancy in man. This purpose is being pursued on every occasion in the United States by certain unscrupulous agitators and parlour Bolsheviks intoxicated with their own importance, whose every act, spoken or written, shows their perfidy to democracy and Punic faith to mankind. These people do not realize that Russia pictures China as spearhead of the communistic attack. Russia is building up a new empire. She is aiming to tear down every government except her own and with the rude eye of the marplot to convert all people into communistic Soviets. She is carrying on invisible war in China, and China thinks she is using and deceiving Russia. However this may be Russia maintains a Soviet College in Canton, and the Nationalist army is instructed and drilled by Red Russians. Russia is furnishing daily the damning proof of her bitter treason to God and man and her seathing contempt for the fundamental principles of free and unmoored Republican government. She is aiming to bring the caravans of China, India, Persia, Turkey, Turkestan, Arabia, Egypt, the Balkans, Greece and the British the Dutch and the French possessions to Moscow where the proletariat and the splendour of a reverted type will rule a world where Judas Iscariot has supplanted Jesus Christ. The struggle is closing in and to anyone who looks and sees as he runs and not as he listens and sympathetically hears, the future is ill omened and calls for a humanizing of civilization and a strong unified policy against social unrest if the world is to remain a habitable place for mankind.

Decision Needed

These facts merely touch the fringe of a most complex problem which to some observers seems insoluble. Indecision and feebleness of purpose will not do. Decision, and then determined decision is the only sovereign remedy. No compromise when the safety and the economic welfare of the world is involved. Some people in America, England, France and Germany, and many of them know better, are distorting their reputations in an effort to excuse and palliate the effrontery of a country that even in its diplomacy bears a stolen gift in one hand and murder, espionage and destruction in the other with which to wipe out democratic government and promote world revolution. Russia has renounced her allegiance to Europe, and the League of Nations is abhorrent to her because it implies a union of the people of the earth.

In November, 1926, Bucharin, the official reporter of the Russian Com-

munistic party, in a speech in Moscow at a conference of the All Union Communist Party said, "Nobody is giving more moral support to revolutionary China than we do. No one has assisted the English miners more than we have. Nobody can deny that the Communist party of the Soviet Union is, was, and will be, the stronghold of world revolution. Everybody knows this and it is ridiculous to dispute it."

On the 12th day of December, 1924, Mr. Rykoff, the successor of Lenin, said, in a speech reproduced in the official "Izvestija," that the politicians of Western Europe are perfectly right when they accuse Soviet Russia and the Third Internationale of inspiring and supporting revolutionary movements in the East. The Croatian leader, M. Radich, recently said: "Great Britain and the United States have formed a maritime system supported by Europe, but Russia and China have formed a continental union which will become the centre of the world. We belong," he concluded, "to the West by culture, but to the East by sentiment." He might have said that when Tartar blood flows westward it is Slavish white, but when it flows eastward it is Mongol yellow. The rascality of Bolshevism is as notorious as it is odious. It is the crowning infamy of all time. But it has apparently forgotten one truth of history: That the dice of God are always loaded.

Spiritually Apathetic

The Chinese people do not and cannot think for themselves. They are inactive and spiritually apathetic. They suffer from the ever recurring hallucinations of an antiquated environment. There are no active men in the entire country who are sufficiently trusted to lead without big guns and armies that loot their neighbours and friends and justify such vandalism as an homage which patriotism demands of the ultimate beneficiaries. There is no national conscience or cohesion. Inexperience and self-dependence are the order of the day and truly it is pitiful. The Chinese race always takes it for granted that a change of government is a transformation. They are totally unconscious of the fact that a mere change of men without a change of systems is useless. They do not appreciate or comprehend the wide distinction between a great man and a great intellect. They frankly and inherently believe that their superior wisdom and their exalted virtue is the sole panacea for all mortal ills.

No Realization of Conditions

As an analytical student of Chinese conditions has well said: "The trouble with China is that she persists in living unto herself alone when she has been overtaken by the industrial revolution and does not know it." The Chinese people do not realize, and how could they, that republics must work with the raw material of which they are composed. The Chinese look upon the family and not upon the individual as the unit of all social, moral, and political progress. China embraces an area of 4,000,000 square miles and from 400 to 450 millions of people—one third of the population of the world. These peoples are scattered over 22 provinces or states and as stated many of them do not speak the same language and do not understand many of the dialects of the several provinces. China is and has always been opposed to the new, either in transportation or in methods of communication, and this attitude is reflected to-day in her national opposition to railways and modern industrial methods solely because the one interfered with the pack horse employment of her coal population and the other with the piece work occupation of her artisans. This attitude is as obstructive as it is destructive of all real progress.

It is estimated that \$400,000,000 a year is lost in industrial pursuits because there are no railroads to transport such products to the domestic and foreign sea port markets of the country. This is more than the cost of all the railroads in China. These Chinese do not and cannot constructively step ahead. The nation has had no contact with public affairs. The people were taught to leave such matters to others. They do not comprehend or understand the fundamental aspects of free government. They are sluggishly lacking in initiative. They have not, to put it in a word, mastered themselves. There is a short-

age of mental grasp in all of this turmoil covering 16 years, and diplomatic inaction has not ameliorated these feverish conditions which are perceptibly becoming chronic.

No Leader Forthcoming

Since the formation of the mythical republic no one has come forward from the masses who has stood the test or who could inspire confidence by enunciating a policy and taking supreme command lead a new crusade. This is not surprising since nature makers no leaps but always passes by slow graduations from one stage to another. This is due almost entirely to the fact that for centuries the people have paid no attention at all to popular government and solely because they have been taught by their philosophers and preceptors that it is their national duty to leave to the official class the obligation of solving problems and building up where the populace destroy. This is paternalism in human affairs, and it always destroys love of country. China in all of these efforts has not reached solid ground or solved any of her own problems, and if she cannot, pray who can? She lacks moral courage and mental concentration. Every attempt she has made has uniformly failed and she cannot be united by force. No War Lord can do it when the people are lacking in solidarity and purpose. His underlings sell him out and his equals betray him as the fancies, the needs and the foibles of the moment may move them.

Line of Least Resistance

There being no government or law in China submission to blackmail and corrupt policies is the line of the least resistance, and the only protection the property interests enjoy is to compromise with confiscation. There is in fact no bench or bar in China qualified to enforce and to maintain law. The Bolsheviks, the corruptionists, and the missionaries, with rare and conspicuous exceptions have stirred up the student class who care more for radicalism than for knowledge. They seek the ulterior in everything and stand off ready to accuse their friends and to impute the basest motives to their generous and unselfish conduct. The students begin at the top and not at the bottom with the result that the masses are ignorantly indifferent and in their smug complacency understand that a democratic form of government is merely the synonym of down with capitalism and out with the foreigners. These young men and young women are fundamentally ignorant of the problems of the hour. They are saturated with incoherence. What they say may sound well, but what they omit is most instructive. They varnish nonsense with the charm of sound, and reach the emotions and never the intellect of the populace. Responsibility has gone to their heads. They posture great purposes and they deny any recognition of the rights of others, which is the very mainprinciple of the democracy they preach. The Chinese people demonstrate their incapacity for self government in their every effort to obtain it. When I recall these student, educational, and guild movements in China, foaming under the lash and spear of communism, I am reminded of the reflections of President Madison in a comment upon the United States Constitution, that, "While every citizen might be a Socrates, every Athenian Assembly would still be a mob." Obviously he meant, that the inexperienced and the untrained intellect possesses neither the judgment to conceive, the understanding to direct nor a maturity of vision sufficiently balanced to be interested with the solution of the practical problems of human life."

All Precepts Violated

These students violate the precept of every age in world history, that it is the duty of the young to gather knowledge and of the old to use it. But in the case of China the old have surrendered to a mobocracy directed and controlled by a military despotism. These young men and young women shout in unison that capitalism Western imperialism, extraterritoriality, and the so-called unequal treaties are the ailments from which China is suffering to-day. This is not true, and China knows it. China knows it even down to or up to her student classes. China knows to-day that without these contacts she would be in a worse position than she is now in and that if these so-

called restrictions and impeachments of her sovereignty were wiped away, there would be intervention by the powers within 30 days. The control of these guaranties by mob-shouting Chinese is unthinkable and not to be tolerated for a moment. Every one who has investigated this subject knows that this conclusion is as irrefutable as it is unanswerable, and that law and order to the average Chinese citizen residing in China outside the concessions or in the concessions is not needing their protection is nothing if it interferes with his personal whims or wishes. The trouble with China is that Russia has turned to her as a pliable means to her communistic ends, Russia is to-day agitating the masses in Japan, Russia has aroused Egypt by telling her that England thinks Arabia superior. Russia is trying to make Japan and Turkey brothers in the blood by telling each that they are the victims of discrimination and that equality and equal opportunity for each lies in a close brotherly union. Russia is urging India to revolt and she is arraying the Moslem against the Christian in a war in which she would expect Arabia and Turkey to join. Russia has created and is creating atmospheres and audiences receptive to the cheap nauseous Billingsgate of the President of the Philippine Senate who said that: "We would rather be governed like Hell and do it ourselves than like Heaven and have it done for us."

In fact you hear it stated all through the Orient that Asia stands to-day at the cross roads studying the Red letters of the Russian sign board: "Is the dominance of the world to be white or yellow?" Why there should be a self-seeking conscious dominance of either race, I fail to see. A century ago we were told that within the next 100 years Europe would be all Cossack or all Republican. And to-day we know this, that Russia, as shown by her conduct and her attitude, is yellow externally and internally, and that she is doing all she can to destroy the white races to the end that she may the more safely revert to the Tartar that she is and rule those that will serve best her purposes.

China Lacks Ambition

China to-day individually and collectively lacks ambition. She just dawdles along, ever eager to call back "yesterday," and uniformly indifferent when and how "to-morrow" creeps along. The Chinese people are not to be, and in all fairness to them should not be judged by our standards. Their motives and their impulses are in no sense Western. Their racial instincts are hostile to the civilization of Europe, as well as that prevailing in North and South America. The Orient ridicules and derides the principles on which our lives are modeled. This is not surprising, and is to be expected. The life of every race rests upon its fixed ideals, axioms that have become ingrained in the hearts and the thoughts of its people. We differ from the Chinese in thought, language and action, and we concede them of course the correlative privilege. The chasm dividing the outlook of the Occident and the Orient, I am sorry to conclude can never be bridged by any trick of intellectual ethical or moral ledger-main. Obviously these differences should not prevent close international, commercial and cultural relations between peoples possessing such wide divergences, if their standards ever become substantially the same.

A greater China may emerge from this welter of murder, assassination and destruction. I hope so, and yet in all sincerity I gravely doubt it. The prime essentials of democratic government are fundamentally wanting. There is not to-day, even 16 years after the founding of the so-called Republic any executive, legislative or judicial branch or division of authority in all that vast expanse. The people, nine-tenths of them, do not understand and they have no desire to pursue and enjoy happiness even as that phrase is relatively applicable with life and liberty secure. They are content to run the round of life from hour to hour, and to let time sprinkle it with the waste of aimless years.

The Nationalist Government has issued a mandate ordering all military leaders to exert their energies towards arresting Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

MORE TROUBLE FOR NANKING

Chekiang Withholding Provincial Contributions as Well as National Taxes

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Before this week is passed, the present Nanking Government will have gone out of existence. Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Finance and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice, will cease to function. In fact, there is a tendency among those who now control Nanking to assume that their duties automatically cease on December 31 on legal grounds, as they maintain that the present Central Executive Committee goes out of office on that date in accordance with the Kuomintang constitution.

The underlying reason for the resignation of the present Nanking Government is the declaration of Provincial Financial Independence by Chekiang Province. This province has for some time declined to send any funds to the Nanking Government. But now it is withholding all National taxes as well as provincial contributions. The *coup d'état* in Canton impaired the Nanking treasury in that it cut off a possible source of revenue. Other provinces are not sending funds. Nanking, to a very large extent, had to depend upon Kiangsu and Chekiang and with Chekiang now not only declining to pay it the Ministry of Finance to collect funds in the province but actually sending money to those whom Nanking regards as its political opponents, there was little for Mr. Sun Fo to do but to resign.

Mr. Sun's administration of the Ministry of Finance has been subject to considerable criticism. The opium and tobacco taxes, in particular, have been badly managed and the Nanking Government has not had sufficient funds for its armies. The ability of any Minister of Finance to remain in power is largely dependent upon his handling of the military funds. For, we are living in a strictly militaristic age, whether it be North or South China.

Probable New Ministers

The Nanking Government came into existence, it will be remembered in April under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek. It was reorganized in August after General Chiang Kai-shek resigned. The new Nanking Government, which it is expected will come into office during the second week of January will be headed by General Chiang Kai-shek. The Minister of Finance will undoubtedly be Mr. T. V. Soong and it is generally accepted that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will be Mr. Huang Fu, formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai. Mr. Huang is not a registered member of the Kuomintang but he is a partisan of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and it is to be assumed that his presence in the new Government is a definite pledge of Marshal Feng's support. Mr. Wang Pei-chun, the present Minister of Communications, will probably remain at his post. He is related to General Ho Ying-ching, commander of the 1st Army and perhaps the chief military prop of General Chiang Kai-shek.

The new Government will not assume office until after the meeting of the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee some time next week. This session will not be attended by a full Central Executive Committee because the party has so split up since the election of this committee in January 1926. Of the 36 members, it is only expected now that 22 will be present. To have a quorum, 19 are necessary. Both sides have been jockeying over this small margin: one side to insure a quorum; the other to prevent it. The order of the Nanking Government to arrest Mr. Wang Ching-wei and to place the six semi-Communists under surveillance probably gave them a lead on the 4th Plenary Session, but now that General Chiang has invited the six semi-Communists to return, it is probable that there will be a quorum and that the session will be favourably disposed to General Chiang Kai-shek, who will thus be able to establish a Government under his leadership.

Relationships Not Clear

The relationships between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuangsi militarists, upon which must depend

the success or failure of the new Government, are not altogether clear. Apparently, the Kuangsi generals have determined to place few obstacles in the path of General Chiang at this time and it is likely that he may have their votes in the 4th Plenary Session. At the same time, they are carving out an empire for themselves in Hupeh, Hunan, Kuangsi and Kuangtung and it is not at all certain what they will do after they have definitely succeeded in their current military plans. If they support General Chiang, the new Nanking Government will have fairly easy sailing for some time to come. If they adopt a policy of passivity toward it, Nanking will then be little more than it has generally been, a Government of Kiangsu and Chekiang, a central clearing house for Kuomintang affairs and the focus for a genuine Nationalist Government whenever such can be established.

General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang are undoubtedly supporting each other at the present time. Some of Marshal Feng's closest lieutenants have been in Shanghai during recent months, (including Mrs. Feng Yu-hsiang) and they have throughout supported General Chiang's position in the Kuomintang. If General Chiang has the whole-hearted support of both the Kuangsi and the so-called "Christian" groups, the Nanking Government will be in a powerful position. If, on the other hand, the Kuangsi group should become fractious, the presence of General Pei Chung-hsi in Hankow and his newly effected liaison with the former Tang Seng-chi elements would make it necessary for Marshal Feng to reconsider his general attitude toward various individuals in the Party. The political activities of General Pei Chung-hsi in Hankow and Hunan during the next few weeks are crucial in the life of the forthcoming Nanking Government.

An Element of Danger

Finally, there is an element of danger to General Chiang Kai-shek and to the Nanking Government in the possibility of a return to positions of authority of those individuals who were responsible for General Chiang's downfall last summer. Although General Chiang gained considerable popularity by his breach with Hankow and won the full financial and moral support of the Shanghai merchant class his personal entourage, particularly in Shanghai, proved too difficult for even the passive mercantile elements of this city to swallow. It will be remembered that we published the doings of his "Shanghai Tammany" of those days and pointed to their activities, particularly with regard to kidnappings as part of Communist suppression. General Chiang Kai-shek may have divorced himself of these individuals who did so much to drag him down last July. Their presence in Shanghai just now is most ominous. If he permits them to reassume authority here, his ability to win popular favour for the new Government will be considerably handicapped.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek gave a dinner at his home on Thursday night to the Japanese Consular officials and naval and military officers stationed in Shanghai, when he explained the real aspirations of the Nationalists and urged the Powers to remain neutral.

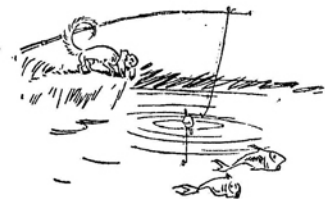
The attention of the Council has been drawn to the fact that, upon the occasion of a recent fire at a factory, no report of the outbreak was made by the concerned either to the Fire Brigade or Police, with the result that the fire obtained considerable headway and was extinguished with difficulty. Factory and mill managers and others in charge of industrial establishments are requested to take such steps as will ensure prompt notification to the Fire Brigade or Police of all outbreaks of fires on their premises, however small, in order that adequate steps may be taken to prevent conflagration.

RODS AND PICKLES

A Story for Christmastide Reading: An Episode in the Career of a Confirmed Fisherman

BY PISCATOR

It was indeed a wonderful dawn. The lake lay like a mirror set in a frame of purple hills, hills of that expression in the pictures of Chinese artists, grotesquely overhung! The distant islands lay hidden in the mist, and the faint reverberance of a temple gong came sighing across the water, the veritable ghost of a sound. High in the clear air above, a pair of paddy-birds winged their silver way to some distant feeding-ground. I was fishing with a paste of flour and water, which is, perhaps, the most universal bait in China. My rod, resting on a twig, pointed into the shadowy roots of a large tree in clear deep water where, I felt sure, was the home of at least one big fish. I was well content and alone, except for my little Pekinese dog, Chiki, who is *har to shake off, although decidedly a nuisance on any serious fishing trip, when stillness is of the first importance.*



I lay stretched at my ease on the bank, rolling little pellets of paste and watching the changing colours upon the hills, when I felt something fall upon my shoulder, gently as an autumn leaf, and somehow sinister. It was a hand, yellow and emaciated, the nails of the first finger and thumb long and "crumpled," stained to a dark brown with snuff or some such evil. Following up the line of the arm I beheld the most repulsive and devilish face it has ever been my lot to encounter. The skin, like yellow parchment, wrinkled and seared, was drawn tightly over the high cheek-bones; the mouth, downward curved, was a mere thin-lipped slit. The eyes, lidded like a bird of prey, were cruel and unfathomable and possessed a hypnotic quality which I felt immediately; they bored into one like points of flame. The costume of this princely brigand, for I was not long left in doubt as to his occupation, consisted of some blue cloth which covered him from head to foot and showed signs of heavy wear, stained and torn, bound with a leathern belt studded with silver, as also the powder-horn suspended from it. In his left hand he carried a gun, of the flint-lock, gas-pipe variety. Crouched round him, like a pack of wolves, I saw five or six other villainous-looking rascals similarly armed, one carrying a bell-mouthed blunderbuss.

Chiki, I was glad to note, had taken cover and was nowhere to be seen. Swallowing hard in an effort to force my heart back into its accustomed place, I smiled nervously and spoke:—"Samar zor?" I said, which, as everyone knows, is telephone la: guage for "what do you want?" There was no re-



sponse, except for a faintly contemptuous smile. Evidently the man was not a native of this district—"Nung Sa Ning-a?" I asked, which, in the same language, means "well, and what is your name?" Again no reply, and I experienced a decidedly unpleasant feeling of hopelessness. I could not even speak to the man! Then I tried him with Cantonese. Forcing a smile I remarked, as pleasantly as I could, "absolutely no salmonfish bite the bait"—an expression acquired from fishermen in the Pearl-river Delta off Hongkong. Still no sign.

A Prisoner

And then a quick word of command in a dialect unknown to me and the next moment I was thrown to the ground and my hands bound behind my back with a strip of hide. Resistance being obviously useless I waited for developments. The chief strode up to my rod and pulled it violently out of the water. The bandits then gathered round and chattered and laughed at this novelty, winding the reel and pulling at the line and

the gear generally. My basket was then tipped up and the contents investigated: A box of hooks, a spare float, some dough, and a bottle of pickles which the boy had evidently forgotten to take out with the other stores which we had brought up in it from Shanghai. A strange assortment! Whilst this was going on I found it possible to roll a few more pellets of paste and was arranging them upon the grass behind me in the form of letters, hoping to convey information to my friends, who I know would be looking for me about breakfast-time. My hands being tightly bound it was no easy task, and I had just finished the first *d* in "kidnapped" when I was yanked to my feet and frog-marched over to some donkeys which others of the gang had led up. Like a sack I was bundled on to the back of one, my captors mounted, and we set off in single file up a narrow track towards the hills, the chief leading. I glanced back over my shoulder at the peaceful glade where I had been fishing and there I saw that little brat, Chiki, licking up the last of my message!



As the sun rose my suffering became intense. I had lost my helmet at the outset, and my head ached intolerably. My hands were still tied and I could neither wipe away the sweat which poured off me nor brush away the flies of which there were very many. We travelled all day without halting, through bamboo groves and up hill-sides where the wild azaleas bloomed in a riot of mauve and pink, and, though I had eyes for none of these things, the beauty of them was impressed upon my dazed senses in spite of my agony of mind and body. At last, about



night-fall, we came to a lonely temple, set high in the hills, which was evidently the temporary head-quarters of the gang, and I was lifted off my steed and carried into a stone chamber, devoid of furniture, stiflingly hot but fortunately possessing one small window, about a foot square. My hands were unbound, and I was left to brood upon my probable fate. It grew dark. A bat flew in through the window and fluttered round my prison! How I hate bats!

In Captivity

At last I saw the door open, and in came the King-bandit, with an antique but efficient lantern in one hand and in the other a small piece of stick, which I realised, to my horror, had been snapped off from the top of my rod, my priceless, long-cherished rod, dearer to me, almost, than life itself! The thin lips parted in a snarling smile as he threw it down at my side. He held up one finger and pointed to it. Then he held up ten fingers, and with a quick gesture drawing his hand across his throat, turned abruptly and left me! I knew at once what he meant! Nine days more of life, and then my throat would be cut, like a pig's! Horrible! And yet my hands were free and I had still the lantern. I got up and investigated my prison. I tried the door: it was unlocked, and I opened it slowly, to find the muzzle of a gun at my heart and a scowling bandit ready to shoot if necessary! Quickly I closed it, and went over to the window. It was just big enough for my head to pass through, and no more. I looked



out upon a moonlit world! A silver picture of hills and bamboo groves! Down at the bottom of the wall was a track, passing the temple. A bandit sat just beneath the window, evidently armed, and also, evidently, asleep!

Just beyond him sat—Chiki! Very dragged and forlorn, but still Chiki, faithfully waiting, gazing up at the walls. He did not see me, and quickly I drew back, and, sitting down on the stone floor, I tore a leaf from my pocket-book and wrote my S.O.S. What I wrote I do not remember; it was a wild appeal for money—everything was to be sold—money and money alone would save me. I tried also, to describe the position of the temple and made, I remember, a sort of rough map. I rolled this up into a ball, looked out and whistled. As I feared Chiki gave a yelp of recognition and ran to the wall, jumping up in a vain effort to reach me. I then drew back my head and flung the ball of paper as far out as I could, and thrust my head out again—"Go home," I yelled—"Go home, Chiki, good dog! Go home." The little fellow had seized my message in his mouth and sat up, begging! The sentry, of course, awoke, and fired. That was enough for Chiki, who hates a sudden noise of every description, and he was off down the hill, bounding like a small white rabbit—followed by a regular fusillade of shots! Poor fools—if they had only offered him a bone instead of firing at him it would have been a very different story!

I waited uncomfortably for some sort of punishment to follow this outburst, but for a space I was left to myself. Then the door opened and a bowl of rich-looking food,



steaming pleasantly, was thrust in. I was hungry and dazed, and snatching up the porcelain ladle I took a large mouthful and swallowed it. And even as it slipped down my throat past recall I realised the full horror of what I had done. The inhuman devils had mixed into the food the whole box of hooks which they had taken out of my fishing basket! The perspiration gathered on my forehead and the spoon fell from my nerveless fingers! Already I felt the approaching agony which I knew I should shortly suffer. And then the door opened again and I met unwinking hatred in the eyes of the King-bandit.

That Bottle of Pickles

Again that mirthless smile, the whiteness of the pointed teeth, as he pushed towards me the bottle of pickles, and gently closed the door! Now I knew that the one chance was to eat, and eat, in the hope that the fatal hooks would lodge in the food and not in me! I had heard that bread and still more bread might save the life of a man who swallowed any sharp objects such as hooks or broken glass, and I had only a bottle of pickles between life and a lingering death! And my devilish captor knew it also! With feverish hands I tore at the cork, breaking my nails in my excitement. The little hammers inside my head were beating, faster and faster, and I could hardly see! At last I got the cork out.

I suppose I was delirious—it seemed to me that the gherkins in the bottle were prisoners, like myself, snubbing their noses against the glass walls of their prison, aching to get out and yet knowing that outside was destruction! An absurd saying that I had read somewhere came into my mind "For the first pickle out of the bottle, like the first kiss, cometh hard, but the rest are easy!" So I sat there, laughing crazily to myself, and fishing out pickles with my fingers! And then, mercifully, came oblivion!

It was daylight! On the floor beside me were nine pieces of my rod, snapped off into neat lengths. I was suffering intense pain and in spite of all my efforts could move neither my arms nor my legs. I became aware that each arm and each leg was roped and tied to a stake in the floor. After a few convulsive struggles I realised my helplessness and lay passive, and then slowly the door began to open and in came the chief. The tenth and last piece of my rod, a wonderful



cork-handle-was in one hand and a curved dagger in the other. Grinning like Satan himself he crept towards me! His eyes, smouldering fires, fascinated me, deprived me even of the will to struggle. I felt the point of the dagger against my heart. A hot burning agony consumed me! And then, in the distance I heard voices, speaking in English. My enemy heard also—and ran out, leaving me a gasping wreck, nailed to the floor.



And then came my two friends, cutting my bonds and wringing my hands and lifted me and took me out of my prison, and there in the courtyard stood two donkeys, laden with sacks of bank-notes—and the bandits gathered round and counted them, and there were fifty thousand dollars. "How did you get so much money?" I whispered in a voice which I scarcely recognised as my own. "Hush," said my friend softly "they are Central Bank Notes from Hankow, and I got the lot for \$20. But how on earth did you survive all those pickles?" And then, true to the Christmas tradition—I woke. "You are a greedy brute," said the same voice, "not one left!"

With a sigh of relief I pulled myself together and looked round upon the well-remembered room. Safe, and at home! By my chair lay the priceless rod, which I had been varnishing when I fell asleep! On the table was the empty pickle bottle with the remains of supper, and at my feet, gazing at me with adoring eyes, was the beloved vagabond, Chiki!



of *rus in urbe*, and a few streets further "Clever little dog" I said softly! —

PISCATOR.

ARCADES AMBO

In China

Oh, for the wings of Ariel to soar
Far from Cathay, if only for a while,
For a short breathing space to see no more
Of foreign factions or of native guile;
To leave loquacious sinologues behind,
To hear no more Confucian theories,
To catch a breath of fragrance in the wind
From shores that know not garlic, cash, or
squeeze.

Give me a day on England's cliff-lined shore—
Cornwall or Devon—and there let me lie,
Drinking the music of the surges' roar,
And idly watch the sea birds as they fly.
There let me greet some weather-beaten tar,
Drying his well-worn tackle in the sun,
And glean quaint memories of lands afar
With stirring tales of bygone deeds well done.

Give me the haunts of men, the busy street,
The eager march to wards progress of the free;
Where life is not alone to sleep and eat,
And all that has been, Type of what must be—
But no, a truce to dreams! The watchman's drum
Comes in its listless, old spasmodic way,
Useless to fight with Fate, I'll tumble in
And hear to-morrow's ills as best I may.

In England

Perhaps my liver isn't what
It used to be in youthful days;
Perhaps the tether of half-pay's
A deal too short—it matters not;
I've had enough of leave and play,
Give me back harness and Cathay!

Ah, China! send one sunny day
To cheer us in this land of fog,
One day, that I may wear the toga
I bought to don last year in May.
I swear this wretched, ceaseless rain
Is playing havoc with my brain.

Mild-eyed Ah Sin! how very small
Thy biggest squeezes now appear,
When contemplating them from here
Where "lips" are clamoured for by all;
Thine absence is a frequent pain;
Oh, come and slaughter Mary Jane!
It irritates me too to think
That I must carry coin about,
And when I buy things, pay it out
Upon the sordid counter's brink.
Better the shroff till tai-pans bust
Than such an utter lack of trust.

And the last thing that tends to rile
A man who thinks he really knows
True comfort, is the way his clothes
Have got to be the latest style.
Take my top-hat, my patent boots,
And let me wear my flannel suit!

No, give me back the shining East,
The cool of my verandah shade,
The little comforts that have made
Me such an idle, fussy beast.
England, keep on; no doubt thy way
Is right,—but give me back Cathay.

From "Lays and Relays" (BLAND).

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

On the façade of a building at 76, Dewsbury-road, Leeds, there was placed not long ago a plaque bearing the inscription:—

Thomas William Hodgson Crosland, Poet and Englishman, was born at King's View, on this site, 21st July, 1864, and afterwards lived at Green Bank, Crosland-street. He died 23rd December, 1924, and is buried in St. Mary-le-Bone Cemetery, London.

Mrs. Fluck, sister of the poet, was present at the unveiling.

To many, this eccentric and erratic genius was the author of only that bitter diatribe, "The Unspeakable Scot," which, despite its violence, has doubtless left Scotland standing pretty well where it did! The book, it is said, was written in a night; its chief purpose, unhappily, the necessity of replenishing an exhausted purse. Yet it contained part of his Credo, for Scotsmen—and particularly Scots sub-editors—were the bane of his life.

It is good at this time of recognition, however, to acknowledge that Crosland was also a poet and critic of considerable stature. Some of his sonnets and war poems have the stuff of life in them.

Unhappy circumstances and his own somewhat combative disposition brought much bitterness into his life, so that his pen is too frequently dipped in gall, and his stanzas have one foot in the grave or on a grievance.

The son of William Crosland, of Leeds, "T. W. H. C." began to write at an early age, contributing to various newspapers and magazines in Yorkshire and London. After various assistant editorships he became editor of the "English Review" in 1905. In 1908 he joined the staff of the "Academy," and later was literary adviser to a firm of publishers.

His last years were clouded by ill-health and poverty, and a few months before the end some friends sent him to the Riviera in a last desperate effort to ward off that Shadow which had so long stood by his bedside:—

My songs are of sorrow, and I'll tell,
Knowing no other, tales of grief and dread;
Though I be warm I am as good as dead,
And always we can hear my passing bell.

Even in the Foreword to his "Collected Poems" (1917) is a grim jest at Death:—

Least the title be taken in its post-mortem association, the author desires respectfully to say that he is still alive.
As a sonneteer Crosland did some notable things. This from "For Remembrance":—

You are a brooding dove,
Whose spirit, fearful of the world's sharp flame,
Nestles into the goodness whence it came,
And hath nor wish to range nor will to rove.

More spontaneous, perhaps, and touched with humour, passion, irony and sadness are the War Poems by "X." His own son was killed in the war, and what better tribute might a father pay than this:—

Who were so strong and young and brave and wise,
And on the dark are flung with darkened eyes,
And what better epitaph for Crosland than his own:—

If I should ever be in England's thought
After I die
Say, "There were many things he might have bought,
And did not buy.
Unhonoured by his fellows he grew old,
And trod the path to hell,
But there were many things he might have sold
And did not sell."

"Nationalism" is the latest burden bearer for the evils of the world today. With every nation practising internationalism in economics and nationalism in politics the fusion of politics and economics is as distant as it was before the World War. This grave problem is discussed in "Political Myths and Economic Realities," by Francis Delaisi, a leading French authority on the political and economic machinery of state. According to M. Delaisi the world cannot proceed out of the barbarity of wars until the myth of nationalism disappears.

Upon its appearance in France, this volume was hailed as the sanest exposition of present-day evils and tendencies published on the Con-

tinental in years. It received an equally impressive reception in England, Leonard Woolf writing in the "Nation and Athenaeum" that it was "one of the most interesting political books that I have read for a long time—a brilliant analysis." In America, riper for its teachings than any in the world, the volume has been published by The Viking Press.

In Germany, in Russia, in France, and in England the name of Stefan Zweig is synonymous with good literature. No less literary giants than Maxim Gorky and Romain Rolland have introduced the works of this distinguished Austrian novelist and critic to their respective countrymen. Zweig's latest volume, translated by Eden and Cedar Paul, recently in the public eye for their brilliant translation of Ludwig's "Napoleon," has been published under the imprint of The Viking Press and with the title, "Conflicts." It contains three novelettes. Four and Twenty Hours in a Woman's Life, A Failing Heart, and Episode in the Early Life of Privy Councillor D.

Mr. Humphrey Milford is publishing for the Early English Text Society a critical edition of "The Southern Passion," the narrative poem dealing with the Passion and Resurrection, which is incorporated in numerous manuscripts of the "South English Legendary," edited by Dr. Beatrice Daw Brown.

Mr. W. J. Perry's "Gods and Men; the Attainment of Immortality," which appeared during November, is one of the small volumes entitled "The beginning of Things," published by Gerald Howe. Two other new volumes in the same series will be "First Player; the Origin of Drama," by Ivor Brown, and "Ancient Mariners," by C. Daryll Forde.

SHANGHAI'S BUDDING AUTHORS

"SHANGHAI STORIES."—By Members of the Shanghai Short Story Club. Shanghai, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

This, we are told, is the second volume of such stories, sixteen selected from the crop of 1926-1927. The first volume was published in 1924. The reviewer has no knowledge of this first volume, yet has an urge to see it if only to learn if the then contributors confined themselves meticulously to Celestial themes, themes which have been exposed a hundred times and, on the whole, with far more literary skill.

One looks almost in vain through the present volume for an attempt on the part of a foreigner dwelling here to deal with an exclusively foreign theme, some aspect of the homeland rather than of the fatalistically monotonous conditions which surround us. Thereby one might form some estimate of authorship. We say "almost in vain," as there is one story dealing with a foreigner vis a vis Chinese conditions as affecting life here. Yet even this has been done before, and considerably better done.

For the rest, they have to do with Chinese servants and such, the narratives all quick to seize upon the almost threadbare camouflage of Chinese mysticism which, when actually reduced to its simplest terms, is every bit as exciting as the old formula used in the nursery for "counting out" to see who should be "it" in a game:

Eneeny, meeneeny, miney, Mo,
Catch a nigger by the toe.
If he hollers, let him roo.
Eneeny, meeneeny, miney, Mo.

Wondrous, most wondrous this; and its possibilities, when disguised cubically, or set to abstruse music, convey some idea of the stuff of which the China story, in general, and the Shanghai, in particular, is made of.

It is now quite some years since Madame Boehm wrote her "Little Stories of the China Coast," and when they were written, the very last word on the experience of the foreigner here, as among his own kind, or among the Chinese; the virtues and vices of the Celestials; the general hypocrisy of existence here, was written. These tales can-

not be duplicated, any more than Kipling's "Kim" can be duplicated. They were written by a born story teller, who has been flattered by countless would-be imitators ever since.

Not but what the present volume will serve its end, which is to impress the friends of the contributors at home with their erudition. These have no way of knowing that the story dealing with China has now-days virtually been reduced to a stock pattern, sizes, let us say, 15 to 47 years, which appears to cover the age limit of those who must periodically burst out on the subject of Cathay.

These, we say, will be doubtless duly impressed by the writers' seeming erudition. We doubt, however, assuming that they are competent to judge, that they are likely to be impressed by the literary style of these stories, which compares very favourably with the standard set by the Sophomore class at any American institution of learning.

It is, as we have observed, three years since the appearance of the first volume. It may well be three years before a third appears. Let one derive consolation or suffer keen disappointment therefrom, as he will.—R.L.F.

THE THREE PRINCIPLES ONCE MORE

"SAN MIN CHU I, THE THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE."—Translated by Frank W. Price. The Commercial Press \$4.

"THE THREE PRINCIPLES."—By Sun Yat-sen, Known to the Chinese as the "San Min Chu I."—Translated from the original Chinese by a Well-known Sinologue with notes by an independent commentator. The "North-China Daily News," \$2.

The first point a reviewer has to consider, in dealing with a book of this kind, is the question whether it has been well and truly translated. The book issued by the Commercial Press is a translation of Dr. Sun's book without abbreviation. I have compared the translation with the original and am satisfied that the translation is ample and accurate and that the English often very happily reproduces the spirit of the original. This is by no means an easy achievement and the translator is to be congratulated on his work. The volume issued by the "North-China Daily News" is an abbreviation of the Chinese text and the translation is equally as good. The abbreviation has been carefully made and is free from bias. The translator did not select special passages which suited his own notions and omit those with which he disagreed. It is a fair and honest attempt to give an accurate statement of the ideas contained in the complete book, omitting only such passages as seemed redundant. Those who read the abbreviated book will still get the gist of the whole volume and lose nothing that is essential to an understanding of the author's argument. Nevertheless, it is well that a complete translation was made for no book issued in China in recent centuries has had anything like the vogue of the San Min Chu I nor has any influenced the mass of the Chinese to a degree even remotely approaching the effect this book has had. It is therefore of the first importance that an accurate and complete translation should be available so that the world may judge the value of the contribution China's latest thinker has made to the solution of the problem that is giving statesmen everywhere sleepless nights. The reconciliation of the conflicting claims of capital and labour, the equalization of opportunity as between the classes and the masses, the equitable government of a great nation; these are the problems that Dr. Sun discusses in his book and if he failed to solve them he failed in the company of many great writers; if he has made even a small contribution towards their solution he deserves well of his countrymen.

The notes in the abbreviated version, issued by the "North-China Daily News," though occasionally they contain a tinge of sarcasm, are of much value in pointing out inaccuracies or fallacies in the author's reasoning. The first of the three principles is the doctrine of "Nationalism." Dr. Sun laments that the Chinese people has no national sense; they are like "a sheet of sand" having no cohesion and, because of this cannot act as a unit. To remedy

this defect he adopts the method of the propagandist and seeks to scare his readers into a state of panic so that they will sink their mutual differences and converge against the danger of foreign aggression, which looms before his imagination like the spectre of the Brocken. He says in Chapter 5 of Book One. "These calamities are already upon us. Can we fight? Certainly we can fight but to be able to fight we must believe that our death hour is near. If we want to advance nationalism we must first make our four hundred millions know that their death hour is at hand; then the beset beast will still turn and fight. Do our people, on the point of death, want to fight? Gentlemen, you are students, soldiers, statesmen; you are all men of foresight and vision. You must lead our four hundred million to see that the race is in dire peril; and if our four hundred million understand the danger then it will not be difficult to revive our nationalism." This is very heady wine and it is well for China that Dr. Sun's vision of the foreign nations sweeping down on China with fell intent to swallow her up is only a Walpurgis night's dream. The best answer to these doleful prognostications is the fact that though China is torn with dissension and would be an easy prey to any hungry power not a single nation manifests any desire other than to see China as peaceful and as great as even Dr. Sun could wish her to be. Dr. Sun is terrified by the apprehension that the world's population is increasing whereas that of China is stationary—a purely arbitrary assumption.

"If in the days of Ch'ien Lung we had 400,000,000 then according to the American minister, Rockhill's, estimate of 300,000,000 we have lost one fourth but let us say we have still 400,000,000 then, on the above basis, we shall still have four hundred million after another century. Look at the United States; a hundred years ago it had nine millions, now it has over a hundred millions; at the same rate it will have a thousand millions at the end of another century." These figures are simply fantastic but Dr. Sun sees China swallowed up by the United States unless all patriots strive to increase their families to the utmost limit. This is nonsense.

Likewise when he deals with economics Dr. Sun ties himself up in knots bewildered by his own stupendous array of numerical digits. "Since China opened her ports to foreign trade the adverse balance of trade has swollen like a river torrent. Ten years ago investigation showed that the balance against us amounted to \$200,000,000 but in 1921 imports exceeded exports by \$500,000,000, a 250 per cent. increase in a decade. At this rate, after another decade of trade, the balance will be \$1,250,000,000." This is bad enough but Dr. Sun goes on to compute losses to China through foreign banks and other kinds of business that total up a yearly loss, at the present time, of \$1,200,000,000 and sighs "If we had this tribute of \$1,200,000,000 as a national income what could we not do with it?" What indeed! (but) this vast sum exists only in Dr. Sun's fervid imagination and imaginary money will only buy imaginary riches. With the exception of the \$500,000,000 so called "adverse balance of trade" all his other figures are based, purely, on supposition and even this is only a balance in figures, not in actual wealth. This will be apparent if we remember that Great Britain's adverse balance of trade is ten times that of China and no one worries about it.

The Second of the three principles is Democracy. Dr. Sun explains this by means of a diagram which shows the power of the people under four heads. These are suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum. The administrative power of the government is represented under five heads. Legislature, Judiciary, Executive, Civil service and Censorship. It is a good scheme on paper but whether a referendum would work in the case of China as it does in the case of Switzerland is a question. China is so vast that the carrying out of these principles would be a matter of great difficulty. But Dr. Sun does not intend that liberty shall be without limits. He says "The Europeans fought for individual liberty but today we have a different use for liberty. Now, how shall the term 'liberty' applied? If we apply it to a person we shall become a sheet of loose sand; on no account must

we give more liberty to the individual; let us secure liberty instead for the nation. The individual should not have too much liberty but the nation should have complete liberty." The nation, in this case, is the government and this definition of liberty was probably dictated by Borodin while he was Dr. Sun's counsellor. The individual—that is the people—is to have complete liberty to do and say what the government decrees it should do and say; this is liberty as it is understood by the Soviet and there never was a despotism on earth that did not concede this kind of liberty to the people under its rule.

The third principle is that of livelihood or, better, economic welfare. Under this head Dr. Sun points out, convincingly enough that the mass of the Chinese people is exceedingly poor and makes a brave effort to find a solution for this, the most pressing of all China's problems. He deals first with land values and adopts Henry George's principle of the single tax, a formula that was once widely advocated in America but is now never heard of. Dr. Sun notes the immense price of land on the Bund in Shanghai and on the river front in Canton. He proposes to impose such taxes as would swallow up the "unearned increment" that accrues to land situated in such valuable positions. He believes that from such a tax so much money would be secured that all other taxation might be dispensed with and even electric light and water be supplied free to the people. He forgets that as soon as his scheme came into operation the value of these properties would drop and the anticipated revenue vanish. He would rectify the system of land tenure, under which farmers now till their lands, introducing such legislation as would make the tenant the owner of the land he now rents. Owners of property would be invited to make a valuation of their own land. If they placed the figure too low the government would have the option of buying the land at their figure; if high they would have to pay the higher tax on the increased valuation. This whole section is a conglomeration of untied theories taken from socialist publications in the West. It may be that China is to experiment with these dangerous innovations and, like Russia, provide a lesson to the rest of the world in what not to do in the way of social reform. Dr. Sun is on safer ground when he outlines schemes for increased production of agricultural products by scientific methods, applied fertilizers, irrigation etc. Beyond doubt much could be done in this line to increase China's natural wealth and, with such increase, much of the present discontent would disappear; so with the projects for increased means of transportation and the development through borrowed capital of China's natural resources. These are sound schemes but if the project of national distribution not only of water, gas, electricity but also of bread and butter rice and fuel be carried out, one foresees a vast army of government petty officials waxing rich on the abundant squeeze which will be provided for them in the execution of these duties.

To sum up, Dr. Sun is attempting to solve problems which have not yet been solved in any nation. These problems are more pressing in China and the need for their solution correspondingly greater than anywhere else, with the possible exception of India, where they also exist in an acute form. His book is great, not because he solves the problems but because he faces them and asserts that a solution must be found; and found it must be if China is ever to be a contented country. The book is shot through with a socialism which verges on communism. Some of its readers have bettered its authors instructions and sought to apply its principles by confiscatory methods, as in the agrarian rising in Hunan when many landlords were massacred and the tenants in their turn were shot down by the military. The improvement of communications, roads, railways and canals will, if carried out, bring immediate and increasing benefit to China and the more dangerous suggestions may be modified in practice as their impracticability is demonstrated. There is much that is wrong in the theories propounded but there is also a great deal that is right in the book and its influence is certain to be felt in China for many decades yet to some.—J.D.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE RISING GENERATION

Progress in the Art of Letter Writing

BY DAPHNE LEROY

Christmas, as many others have doubtless remarked, is here again and none, and any day now may bring with it among other happenings my annual letter from my graceless niece. I wonder what it will be? The first I have by me now, with two others written at intervals of six years. They are very different. And I am wondering what the next will be.

The first is a lengthy affair covering four pages with a large bold hand.

My Dear Auntie (it runs).

Thank you very much for the nice doll you sent me. I have called her Emseralda. I am sorry her hare cam off last night and one leg while I

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was stroking it but Tommy gave her a lovely funeral this morning with one of his goldfish that died because it ate to much mincepie. Mummie let me have Mincepie for

Page 3

Christmas diner this but I didn't die. I think I shall eskerkervat her again because she is so nice. Tommy taught me that word. I love her

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awfully. It is raining to-day but it was fine yesterday. I hope it is not to-morrow. I hop you are quite well.

With lots of love,

from Jeanie.

The Second Epistle

The second is only three pages. The fine care of the handwriting is gone, it sprawls and wriggles over the page as it will and lands in many blots before it can end. Dearest Auntie, (it wriggles.)

Thanks most awfully for the ripping pen you sent me. I went to my plate to get my parcels on Christmas morning and there it was in my cup, the pen I mean not the plate for I don't think that would get in but I think it is simply ripping, its a lovely one.

We've been having a ripping time these hols and its been great fun having Hilda to stay with us. Wasn't it marvellous my passing my exam, Miss Seton, the Head you know, congratulated me like anything and said she hoped this would help to fossilize the small but growing acquaintance between me and learning! Mum and Dad were awfully surprised, at me passing I mean and even Tommy has to admit he isn't the only one in the family with brains.

We've been having perfectly rotten weather but I hope it will clear up again before the term starts. Hilda, me and Tommy built a snow man yesterday but the head fell off on Tommy just as we finished. It was very funny and Hilda and me can't see why he is so bad

tempered about it. It wasn't our fault altogether.

I hope you are quite well. Tommy and me have just had colds but we are alright now. Hilda and I are going to roast chestnuts now, so no more now.

sincerely your niece,

Jean.

P.S. Do you think you could lend me five bucks for a bit as Mum won't advance any more pocket money and I'm very short. Do be a sport!

The Perfect Article

By the third letter that is left the number of pages has dwindled to two. The writing has changed again too, and has a touch more of uniformity in its wild sprawl.

Darlingest old Thing (it begins).

I've been having a perfectly heavenly time. Its been simply too wonderful. I mean we had simply lots and lots of people to stay with us and it was simply too perfect. Of course it was a pity Father and Mother would have that awful old Colonel and his wife as well but then they always will, though I can't think what they see in them, he's simply terrible and she is just ghastly, I mean to say they are both too simply awful. But then Mother always is too old-fashioned for words. She was horrified the other day when Hal and I spent a perfectly divine evening in the attic when nobody found us, but he says his parents are just as bad. I don't think she likes Hal but really he is simply too sweet for words, I mean he's simply marvellous. I don't like Dave any more, so Hal and I decided we'd just get engaged. After all he's nearly nineteen and a half and I have been nineteen for three weeks now. Mother is always saying she doesn't know what I shall come to and Dad says he hopes I'll be my senses in a year or two. I don't know what they mean. I shall be married to Hal then. Hal wants me to go out with him now. Come round and bemoan the younger generation with Mother soon. Cheerio, old dear,

YRS. "J"

P.S. Thanks most awfully for the ducky little brooch you sent me. I think it is simply too sweet for words. I am so sorry Hal broke the pin off yesterday when I was looking at it. "J."



THE TAILLEUR WHICH NEVER GOES OUT

These smart little costumes have a place under heavy coats in very cold weather

aspect of beauty which never failed to arrest her attention. In fact, it has been her experience that some of the Taoist Monasteries in China where she has visited and worked have a definite cult of nature worship. All temples are suggestive of man's spiritual strivings according to Miss MacCurdy. Thus she has concentrated in many pictures on the beautiful design of temple roofs over which the designs of tree branches play.

Other work shows Tsingtao's harbour, and there are some pastels of the sacred T'ai Shan. Of special interest locally might be a study of Jessfield Park and another of the mountainside of Kuling caught

in a particularly happy aspect. Sketches for the most part comprise the work, as the artist did not as a rule make studies of them after the preliminary colour sketch, and the fact that this is so shows what an expert touch is hers in the matter of design and colour relationship. There are in all between 60 and 70 pictures on display and a catalogue of prices and titles is available for visitors at the exhibition. It is open to the public, and is not, as the impression exists in certain quarters, open solely to members of the B.W.A. although the Art Section of the British Women's Association, following their custom, is sponsoring the display. L.B.W.

LESS AND LESS BABIES

A birth-rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, registered for England and Wales during the third quarter of 1927, is the lowest rate ever recorded for this period of any year.

The rate is 1.1 per thousand below that recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1926. The births numbered 164,000, and were 7,071 fewer than the preceding quarter and 10,828 fewer than the same months of 1926.

The deaths numbered 92,263, and were 15,245 fewer than in the preceding quarter, and 1,558 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1926. The figures corresponded to an annual rate of 9.4 per 1,000. The general death-rate was 0.2 per 1,000 above that recorded during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Lower Child Death Rate

Measured by the proportion of deaths of infants under one year of age to births registered, the infant mortality was equal to 50 per 1,000. This rate was 17 per 1,000 below the average of the 10 preceding third quarters, and is the lowest rate recorded.

The natural increase of population for the quarter by excess of births over deaths was 1,746, as against 96,411, 86,781 and 84,132 in the third quarters of 1924, 1925 and 1926 respectively.

London's birth rate corresponded to 16.4 per 1,000 annually and the death rate to 8.7.

A CHRISTMAS FLOWER

Chrysanthemums are not generally associated with the Christmas season lore, although their name might suggest something of the kind. As a matter of fact there is an old legend which says that the chrysanthemum was actually born at the same time as the Saviour. The story goes that when the guiding star came to a stop over the stable at Bethlehem, the Wise Men who had followed it thither had still some difficulty in finding the location of the manger. Suddenly one of the Magi, looking towards the ground, saw blooming a flower—"rayed like the star which has guided us here." As the Wise Man stooped to pick up the strange bloom, the stable door opened miraculously, and the Wise Men entered into the presence of the Holy Child, convinced that they had been assisted finally to reach the Presence by the aid of the first chrysanthemum, which God had caused to blossom especially for that purpose.

FOLLOWING THE FAD

The *demier cri* in silk stockings is to have them shaded lengthwise, the darkest part being round the calf and gradually shading up to a pale tone of grey or beige down the front of the leg. The slim effect thus produced is very gratifying. The beloved flesh-coloured stocking is at last losing favour. Grey-rose and iris-mauve are two colours that will be worn this season, while gun metal, which was introduced in the spring, is becoming much more popular. As a matter of fact gun metal stockings are extremely attractive. Although so much darker than the nude shades, they have a delicate peach-like bloom on them that is very effective. It is economical when buying gun metal stockings always to choose the lightest shades. Remember that the paler the dye the better the stocking wears.

Kneeclets

Last year the golden anklet was introduced. This year among the new jewellery Premet is showing the gold knee bracelet. It is made on the expanding principle, like those wrist watch bangles that were once so popular. Some of the knee bracelets are studded with precious stones, others are quite plain, with chasings and engravings. With bracelets, earrings, and necklace to match, the accessory theme is certainly well carried out. However, if Paris succeeds in persuading us to wear longer skirts there will soon be no need for adorning our knees.

WHEN PRESSING YOUR FROCKS

It is a safe rule to press all dresses on the wrong side. Should they need damping to press well great care must be taken. A cloth dress should be ironed with a piece of damp woolen cloth over the material. Wring the cloth out of hot water, as cold water cools the iron too quickly. Remember, however, that an iron which is too hot fades colours. Never rub as in ironing, but lay the iron on, and move slowly and gently over the garment. When ironing satin, the material must be only very slightly dampened, or a too shiny mark will be the result. If a taffeta frock gets badly creased, do not damp the material but lay a piece of tissue paper between the silk and the iron. That will help to take out the creases and to keep perfect the crisp stiffness of the taffeta.

IN PRAISE OF CHIGNONS

Italian Women And Glistening Plaits

Italian women have not renounced the charm of long hair; and the enchantment of gleaming plaits, chignons that shine like copper, and perfectly arranged Psyche-knots worn alike by working women and fashionable women visitors to a little seaside town on the Ligurian coast (a favourite resort of the late Queen-Mother of Italy) is all the more potent because in England no one dare praise the beauty of long hair save the poets, painters and sculptors.

Doctors tell us that long hair is "unhygienic" (that unpleasant word, covering a multitude of Victorian sins); and when we recall the misery of obtrusive hairpins, wisps on windy days, and other old unhappy fer-off things, we pat our gleaming heads, and sigh appreciatively.

Plaited Chignon

But eight Italian women out of ten are unshingled; and as they live in a land where rain is the exception, they have discovered that they need not wear hats, and that no lotion provides a burnish like the sun. Even the working women, sitting at their doors making lace on a pattern traced out with pins stuck in a roll of stiff cardboard, wear the classic knot that brings to mind Penelope and her web. The little girls of under ten or so are shingled, and show that prettiest thing in the world—a baby neck where the hair is cut short; but the young girls of seventeen to twenty have adopted a fashion which is now the rage, and which owes more to Athens than to Paris. The hair is parted in the centre, drawn back very severely over the ears, and made into two plaits, which are crossed over and laid lengthwise on the nape of the neck, forming a thick chignon. It must be very uncomfortable in the dog days, but it *fait souffrir pour être belle* applies to nothing so much as long hair!

The Psyche-Knot

The older women, to whom this style is a little trying, wear the soft Psyche-knot, drawn over the ears, and coiled low in the nape of the neck, or a thick plaited coil, pinned higher in the nape. The forehead is left bare, with that severe centre parting drawn well back from the brows. The few women with shingled heads favour an amusing little semi-fringe, softly waved, and allowed to lie on the forehead as though the wind had tossed it to one side.

In defence of the shingle in England, we must remember that Englishwomen cannot burnish their hair by going hatless the year round, unless they want permanent rheumatic fever and neuralgia, and therefore cannot hope to rival the Italian woman's hair in sheen and length. At least, with the advent of the shingle, that coiffure once belonging exclusively to elderly British ladies, and unkindly christened "The British Birds' Nest," has disappeared for ever.—"Evening Standard."

FULL BLOWN BEAUTY

"The average English-woman of today is more beautiful than the English-woman of 20 years ago, despite the fact that she is bigger and has bigger hands and feet."

This is the opinion of the principal medical officers of one of London's principal hospitals. He attributes the increase in stature to the better conditions of life that now enable them to reach their full growth.

"The young woman of today," he said, "wants to rival her brother in health and strength. She wants to wriggle her toes inside her shoes and to keep every joint supple and beautiful. The desire for beautiful hands and feet may have helped in attaining the new freedom and increase in size, but it is far more likely that improved health has brought about this change."

"I can remember when girls who were proud of a size three shoe came into my out-patient department with crippled feet. It was very seldom in those days that I saw a decent-looking foot. Today it is just as seldom that I see a foot distorted by wearing tight-fitting shoes. The growth of the feet, however, is not nearly so noticeable as the astonishing increase in good looks. With full growth has come full beauty."

A PLEASING EXHIBITION AT B.W.A.

Paintings of Chinese Landscapes By Miss MacCurdy

An exhibition of pastels and oil paintings are to make an appeal to art-lovers begins this morning at the Headquarters of B.W.A., 12 The Bund, at 10 o'clock. The exhibition will continue from 10 to 5 to-day and to-morrow and will afford, not only an opportunity to see some charming examples of colour work and design, but a chance to purchase them as well. Miss Hattie R. MacCurdy is the exhibiting artist.

Most of the work which is being shown has been done in China where Miss MacCurdy has spent the past 15 years in missionary work. She is attached to the American Presbyterian Mission, though she is by birth a Canadian and before coming to China lived in Toronto. As Miss MacCurdy herself expressed it yesterday at the hanging of her pictures, she would have devoted her life to painting, had she not decided to become a missionary. She studied art in Toronto and in New York at the Art Students' League, following which she went to Europe for two years and visited most of the well-known galleries of the continent and continued her work in various art centres. One winter was spent in Palestine, where, at Jerusalem, her father was in charge of the American School of Archaeology, and one painting done in Jericho by Miss MacCurdy is hung at the current exhibition. She

worked in Cairo and Luxor, and an arresting example of her impressionistic work is to be seen in a pastel study of Karnak, included in the present exhibit.

Miss MacCurdy returned to Canada in the autumn of 1912 and the following spring came out to China as a missionary. From that time on her art was a calling which she could follow only in the summer months, the winter being entirely taken up with evangelical work in Hwai Yuen, Anhwei, a station which was evacuated during the early part of the year. Considering the brief span of time the artist could devote to painting the amount of work which she has done is surprising indeed, and it is, moreover varied in treatment and subject.

The relationship between nature and of man's work as seen in old trees hovering close to Chinese temples is brought out constantly in the artist's work, as it was this

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per P. & O. Moren Jan. 8

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. McKinley Jan. 5
Per C.P.O.S. E. of Russia " 7

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant Jan. 5

*For Seattle tFor S.F.

EXPLANATION

P—blue sky	D—drizzle	H—hail	M—misty (hazy)	R—rain	T—thunder
C—clouds	F—fog	L—lightning	O—overcast (dull)	S—snow	Z—calm

GUTIERREZ.—On December 25, 1927, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. F. GUTIERREZ, a daughter.

DEATHS

FERGUSON.—On December 26, 1927, at Bessielea, Prestwick, Ayrshire, died suddenly **MATTHEW PARK FERGUSON**, formerly Chief Engineer in China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., in his 60th year.

FURNISS.—On Monday, December 26, 1927, Shanghai, KITTY FURNISS, aged 32, dearly beloved wife of GEORGE C. FURNISS. (Japan and Australia papers please copy.)

SOMEKH.—On December 27, 1927,
at 1066 Avenue Joffre, Shang-
hai, BENSIION AARON SOMEKH.
Deeply regretted.

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A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM

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SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK
In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
Dec. 23	41.9	23.0	53.2	31.0	Nil	Nil
" 24	31.2	23.8	49.0	36.0	"	"
" 25	40.2	26.0	64.8	36.0	"	"
" 26	43.6	25.0	54.0	41.0	"	"
" 27	45.0	26.0	60.6	41.5	"	"
" 28	33.0	28.2	58.0	40.0	"	"
" 29	25.0	26.5	40.0	43.0	"	"

PANOFF.—On December 23, 1927,
at Hankow, JACOB PANOFF.
Deeply regretted.

TERRELL.—On December 26, 1927, at Wuchang, of diptheria, GERTRUDE MARY TERRELL, M.B., ch.B., of the London Missionary Society.

IN MEMORIAM
In cherished memory of **JOHN ROSS**
YOUNG beloved husband of
BARBARA and devoted father of
NANCY, who passed away at
Sydney, Australia, December
28, 1925. He was loved in his
generation.

Per str. Hsün Peking, December 28.—
For Ningpo.—Miss E. C. Dickie, Miss
Fell, Mr. Macpherson, Capt. McCulloch.
Per str. President Harrison, December
28.—For Round the World.—Mr. A.
O. Oliver, Mr. J. C. Seely, Miss
Mabel Brown, Mrs. Moldred B. Her-
rick, Mr. K. B. Miller, Mr. K. F.
Jefferys, Mr. A. M. Hudson, Mr. F.
Napp, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. J. C.
P. Hunt, Mr. Burton Newton, Col.
Isaac Newell, Miss K. M. Mooney, Mrs.
A. H. Scott, Mr. William Walter
Moore, Miss Artha Miller, Mrs. K. B.
Miller, Mr. J. C. Seely, Mr. J. C. Seely,
Mark, Mr. C. D. Roudall, Mr. Richard
Harris, Mr. R. Rosenthal, Mr. M. W.
Stevens, Mr. E. E. Bongen.
Per str. Kutwo, December 29.—For
River.—Mr. J. C. Seely, Mr. J. C. Seely,
Lt. Bankes, Mr. A. L. Shaw, Capt. Kit-
ton, Lt. Commdr. Haynes, Sub. Lt. Cope-
man, Lt. Gardner, Mr. Luaders.
Per str. Hsün Peking, December 29.—
For Northern Furber.—Mr. Fabre, Mr.
Skov, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. E. S. Wil-
kinson, Mr. W. Prince, Mr. C. W. Man-
ning, Mr. A. P. H. Squires, Mr. C. Day,
Mr. J. C. Seely, Mr. J. C. Seely, Mr.
Mue Tsiu, Mr. M. and Mrs. J. J.
Mr. C. D. Hoggard, One French soldier.
Per str. Hsün Peking, December 30.—
For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. Stranck,
Mr. J. C. Seely, Mr. J. C. Seely, Mr.
skayn, Mr. B. Waltersworth. Belovog

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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 25.
From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Miller,
Miss Miller.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, December
25. From Japan. Mr. A. D. Bowler,
Mr. L. Fisher, Mr. G. W. Clark, Mr.
H. R. Woodcock, Capt. A. C. Thom-
son, Mr. C. J. Murray, Mr. R. J. Car-
ter, Mr. R. L. Alton, Mr. K. K. Luns-
ter, Mr. C. W. Cumming, Lt. L. D. Hendon,
Mr. E. S. Woodward, Mr. E. Waerum,
Mr. E. Suehlmacher, Capt. J. Hellmame,
Mr. C. Wandt, Mr. J. Muencher, Mr.
F. Aue, Mr. H. Heuer.

Per str. Hsin October 26. From
Hankow. Mr. Dixon, Mr. Burton, Mr.
Treise.

Per str. Hsin Kiangtzen, December
27. From Ningpo. Mr. R. Millican,
Mr. C. Reilens, Mr. Ganreset.

Per str. Devanha, December 27. From London. Capt. P. Cuming. Sub-Lt. Copeman, Lt.-Com. Haynes. Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Kench, Mrs. J. Kench, Mr. and Mrs. Boorman. Mr. J. H. Stephen. Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Edwards, Mr. A. M. McGregor, Mr. C. C. Crampton. Mr. F. J. Flashman. Mrs. C. C. Crampton. Mr. E. G. Trickey. Mr. and Mrs. F. L.

Evans, Mrs. P. Bowden, Mrs. C. E. Hay,
Mrs. T. Green, Mr. C. Day, Mr. E. W.
Prince, Mr. C. W. Manning, Mr. and Mrs.
Mrs. F. H. W. Graybrook, Mrs. R. L.
Brown, Mr. E. W. Hare, Mr. and Mrs.
G. V. Course, Miss I. M. Fleet, Miss
E. McMillan, Lieut. E. W. Bankes, Mrs.
and Mrs. A. P. Grimmer, Mr. and Mrs.
W. Stagg, Mr. J. E. Hibbert, Mr. R.
D. Cromartie, Mr. Nops, Mr. C. H.
Calder, Miss M. M. Bannerman, Dr.
and Mrs. F. D. McCormick, Mr. L.
Rubenstein, Mr. W. P. Pansen, Mr. H.
Yoshida, Col. W. F. Blaker, Mr. D. S.
Wylie, Mr. H. Schall, Miss T. Manil-
owsky, Capt. P. J. Shelley.

Per str. Naganaki Maru, December 30. From
28. From Japan. Mr. C. E. Malenby
Mr. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Woe Wen
Han, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tong, Miss R. C.
C. Tong, Mr. B. L. Chen, Mr. T. C.
Nelson, Mr. B. H. Hall, Mr. G. M. Row-
ler, Mr. K. G. Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs.
J. Dowling, Mr. O. O. Honsom,
and Mrs. H. S. Jancy, Mr. Mon-
son, Miss M. Monson, Mr. C. Hasting.
Per str. Suivo, December 30. From
River Ports. Mr. Mauw, Mr. Gurakiki
Mr. E. G. Schwiebert, Mr. J. King.
Per str. Tukwio, December 30. From
River Ports. Captain G. Manfred
Mrs. A. L. Haylor, Mr. Bjorndal, Mr.
J. H. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Taylor.

OUTWARD

Per str. Shanghai Maru, December 25.—For Japan.—Mr. Thomas B. Belsjoe, Mr. G. Apfelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nettie, Mr. Treichler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Beebe and child, Mr. H. Merecki

Mr. A. Sailer. Mr. Roe, Mr. F. Newton.
Mr. Asman Zarour, Dr. Curt Beyeler.
Mrs. Beyer and two children, Mrs.
Lucy Turner. Mr. E. W. Turner, Mrs.
Adam Zukovsky and son, Mr. F. H.
Kales.
Per str. Hakusan Maru, December
28.—For Europe.—Dr. W. W. Hornell.
Miss Han Foon Ching, Mrs. Hoo Wei
Yen, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. E. Lyle, Mrs.
S. H. M. Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. C.
G. C. Wayne. Mr. W. Izard.

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